"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday and Saturday; moderate to brisk westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,054. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark.

CABINET SEAT SEEMS SURE FOR DANIELS

Senator Overman, Who Comes to Boom Him, Makes a Sensation, as He Looks Like Smith.

TAYLOR NOT YET RECONCILED

Can't See How Gov. Wilson Was Not Against Him by Being for Hennessy for Jersey Speakership.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Of all the problems now confronting Gov. Wilson the one which he regards as the gravest is the selection of an Attorney General, and he is giving more thought to that subject than to any other. He wants to get the greatest lawyer in the country for the place, if such a man could be induced to take it, and he is seeking from Democratic leaders their opinions about who are the most eminent members of the bar.

The Secretaryship of the Interior is reserved for the West. Gov. Wilson does not believe that any Eastern man can be sufficiently posted on the problems that will come before that department. Henry M. Easterly of Portland, Ore., came to see him to-day in the interest of Joseph Teal of that city. Mr. Easterly says Democrats of Oregon are united in favor of Teal, who has made a study of conservation and who has had a great deal of experience in rate-making cases, always on behalf of the shippers.

Josephus Daniels of North Carolina is slated for Postmaster General. Senator Lee S. Overman visited the Governor to-day, bringing indorsements of Daniels signed by the North Carolina Electors, the Congressional delegation, the North Carolina Editorial Association, and all the men who served as delegates to the Baltimore Convention. This was done more as a matter of form than because there is any serious doubt about Daniels's appointment.

"I feel confident," Senator Overman said, "that Mr. Daniels will be a member of President Wilson's Cabinet. I came here simply to assure the Governor that there is no division of opinion in the State. North Carolina is back of Daniels."

The Governor was asked afterward if he was ready to commit himself to Daniels. He threw his head back and laughed heartily, saying, "No. I won't commit myself in favor of anybody." Despite this reticence, it is quite certain that the appointment of Daniels has been practically decided upon.

Senator Overman's visit created a sensation. He looks like ex-Senator James Smith, and wher he walked into the Governor's office the rumor was spread around that the New Jersey boss had called to patch up the differences between himself and the Governor. Senator Overman was actually greeted as "Mr. Smith" by several loungers in the Capitol, much to his bewilderment.

The Governor is actively at work preparing his campaign for the amendment of the New Jersey corporation law. The Democratic State platform promised such amendment, and the Governor thinks the party in honor bound to pass it. Besides, Col. Roosevelt made a number of attacks on the Governor for not having obtained anti-trust legislation from the New Jersey Legislature, and these attacks have rankled. Therefore the Governor held a conference to-day with Chancellor Edwin W. Walker and ex-Justice Bennett Van Syckel, at which they went over the proposed amendment. "We discussed possible changes in the corporation law of the State," was the way the Governor put it.

"Like most other laws, this one has grown by accretion until it is now a pretty difficult one to understand. We discussed those sections which stood in the way of reform and sought the advice and guidance of these two lawyers in order to redeem the promises made by the Democratic party. It is not going to be an easy thing to do, for last year the revenue received by the State from her tolerant corporation law amounted to $2,774,000, and if the trusts are driven from New Jersey the taxpayers will have to dig up the difference. Maine, Delaware and West Virginia are already competing heavily with New Jersey for corporation business, and in the last year or two have taken a good deal of it away from this State, in spite of her reputation as the 'mother of trusts.'"

Either to-morrow or Saturday the Governor will have a conference with Senator James F. Fielder, who will succeed him as Governor, and the plans for the campaign in the Legislature will be gone over. To-day he conferred with Leon D. Taylor, who, with the aid of James R. Nugent, defeated Charles O'Connor Hennessy for the Speakership. The Governor favored Hennessy. He tried to explain to Taylor that in supporting Hennessy he had not been against Taylor.

"But you supported Hennessy," said the Speaker-to-be.

"Yes," said the Governor, "as a matter of political expediency, but that did not mean that I was opposed to you."

"Well," answered Taylor, "I don't see how you could be for Hennessy without being against me."

Gov. Wilson and Mr. Taylor discussed the legislative programme at considerable length. Afterward Taylor was asked if Gov. Wilson was to select the Chairman of the various committees.

"No. I'll name them myself," Mr. Taylor replied, "though, of course, if Gov. Wilson wants to give me any advice it will be welcomed."

As a matter of fact Taylor will undoubtedly give the most important Chairmanship in the Legislature, that of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, to Thomas M. Martin of Hudson, who nearly came to blows with Joseph P. Tumulty, Gov. Wilson's secretary, on the night of the caucus.

The Governor to-day received through the mails a letter, the envelope of which bore this address:

Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Princeton, N. J. Not a request for office. Will Mr. Tumulty please let this by at once? Personal. Immediate.

Davidson College, where Mr. Wilson prepared for Princeton, sent him a request to give it a place in the inaugural parade.

Naturally the Governor would like to oblige, but it is something over which he has no control.

Gov. Wilson had his hair cut by Sam Gordon, the colored messenger in the Executive offices. The Governor was considerably startled when the job was done to see Sam carefully sweep up the shorn hair and roll it up in a paper.

"What's that for, Sam," he asked.

"Deed, boss," Sam answered, "I'm going to save up dis hair," and he carried off his souvenir in triumph.

Gov. Wilson is evidently determined not to give too much of his time to attendance at public dinners. In a letter to a friend who asked him to attend a dinner in January he said:

"I now recall that I did in my rashness say that I would put your dinner on my preferred list, but I find now that it is to be a case of the little boy and the apple, that 'there ain't goin' to be any core.' It is plainly my duty to deny myself such pleasures until I shall get thoroughly into harness at Washington and settle down to my job. I therefore have been declining literally every invitation except two in which I got involved very definitely as long ago as six months."

ITALY'S EXCHANGES ALL SHUT

The Problem of the Lawsons and Untermyers Solved There by an Insult.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Dec. 19.—The stockbrokers throughout Italy are on strike.

All the Exchanges are closed, no quotation lists are issued, and Stock Exchange business is at a standstill.

This unprecedented strike is due to Premier Gioletti's uncomplimentary remarks about stockbrokers at yesterday's sitting of the Chamber, when a law was passed increasing a stockbroker's bonds to $20,000.

The Premier to-day refused to retract anything he had said, and the strike continues.

NOTE OF WARNING TO MEXICO.

Ambassador to Return with Instructions Urging Termination of Rebellion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Conditions in Mexico, as a result of the continuance of the rebellion, occupied much of the time of the President to-day. In the course of the day he had interviews with Secretary Knox and Henry Lane Wilson, the American Ambassador to Mexico, who is now in Washington on leave of absence, and to-night the subject was further discussed at a dinner which was given in the President's honor at Secretary Knox's home.

There is reason to believe that when the Ambassador returns to Mexico early next week he will bear with him instructions from the President and Secretary of State calculated to induce the Mexican Government to renew its efforts to terminate the rebellion or at least to greatly enlarge the military forces which are supposed to be protecting the property of foreigners.

This is in no sense to be regarded as an ultimatum, or indeed as a note calculated to endanger the friendly relations of the two Governments, but it is a fact that the response of the Mexican Government to the note of Secretary Knox last September, calling attention to the need for more drastic measures to restore order along the border, was far from satisfactory to this Government.

It neither admitted the accuracy of the statement of fact regarding the extent of these disorders and their effect upon American interests, nor promised the necessary military measures to bring them to an end speedily. Therefore it is believed that the fresh instructions which Mr. Wilson has received will cause him to insist firmly upon the correction of these abuses, and his statements will be reinforced by accounts of recent happenings in the border provinces of Mexico involving the burning of American railway property, the looting of mines and plantations, and the kidnapping for ransom of American mine managers and foremen.

SUFFRAGETTES CUT WIRES.

Destroying Telephone Communication Their Latest Exploit.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Following upon the letter box outrages, the suffragettes have now turned their attention to the public telephones. In eight or nine public telephone boxes in Nottingham the wires have been cut, destroying communication.

It is stated that the militant suffragettes are organizing a wholesale raid on letter boxes on Dec. 23 with the idea of spoiling the large number of Christmas cards that will be posted on that day. Their object is to bring home to every one at the festive season the campaign for votes in what the women deem an effective way.

Gertrude Elliott as President of the Actresses' Franchise League has sent an appeal to the Government asking permission for a deputation of actresses to appear at the bar of the House of Commons and plead the cause of votes for women before the members.

LONDON, Dec. 19. — Another militant suffragette, Norah Lackey, was sent to jail to-day for giving false fire alarms.

The sentence meted out this time was one of three months' imprisonment, and the Magistrate of the Westminster Police Court told the defendant that she would be even more severely punished if she repeated her offense.

The prisoner is only 22 years old.

GET ISMAY'S RESIGNATION?

International Mercantile Marine Directors Meet in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A meeting of the International Mercantile Marine Company was held in London to-day. Lord Pirrie, J. Bruce Ismay, and Harold Sanderson were among the Directors who attended it.

From a usually reliable source it is stated that the principal item on the agenda was the resignation of Mr. Ismay as President of the concern and the election of Mr. Sanderson in his stead. From the same source it is learned that an official announcement of the change, which is to take effect on Jan. 1, will not be made for a few days.

After the meeting THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw Mr. Ismay and asked him whether he wished to make a definite announcement on the subject. "I am sorry," he replied, "but I have nothing whatever to say."

Mr. Ismay, who looked very well, laughed when told of the reports that he had broken down and had to go to a sanitarium. "You can see that is not so for yourself," he said.

Lord Pirrie and Mr. Sanderson declined to make any statement.

What to give for a Christmas present—the problem solved. Nothing better than a beautiful and useful Aluminium Blickensderfer Typewriter. It shines like silver, is an ornament in the home, dainty, attractive. It is a gift any one would be proud of. Think it over. You can make no mistake to decide in its favor. Will last for years. The Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co., 240 Broadway. Phone 6963 Barclay.—Adv.

BEWARE OF TAMMANY, WARNING TO SULZER

Speakers at City Club Dinner Advise Him to Appeal to the Larger Constituency.

HE STANDS FOR HOME RULE

His Other Mottoes Are Economy and Simplicity, Governor-Elect Says, Ignoring All Allusions to the Tiger.

At a dinner given to Governor-elect William Sulzer and to Oscar S. Straus, William Church Osborn, and Paul Fuller at the City Club last night, Charles H. Strong, President of the club, felt it incumbent upon him to call to the attention of the chief guest of honor the exact whereabouts of Fourteenth Street and Tammany Hall in order that he might not go into office "in the lamentably ignorant fashion in which Mayor Gaynor took up his duties as Mayor of this city."

Throughout the dinner Mr. Sulzer was warned by each succeeding speaker to beware of Tammany. The sentiment most applauded by the diners was contained in Paul Fuller's advice to the Governor-elect that he "appeal directly to the larger constituency of the people" if he found partisans seeking to impede the progress of the reform measures to which Mr. Sulzer pledged himself while a candidate.

On his own behalf Mr. Sulzer told the three-hundred-odd members of the club who were present of a number of things he intended to do, but he avoided any reference to Tammany Hall, nor did he in any way allude to the warnings given to him that he avoid its fellowship.

Oscar Straus, who was received with much cordial applause, renewed with Mr. Sulzer a pledge of the friendship which had existed between them before the campaign.

"We expected to have a very noted financier with us to-night," said Mr. Strong in assuming his duties as toastmaster, "but he has wired that he has been detained in Washington. You all know, of course, what is keeping him. The man I mean is not J. P. Morgan. But we have heard something about morganatic marriages in Wall Street lately. I suppose we might even start a new declension, such as 'Morgan, Morganic,' and then, of course, it would be proper to add, 'Pujo, pugilistic.'"

The toastmaster read a letter from Job E. Hedges, expressing his regret that he could not be present, and another from Borough President McAneny, saying that he was kept at home "nursing some grip." Mr. Strong apologized for the fact that no Republican Legislators were present from New York City and explained their absence by stating that he had been unable to find a single one who had been elected. He had therefore chosen, he explained, a "near Republican officeholder" in the person of E. K. Baird.

What Sulzer Promises to Do.

Mr. Sulzer was introduced with assurances that he was in the presence of a liberal sprinkling of progressives and men of all other political faiths, who had a common facility for being frankly outspoken.

"I speak advisedly when I say that the City Club has my approval," Mr. Sulzer said. "I indulge myself in the hope that when I assume the responsibility of the Chief Magistrate I will continue to have your good council and earnest support.

"So far as I can I will do my work as Governor in harmony with the club's purposes. I shall do my best to maintain the supremacy of the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere, for no one takes more pride in it than I do.

"As Governor I shall do what I can to reduce the high cost of living. This is the most pressing and most immediate problem about us. While wages have remained practically the same, the cost of living has mounted around us until today, while it may not affect you members of this club, it has become difficult for the average man to make both ends meet.

"As Governor I shall do my best to give the people of this State an honest, an economical and a businesslike administration. I say businesslike advisedly, and I assure the business men they can rely upon me. I am the friend of every honest business, whether it is big or little, and will always have its welfare in view. To this end I shall work incessantly for better transportation facilities and for improved and larger terminals."

There was much applause when the Governor-elect brought his fist down on the declaration that he stood for "home rule and local self-government." Amid cries of "Hear! hear!" Mr. Sulzer went on to say that he would fight back at every aggression from Washington and would seek to protect the home rule of villages and towns and cities against "legislative tinkering and invasion by the State Government at Albany."

"Long experience has taught me," said Mr. Sulzer, "that most of the evils the people want remedied, that most of the things the people want done, can be done through local agencies without the interference of National and State Legislatures. What is needed is more pride and more interest on the part of the citizens rather than more legislative enactments.

"I have been looking over the expenditures of the State of New York for the period, nineteen years ago, when I was in the State Legislature. I find that in 1893 it required just $13,000,000 to meet the expenses of the State Government. And last year the requirements had mounted up to $63,000,000. Now, that raise of $50,000,000 in a period of twenty years has been very hard upon the people of the State. We are rushing toward bankruptcy that will surely overwhelm us and compel the imposition of unheard-of tax totals unless we safely limit our expenditures.

"I propose to look carefully into this matter when I go to Albany. I think it is one of the most serious things with which I will have to do. I propose to make the watchwords of my Administration 'honesty, simplicity, and economy.'"

Oscar S. Straus was introduced as the man "whose Bull Moose platform looked almost like a set of City Club resolutions."

Straus Says He Elected Sulzer.

"The applause with which you greet me," commented Mr. Straus on his welcome, "almost indicates that this might be a consolation offering for my success in the last election.

"I really did win something. I must assert that I helped a great deal to elect Mr. Sulzer, for if my vote had been added to the vote of Mr. Hedges, why Mr. Hedges would have had a great many more votes than Mr. Sulzer.

"You recall that Gov. Wilson said my nomination put the Democrats on their mettle. Well, it did, and in recognition of that fact they brought out their strongest and ablest and most fitting candidate. I am glad he referred to me as a friend. I have no regrets to express; on the contrary, I feel considerable elation that New York State gained so great a Chief Executive.

"We Progressives represent not a party but a cause. If Mr. Sulzer will carry out our platform, as I believe from his re-

Continued on Page 4.

CALIFORNIA—
THE GARDEN OF ROSES.
Leave the chill of Winter behind you and find the flush of roses, the sun-gilded missions, the outdoor cheer of road and rill, the charms of a radiant sea. And in three days you're there on the pioneer de luxe, "Golden States Limited" via Rock Island Lines. No excess fare. Information from K. E. PALMER, 323 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

WHO IS FAGAN?
Feared by the labor leaders, the romantic career and the mission of this stalwart railroad signalman are described in
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

STAIR CRASH KILLS DAVID H. COCHRAN

Art Expert Buried as Concrete Collapses at Long Island Railroad Station.

JEWEL GIFT BROUGHT DEATH

Purchase of Christmas Necklace for Wife Made Him Later Than Usual Starting Homeward.

David H. Cochran, a well known art expert and son of the late Dr. David H. Cochran, for thirty years President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, was instantly killed last night in the collapse of a concrete stairway leading to New York Avenue from the Nostrand Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Cochran was connected with the Durand-Ruel Company of 5 Fifth Avenue, one of the largest art firms in this country.

Mr. Cochran was the only person on the stairway when it collapsed, and he was buried under tons of concrete. Death, according to the doctors, was instantaneous. The body was identified by papers in the pocket and a package containing a pearl necklace, which was to have been Mr. Cochran's Christmas present to his wife. It was the purchase of this necklace that delayed him in New York. He usually arrived home about 6 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour later when he reached the Nostrand Avenue station.

The stairway that collapsed was built entirely of concrete on a framework of iron. It had been in place about five years, and was considered to be practically indestructible. John Mikoles of 1,147 Dean Street was on the lower part of the structure when the upper steps gave way, and witnessed the killing of Mr. Cochran.

Two Flights of Steps.

The wrecked stairway consisted of two flights of steps, separated by a landing in the middle, and it was the upper flight that gave way. A concrete pillar that supports the landing prevented the collapse of the lower flight. Mikoles had gotten off of the same train, a Jamaica-bound express, as did Mr. Cochran. The former was less than ten feet ahead of him and had just stepped from the landing to the lower flight when the upper steps fell with a great crash. Mr. Cochran plunged to the street and was crushed under a mass of concrete, which buried him from sight, leaving only a foot protruding from the debris. A big crowd quickly gathered and the police reserves were called out to maintain order. It required nearly an hour to extricate the body.

The body was taken to the Nostrand Avenue Station, where it was soon identified, and a policeman was sent to the Cochran home to notify Mrs. Cochran. Accompanied by her father, Willard A. Merritt, who makes his home with her, Mrs. Cochran went to the station. She was not permitted to view the body, and became hysterical when informed that her husband was dead.

Cochran in His 41st Year.

Mr. Cochran was 40 years old and a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. On his mother's side he was related to President Stryker of Hamilton College, of which college his father was a graduate.

Soon after the accident the Long Island Railroad gave out a statement in which it was said that the cause of the collapse had not been ascertained. It was added that the stairway had been used for several years and that there had been every reason to believe that it was safe. An investigation is now under way.

The police also admitted that they had been unable to ascertain definitely the cause of the stairway's giving way. One theory was that the constant shaking of the structure by the passing trains had loosened some of the concrete blocks, and that an inspection would have disclosed this.

Besides his wife, Mr. Cochran leaves one child, a daughter of 10 years. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

LANDSLIDE IN CITY STREET.

Rock and Earth Crash Down from Fort Horn Base—One Hurt.

Five tons of rock and earth fell at 6 o'clock last night from the brow of the hill at Amsterdam Avenue and 123d Street and spread over the sidewalk on the east side of the avenue. A party of children had just passed the spot when the mass of rock and dirt came tumbling down from about the base of Fort Horn, the small stone block house which was erected in the War of 1812.

H. S. Taylor of 150 West Eleventh Street was approaching when the earth slip started. He halted in time to avoid being buried, but one of the boulders which tumbled down splintered into fragments, one of which struck him on the ankle. Though bruised he did not require medical attendance.

The landslide made a noise that was heard for blocks about and drew out a large crowd. There seemed danger of another slide, and the police of the West 125th Street station roped off a space below Fort Horn and posted red lanterns to warn passersby. The Park Department was notified, but had no force of laborers to remove the débris from the street and sidewalk.

There is an aqueduct tunnel excavation going under the old block house at the present time, with a shaft at 121st Street and Amsterdam Avenue. One theory of the cause of the accident is that blasting disturbed the mass of rock on which the blockhouse rests. Another theory advanced is that the side of the hill was undermined by recent rains. So far as could be seen last night the old blockhouse itself had not been disturbed by the landslide.

Holiday Washington Tour
December 28. Three-day trip to the National Capital. Visiting principal points of interest. Rate, $12.00 from New York, covers necessary expenses. See Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents.—Adv.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BOY ON SIDEWALK

Driver Becomes Confused, and, After Hitting Another Auto, Runs Into Children at Play.

CHAUFFEUR SPEEDS AWAY

But Police Have Truck Number and His Name—Grief-Crazed Mother Saw the Accident.

Lester Finkel, 2½ years old, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Finkel of 1,489 Fifth Avenue, was killed at 6 o'clock last evening when the chauffeur of an auto truck, who became confused in his efforts to avoid a head-on collision between his truck and an automobile, drove the truck up on the sidewalk and over the little boy, who was playing in front of his home with other children.

The child's mother saw the accident, and it was said last night that she had lost her reason as a result of the tragedy. The chauffeur of the auto truck, when he saw what he had done, drove his motor back into the street and disappeared down Fifth Avenue. The police were looking last night for Oscar Whippendorff, a chauffeur employed by the Tower Manufacturing Novelty Company of 326-330 Fifth Avenue, who, they said, drove the auto truck.

The little boys who were playing with the Finkel child when he was killed were Oscar Robinson and Martin Lobel, who lived in the same house with him. Mrs. Finkel and Mrs. Robinson, the mother of the Robinson boy, were talking on the steps of their home at the time. Many automobiles were passing along the avenue and the mothers had warned the children to keep on the sidewalk. Suddenly the big auto truck turned out of West 120th Street into Fifth Avenue and headed south. The truck was going at high speed, it was said, and the chauffeur did not seem to see an auto that was approaching rapidly from the south.

The auto was owned and driven by John G. Dunbar of 2,074 Honeywell Avenue, the Bronx. He, realizing the danger of a collision, called to the chauffeur of the truck to turn to the right. Instead of turning to the right, though, the man in charge of the truck swung to the left, and a moment later the two motors came together. Neither car was disabled by the crash, although both were damaged. The chauffeur had turned the truck so far to the left that before he could head it straight again it climbed upon the sidewalk and the front wheel passed over the Finkel boy's head. The other two boys were caught under the truck, but neither was hurt.

A large crowd gathered, and threats were made against the chauffeur. He turned his truck into the street at once and speeded down the avenue. Persons in the crowd took the number of the truck, and the police soon identified it.

Mrs. Finkel, when she saw what had happened, ran screaming to the side of her little son and carried his body to a drug store at 119th Street and Fifth Avenue. The boy was dead before she got there, and when Dr. Knapp of the Harlem Hospital arrived he said there was nothing he could do.

INDIGNANT OVER GIRL'S DEATH.

Many Complaints Against Overspeeding by Autoists in Broadway.

Walter Jones, the chauffeur of 252 West Eighty-fifth Street, who ran down and killed Elsie Kirschbaum, a 16-year-old girl, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, at 6 o'clock Wednesday night, and against whom a charge of homicide was lodged, was held in $5,000 bail yesterday afternoon by Coroner Hellenstein pending an inquest. The Coroner said last night that he had made a preliminary investigation and had heard the stories of three witnesses, who asserted that Jones was guilty of gross carelessness. It would probably be two weeks before the inquest was held, he said. Jones was found guilty of driving without a license by Magistrate O'Connor in the West Side Court yesterday morning. He was fined $10 for that offense.

The killing of the girl has aroused deep indignation among those living in the neighborhood where it occurred, as there have been many complaints against chauffeurs who drive along Broadway in that part of the city at an excessive speed. A. F. Hardy, manager of the Hotel Lucerne, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, was one of those who saw Miss Kirschbaum killed.

"I was at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street at just about 6 o'clock Wednesday night," he said yesterday. "It was quite dark at that hour, and as a result of the rain, the pavements were very slippery. I saw the car driven by Jones coming down Broadway on the west side. It was going at least twenty miles an hour. There is a taxicab stand in front of the Hotel Belleaire, at Seventy-seventh Street, and many autos were lined up there, leaving little space between them and the car tracks. I remarked to a friend who was with me that it looked as if there was going to be a smash-up, and we stepped quickly out of the danger zone.

"I didn't see just where Mr. Kirschbaum and his daughter came from, but I did see the chauffeur, Jones, put on his brakes while he was yet on the north side of Seventy-seventh Street. Then the car began to skid, swinging first one way and then the other. Mr. Kirschbaum and his daughter were trying to get out of the way by running across Broadway to the east side. I know a good deal about automobiles because I have operated one myself for years and it was evident to me that the chauffeur couldn't steer his car. It was beyond his control. Otherwise he would have turned it into the other machines in front of the hotel and saved the girl. The auto skidded in the wrong direction and knocked the girl down. The front wheels passed over her body, but the rear wheels which were locked by the brakes dragged her along for some thirty feet before the car came to a stop.

"Under ordinary weather conditions Jones was not going at what you would call a high rate of speed, but it was altogether too fast when you consider that his automobile had no chains on the rear wheels and that the pavements were as slippery as ice."

Jones was employed by Henry B. Sewell, who lived at the Gainsborough Studios, 222 West Fifty-ninth Street. He testified in court yesterday that he took part in the Vanderbilt cup race of 1910 and other automobile contests. He said that he was not driving rapidly, as he had slowed up as he approached Seventy-seventh Street for a heavy truck which was eastbound on that street.

"The girl and her father were right behind the truck, where I couldn't see them until I was almost on top of them," he said. "Then I put on my brakes. The girl's father grabbed her to pull her back,

Continued on Page 4.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation. —Adv.

NOT TO REAPPOINT WILLCOX.

Sulzer's Friends Understand That a Democrat Will Head Service Board.

In spite of the widely expressed feeling that William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, should be reappointed when his term expires on Feb. 1, friends of Governor-elect Sulzer understand that his present intention is to name another man for the post.

Many taxpayers' associations have represented to the Governor-elect that Mr. Willcox has shown the utmost zeal in meeting the needs of their localities, and have expressed the fear that unless the operating contracts for the dual subway system are signed before Chairman Willcox is relieved of office a delay of months will occur before his successor, whoever he is, can acquaint himself sufficiently with the situation to close the bargain with the Interborough and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Mr. Willcox is a Republican.

Friends of Mr. Sulzer, however, understand that he is of the opinion that a Democrat should be appointed to the Chairmanship of the Public Service Commission. He is now, it is understood, engaged in looking around to find a member of his own party who is qualified for appointment as Mr. Willcox's successor.

HAS SECONDS ARRESTED.

Mayor of Havana Finds New Way of Answering Duel Challenge.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Gen. Freyre Andrade, the new Mayor of Havana, has set his face resolutely against the national custom of dueling.

Col. Manuel Aranda, a prominent member of the Veterans' Association, visited the Mayor yesterday. He was accompanied by eight comrades, for whom he demanded appointments. The Mayor refused to comply with his demand and indulged in sarcastic comments on the veterans' greed for office. Then ensued an acrimonious personal dispute.

Col. Aranda to-day sent two seconds to the Mayor, who promptly arrested both and committed them to jail.

The Mayor's action has caused great excitement in the highest social and political circles and his further action is awaited with intense interest.

The Mayor says he is fully determined to enforce the anti-dueling law, regardless of consequences.

ROCKEFELLER BUSY GOLFING.

Makes Round of Pocantico Links in 44, Lowering His Record.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 19.—John D. Rockefeller is playing the best game of golf of his life on his links at Pocantico Hills this Fall. To-day he beat his record of 44 by one stroke, and he was as pleased over the feat as if he had made another million. Mr. Rockefeller is not only playing better golf, but, according to his friends, is growing younger in spirits and is the picture of health.

Since Mr. Rockefeller returned from Cleveland in October he has been playing golf every day. Nothing pleases him more than to get out on his links in the morning with several friends and play the game. He always plays to win and is pleased when he is given a good tussle.

Mr. Rockefeller said after the game today that he would not try to establish another record.

RUMOR BUSY WITH CREELMAN

Asked If He Is to Resign, Commissioner Refers Inquirers to Mayor.

There were many rumors about the City Hall yesterday that James Creelman, President of the Civil Service Commission, intended to resign. The rumors, in fact, started several days ago, but some foundation was provided for them yesterday when Mr. Creelman called upon the Mayor and talked with him for more than an hour. When he came out Mr. Creelman was asked if he intended to resign.

"I'll have to refer you to the Mayor for an answer to that question," he answered, cryptically.

When the Mayor was asked about it he said he would not discuss the matter at all. He immediately added that there had been many rumors to the effect that Police Commissioner Waldo was going to resign also.

The Mayor and Mr. Creelman have long been personal friends. Mr. Creelman was active in persuading Mr. Gaynor to run for office, and he was the Mayor's personal representative at Rochester in 1910, when it looked for a time as if the Mayor would receive the Democratic nomination for Governor.

MISS ASQUITH ON WAY HERE.

Sails in the Celtic—Countess of Aberdeen Another Passenger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Premier, sailed in the Celtic to-day on a short visit to America. She will be a guest during part of the time of Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce at Washington. She will be joined at Queenstown by the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Miss Asquith, who has the reputation of being a very clever young woman, reached Euston this morning in company with her brother Raymond, who was the only person present to see her off.

Miss Asquith said she expected to stay three weeks in America. When told that she would probably find a lot of reporters waiting for her at Quarantine, she remarked:

"Really, I shan't talk to them. They will have to invent, that's all. Besides, I'm not there yet."

BUYS HOUSE IN PICCADILLY.

Baroness von Andre Purchases Home of Late Baron Rothschild.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Baroness von Andre, sister of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, completed negotiations to-day for the purchase of the house, 148 Piccadilly, that formerly belonged to the late Baron Ferdinand Rothschild. It occupies a fine position in the famous Piccadilly terrace, between Apsley House and Hamilton Place. In front are the Green Park and the grounds of Buckingham Palace, and at the back are Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. A feature of the house is a white marble staircase with a polished steel and ormolu balustrade that cost $50,000.

The Baroness, who left here to-day for Paris en route to St. Morits, where she will spend Christmas, is having extensive alterations made in the house, which will be ready for her in April.

No Christmas table complete without a bottle of Angostura Bitters. Delicious Appetizer. —Adv.

MONEY MONOPOLY AN IMPOSSIBILITY, MORGAN ASSERTS

Financier Tells Pujo Committee He Doesn't Know He Has Vast Power and Doesn't Seek It.

LIKES 'A LITTLE COMPETITION'

Concentration of Influence by Interlocking Directorates Not Unwise, He Believes.

CREDIT BASED ON CHARACTER

Has Made Out Many a Million-Dollar Check, He Says, for Men Who Had Not a Cent.

TALKS LIGHTLY OF MILLIONS

Suggested to Thomas F. Ryan That He Wanted Equitable Stock and Ryan Sold It.

OPPOSED TO MANIPULATION

But Would Not Restrict Speculation —Not In Favor of Supervision Over the Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Alert and refreshed after a good night's rest, J. Pierpont Morgan, the most influential factor in the American financial world, to-day resumed and completed his testimony before the Pujo Money Trust investigation committee. The marble committee hall was packed with several hundred spectators, most of whom had to stand throughout the long examination of the financier. Immediately after the session Mr. Morgan and party went direct to the Union Station and left for New York on a special train.

Mr. Morgan's testimony was of a most absorbing character. Whether stating his personal views respecting control of credit, when he insisted that "money is gold, and nothing else," or ridiculing the idea of there being a money trust and telling Mr. Untermyer "You can control business, but you cannot control money," or asserting that he had many times drawn his check for a million dollars to men who did not have a cent, but who had character, Mr. Morgan always riveted the attention of those who heard him testify.

Interwoven with such striking phases as these, the story of Mr. Morgan reached its climax this afternoon when he told how he acquired personal ownership and control of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society with its present assets of more than $504,000,000 from Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Untermyer plied Mr. Morgan hard and steadily with pointed questions in an effort to discover what motive actuated Mr. Morgan when he paid about $3,000,000 for this stock, although its par value was $51,000, and the transactions yielded him a return of only about one-eighth of one per cent. annually.

Thought It the Thing to Do.

The question was put in many different forms, but Mr. Morgan steadily replied that he thought "it was the thing to do" to make this purchase.

Some Congressmen in the audience fairly gasped when Mr. Morgan told of the reluctance of Mr. Ryan to part with his Equitable stock, and said Mr. Ryan hesitated, but finally consented to sell when Mr. Morgan insisted that he wanted to buy. Previously Mr. Morgan had disclaimed any realization of his power.

Apropos of this Equitable transaction Mr. Morgan made his only appeal of the day to counsel for advice. Mr. Untermyer wanted to know whether James Stillman, ex-President of the National City Bank and George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, were associated with Mr. Morgan in the purchase of the control of the Equitable from Ryan and Harriman. Mr. Morgan paused and consulted several minutes with his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll and Richard V. Lindabury, and Henry P. Davison, one of the leading partners of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The throng waited intently while these four men had their heads together, expecting a clash between Mr. Morgan and the committee, since he had stated that he considered this private business that he could not disclose. Mr. Morgan disappointed his audience in this regard by answering the question, but did so in a way that gave ample compensation, when he disclosed an interesting financial secret, stating that neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Stillman had any interest in his purchase of the Equitable, but he had a written agreement under which Messrs. Baker and Stillman were to take half of his stock interest in the Equitable any time he "wished" them to do so.

Joseph H. Choate occupied a seat near Mr. Morgan throughout his testimony. His son and daughter, J. P. Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, sat behind him, and not far away were ex-Senator John C. Spooner, William P. Sheehan, Cordenio A. Severance, George B. Case, Henry P. Davison, and Thomas W. Lamont.

Seemed to Enjoy Testifying.

The vigor and alertness of Mr. Morgan to-day was in striking contrast with his

tired expression of yesterday. He seemed to enjoy every minute of the day, and several times toward the end of the morning testimony, after he had been on the stand two hours, when the committee expressed a willingness to take a recess, Mr. Morgan replied that he was ready to continue. At another time Mr. Untermyer wanted to know whether he was going too fast for the witness and Mr. Morgan replied:

"Not in the least. I can keep up with you."

Frequently, however, Mr. Morgan dropped his jaw and opened his mouth as if gasping for breath. It was learned later that this was due to a slight cold he had contracted. Again, during the course of the afternoon, Mr. Morgan's cold bobbed up and made it difficult for him to hear Mr. Untermyer's questions.

At his request, Mr. Morgan was allowed to take another chair, this time at the long table on a raised dais, where the committee sat, and this brought Mr. Morgan within arm's reach of Mr. Untermyer during the most absorbing part of his testimony. After making this change Mr. Morgan seemed to be able to hear very distinctly, and the questioning of the witness became as rapid as a fusillade.

The things Mr. Morgan said he did not know interested the committee almost as much as those which he said he did know. He said he did not know how the voting trusts for the Bankers' Trust Company, and for the Guaranty Trust Company, were formed in 1903. He did not know whether Daniel G. Reid was a Director in these two trust companies or in the Liberty National Bank. He had never heard of the International Harvester voting trust until he read of it recently in a newspaper. He did not know how large his interest was in the National Bank of Commerce. He could not tell whether his son was a member of the Executive Committee of the National City Bank or whether any issues of New York Central securities had been made in the past five years except through the firm of Morgan, which is that road's sole fiscal agency. He did not know that the voting trust of which he was a member for the Great Western Railway would expire in 1914, or whether he was a member of the voting trust for the Southern Railway.

Does Not Control—Does Not Want To.

Mr. Morgan insisted very positively that he did not dominate anything and that he wanted "to control nothing"—that he was not even in control of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Among other notable statements that he made in explaining his views were these:

That there was no way in which one man could obtain a money monopoly. That the control of money in this country at least was based on personality. That he would rather have combination than competition, but did not mind competition, and, in fact, would like to have a little of it. That credit cannot be bought. That "all the money in Christendom cannot control credit."

He defended the control of large corporations by means of "voting trusts," and said he regarded them as necessary in the infancy of a corporation for the protection of the property.

Nor did Mr. Morgan think it unwise or dangerous to control vast concentrations of wealth in various institutions by means of so-called interlocking Directorates. While he would not prohibit the practice, Mr. Morgan unhesitatingly asserted that he was opposed to "manipulation" of stocks, but not to legitimate "speculation." He had never considered whether the Stock Exchange should be placed under some sort of Governmental control, but was not inclined "off-hand" to favor such regulation. He had never done any "short" selling in his life; did not like the practice, but would not criticise it because he did not see how it could be avoided.

HIS VIEWS ON COMPETITION.

Likes a Little of It—Denies Possibility of a Money Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At the outset of the morning session Mr. Morgan said, in answer to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the committee, that he thought the amount of deposits of his banking firm in New York on Nov. 1, 1912, was, approximately, $100,000,000. There was upward of $81,000,000 held by the firm in New York on behalf of seventy-eight inter-State corporations, but Mr. Morgan thought there were more than $20,000,000 of average deposits outside of these—perhaps $110,000,000. He promised to put the exact figures in the record.

Mr. Morgan promised also to furnish the committee with a statement about those inter-State corporations that were represented on the board by some member of the Morgan firm.

Morgan, Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, he said, had the same method of doing business. The Morgan firm acted as fiscal agents of some of these corporations, getting its authority to do so by resolution, correspondence, or "word of mouth."

Mr. Untermyer read identical letters, addressed by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the Presidents of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Big Four, suggesting that the firm's commission on the sale of securities should be 1½ per cent. of the par value of all such securities, unless the security had less than six years to run, when the commission should be 1¼ per cent. for each year. The railroad companies had provided that the firm should advance to the companies up to 75 per cent. of the offered price upon securities offered to the public as collateral. At Mr. Morgan's instance, the correspondence showed, the percentage was increased to 90.

All the companies accepted the firm's suggestions. In the understanding with each road was a stipulation that should there be a disagreement between the Morgan firm and the road's Finance Committee as to the price at which any particular security should be offered to the public the agreement was not to hold.

Mr. Untermyer sought to prove later that through this understanding the Morgan Company controlled the issue of all securities of the roads affected. He put in evidence also written agreements with the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Companies similar to the understandings reached less formally with the other roads named. Then he began his questioning of Mr. Morgan.

Opinion on Voting Trust.

Q.—Don't you think it would be better for these great inter-State railroad corporations if they were entirely free to sell their securities in open competition than that they should be tied to any banking house, however just might be its methods in the issue of such securities? Mr. Morgan—I should not think so.

Q.—Take the case of the Southern Railway. During all the years it has been and is still under this voting trust. The fact is, is it not, that Mr. Baker and you, as a majority of the voting Trustees, designate the Directors of that company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you feel that in a sense, when it comes to issuing the securities of that company and fixing the prices on which they are to be issued, that you are in a sense dealing with yourselves? A.—I do not think so. We do not deal with ourselves.

Q.—Do you not realize that a board run by voting trustees is under the domination of the people who name it? A.—My experience is quite otherwise, Sir.

Q.—These issues of securities of inter-State railway companies are in vast sums, are they not, running into the hundreds of millions of dollars a year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you not think it would be entirely feasible that securities of such corporations should be openly marketed and should be sold by competition, just as securities of the United States Government and State Governments and city administrations, and municipal bonds of different kinds are sold? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you not think the company should be in a position to have other banking houses compete for these securities, and perhaps get a higher price than you might think they were worth? A.—I have no doubt that could be done occasionally, but it would not be often.

Q.—You think it is best for the interests of the company that it should only have one purchaser available? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now, if you like, you may explain why that is so. A.—What I was going to say has gone out of my head. Wait a moment. I was simply going to say that there is another point about it, and that is this: You must remember that securities that are issued and sold do not always prove good.

Q.—That would not apply to bonds of the New York Central, would it? A.—Not that particular road, but it has applied to other roads in New England and to other roads in New York State. When there is a fiscal agent or a person responsible for them who will put their name on them, that is a thing which is sometimes overlooked.

Q.—But the name does not help after the bond is proved bad, does it? A.—It does in this way: The house is called upon to protect those bonds, to assist in the reorganization of the road, to make them good, in case of a disaster.

Banking House Responsibility.

Q.—But what I mean is that the banking house assumes no legal responsibility for the value of the bonds, does it? A.—No, Sir; but it assumes something else that is still more important, and that is the moral responsibility, which has to be defended as long as you live.

Q.—If the bond turns out to be bad, the banking house does not suffer any monetary loss after it has distributed the bonds, does it? A.—Why, certainly, because they are obliged to do any number of things for the bondholders.

Q.—But they get their money back, A.—Not always.

Q.—The question then is does not the expense and all the money necessary to reorganize the property come out of the security holder? A.—I should hardly say that. It comes out of the property.

Q.—Give us one instance in which a banker has done anything more than occasionally advance the interest on the securities, and then get it back out of the property. A.—I think there are a great many cases of that kind, but I cannot recall for the moment.

Mr. Lindabury asked permission to suggest something to Mr. Morgan at this point, but Mr. Untermyer objected.

Domination of Steel Trust.

Mr. Untermyer then took up the organization of the United States Steel Corporation.

Q.—Did you not, as a matter of fact, name the Board of Directors at the time of organization and pass out a slip containing the names of the board? A.—I cannot say that. No one else helped me in it. I am willing to assume the final responsibility if that will answer your question.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you named the entire board? A.—But I say that whatever was done, if passing upon it and approving it is equivalent to making it, I did it.

Q.—Did you not only pass on it and approve it, but did you not further select the board and determine who should go on, and who should stay off. A.—No, I probably did the latter. But you must remember that it is twelve or fourteen years ago that this thing took place. I cannot recall all the conversation which led to it. I will say this, however, that whoever went on that board went with my approval.

Q.—And from time to time, as vacancies have occurred or as the board has been changed, whoever has gone on has gone on with your approval, has he not? A.—Not always.

Q.—Has he gone on against your protest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You named Mr. Gary for Chairman of the Finance Committee when Mr. Perkins resigned? A.—I think it is very likely. I do not remember.

Q.—Who fixed the prices at which the various subsidiary companies should go into the corporation? A.—I approved the prices.

Mr. Untermyer took up the matter of underwriting syndicates by the Morgan firm.

Q.—And you have a list of those people whom you invite into these syndicate participations, have you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If you were issuing an industrial security, you would probably offer participation to a different class of underwriters from that you would offer it to if you were issuing railroad bonds? A.—Exactly; that is what I wanted to say.

Q.—Is it not a fact that sometimes, when an issue is evidently going to be very popular, you make your allotments without any previous application; and sometimes, when you have difficulty in making a syndicate, you invite applications? A.—That is what I wanted to say.

Q.—There are many banks and trust companies in New York which you permit to participate in these underwritings, are there not? A.—Yes, a great many.

Q.—But no insurance companies, since the law of 1906? A.—No.

Q.—And does your list of underwriters extend to the other great cities of the country? A.—All of them.

Q.—Do you not know there are some in New York who are never invited to participate? A.—Very few, Sir.

Q.—Do you not know that some of the leading banking firms in New York City do not participate in your underwritings? A.—A great many of them refuse it.

Mr. Morgan admitted that these transactions were usually very profitable. The participations, he said, also extended to France, Germany, and England. Mr. Morgan denied that in the last ten years $1,000,000,000 in securities had been marketed by his firm. He promised to furnish exact figures later.

Going into his relations with the First National Bank, Mr. Morgan said he had been on close terms of friendship and business with President Baker since 1873. He thought there was no way to get data showing the extent of joint transactions between that bank and J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Morgan's throat became husky, and he turned to his daughter, Mrs. Satterlee, and asked for a throat tablet. Mrs. Satterlee produced it from a handbag.

"Do you want a glass of water?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"No, thanks," said Mr. Morgan.

"If you get tired," suggested Mr. Untermyer, "don't hesitate to say so."

"I'm not tired," returned the financier.

"Only a Million Dollars' Worth."

Mr. Morgan said his son, not he, was a Director in the National City Bank.

"But you are a large stockholder?" urged Mr. Untermyer. "Oh, no; only about a million dollars' worth," said Mr. Morgan, who seemed surprised at the general laughter that greeted the answer, but joined in it.

Mr. Morgan said the firm also had a million dollars or so of stock of the City Bank.

Q.—You have a large interest in the National Bank of Commerce, have you not? A.—I do not remember. Not very large. About a million dollars. You have the statement there.

Q.—You have $1,686,000. A.—How much is down there for me?

Q.—The firm as a firm and the individual members have $1,686,000. The firm has one million and the individual members $686,000.

Mr. Morgan stated that Daniel G. Reid was not a Director of the First National Bank. "I think I am right, Mr. Counsel," said Mr. Morgan.

Q.—Mr. Davison says you are right, does he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—That is the reason you think so? A.—I always believe anything Mr. Davison says.

Q.—And willing to swear to it, are you? A.—I will swear by that, yes.

Calls Voting Trusts Desirable.

Mr. Morgan said he had nothing to do with the formation of voting trusts, about which Mr. Untermyer asked him, including that of the International Harvester Company. He remembered being on several voting trusts, and that members of his firm were on others.

Q.—Have you ever known an instance in the history of corporations in this country, where the stock was largely scattered, in which the stockholders, however, dissatisfied, have ever succeeded in procuring a change of management? A.—I do not recall any at the moment.

Q.—Is it not true that in this country, unlike other countries, it is difficult to get the stockholders to take any active interest in their companies? A.—That is very true. That is the reason why a voting trust is so desirable.

Mr. Morgan had Mr. Untermyer read the report of the voting trustees of the Reading company, "as showing," so he said, "the advantages of management of a railroad under a voting trust."

Q.—Do you not realize that these voting trusts, putting into the hands of one or a few men these great systems, tends to enormous concentration and control? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Assuming you were the voting Trustee for all of the great systems of railroads in the United States, it would concentrate control in you, would it not? A.—It would be a concentration in my hands, but the Board of Directors are the ones who control, and you do not put the same board in every company.

Q.—But do you realize this vast and dangerous concentration through having the same Directors in various banking institutions? A.—No, Sir; I do not see any danger in it at all.

To another question Mr. Morgan replied:

"My idea is that in the infancy of a corporation, or in its ineipiency, a voting trust is necessary for the protection of the property."

Q.—You are an advocate of combination and co-operation, as against competition, are you not? A.—Yes. Co-operation I should favor. I do not object to competition, either. I like a little competition.

Q.—You like a little, if it does not hurt you? Competition that hurts you you do not believe in? A.—I do not mind it. Now, another point. This may be a sensitive subject. I do not want to talk of it. This is probably the only chance I will have to speak of it.

Q.—You mean the subject of combination and concentration? A.—Yes, the question of control. Without you have control you cannot do anything.

Wants to Control Nothing.

Q.—Well, I guess that is right. Is that the reason you want to control everything? A.—I want to control nothing.

Q.—What is the point, Mr. Morgan, you want to make, because I do not quite gather it? A.—What I say is this, that control is a thing, particularly in money, and you are talking about a money control—now, there is nothing in the world that you can make a trust on money.

Q.—What you mean is that there is no way one man can get it all? A.—Or any of it, or control of it.

Q.—He can make a try of it? A.—No, Sir; he cannot. He may have all the money in Christendom, but he cannot do it.

Q.—Suppose you owned all the banks and trust companies, or controlled them, and somebody wanted to start up in the steel business, you understand, against the United States Steel Corporation. You would be under a duty, would you not, to the United States Steel Corporation to see that it was not subjected to ruinous competition? A.—No, Sir. It has nothing to do with it.

Q.—You would welcome competition? A.—I would welcome competition.

Q.—The more of it the better? A.—Yes.

Does Not Feel He Has Huge Power.

Q.—Your idea is that when a man has got a vast power, such as you have—you admit you have, do you not? A.—I do not know it, Sir.

Q.—You admit you have, do you not? A.—I do not think I have.

Q.—You do not feel it, at all? A.—No, I do not feel it at all.

Q.—Your idea is that when a man abuses his power he loses it? A.—Yes, and he never gets it back again, either.

Q.—Do you think that a competitive condition in the banks and trust companies of New York is more or less preferable than a concentrated control over those banks? A.—I would rather have competition.

Q.—You know every big thing is run by one or two men? A.—No, I do not know that.

Q.—Your firm is run by you, is it not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are the final authority, are you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I want to know whether you think a railroad can be run by a Board of Directors, or whether some one man has to run it? A.—I think it would be better run by the Board of Directors.

Q.—You do not believe in individual responsibility in great enterprises, do you? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Your idea is that the Bank of Commerce, or any other great institution should not try to get business, but just sit down and wait for it to come? A.—The Bank of Commerce, if it transacts its business right, will get its share of the business.

Q.—Suppose it wants more than its share? A.—It cannot get it.

Q.—It often does, does it not? A.—Then it ought not to have it.

Q.—What determines what is its share of the business? A.—The public will decide that.

Q.—Let us take a case like the Bankers' Trust Company, that went from $5,000,000 of deposits to $168,000,000 of deposits in nine years. Did they get these by sitting there and waiting for the business? A.—They got it because people wanted to send money to them.

Q.—Do you not believe they got it by going out after it? A.—I do not believe they did.

Q.—Do you know that the Guaranty Trust Company has merged five institutions so that it represents to-day six trust companies? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know that the Bankers' Trust Company has taken in two large trust companies? A.—Yes.

For Concentration Within Limits.

Q.—So these two institutions represent to-day what were formerly nine large, prosperous institutions. You approve of that kind of concentration? A.—Yes.

Q.—Carrying that on to its logical outcome, would you approve of their gathering in all the rest of these banks and trust companies? A.—Certainly not.

Q.—How many of them would you think they ought to gather? A.—I think they have about enough.

Q.—They may have to take in some more? A.—Yes.

Q.—In order to get more business? A.—No.

Q.—As a public-spirited thing? A.—Yes.

Q.—Why? A.—Because it might be necessary to protect some companies.

Q.—You say that they might have to take them for some reason of public policy. I am trying to find out in what instance they have ever taken in a bank or trust company, except for the profit there was in it. Would you like to stop here, Mr. Morgan? A.—I do not want to stop at all. I am ready to go right on. I would like to get through. That is all. I have had enough. I wanted to have you understand my views about the thing. I will stop any remarks on my side, however.

At this point the committee took a recess for luncheon.

NOT SEEKING POWER, HE SAYS.

Condemns Manipulation, but Opposes Restriction of Speculation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. Untermyer began his examination of Mr. Morgan on the system of cumulative voting of stock in European banks. He said the system prevailed also in the Pennsylvania Railroad. To a question by Mr. Untermyer, "In your judgment, cumulative voting would be an improvement upon the present system, would it not?" Mr. Morgan replied: "I do not think it makes much difference."

Q.—Do you not think it makes much difference whether the vast majority of a corporation is represented in the Board and has the right to know what is going on, rather than to have a bare majority control? A.—I think it is very desirable. I see no objection to it. But those figures that you have read seem to me to indicate a sort of voting trust in the case of all of those people over there.

Q.—On the contrary, do you not see that those figures make a voting trust impossible? A.—On the contrary, I consider them a voting trust. They prevent stockholders from being represented.

Q.—Under that system if you had a voting trust, as you have voting trusts of the majority of the shares of a corporation, you could not vote in all the Directors, anyway, could you? A.—No.

Q.—You could only vote on a small proportion of them. The people who did not choose to give you a voting trust on their stock would have representation in the Board, would they not? A.—I do not want to suggest such a plan, but they could very easily transfer the shares into different names so that they could accomplish the same purpose.

Q.—But you know that over there this sort of hocus pocus does not go, do you not? A.—I think the records will show otherwise, Sir.

Q.—Do you not know that the laws there prevent the consolidation and concentration of banking control by prohibiting Directors in one bank from being Directors in another bank? A.—Yes; but I would like to say in reply to that that there is no place where mergers and consolidations and all that have taken place to the same extent that they have in England during the last twenty years.

Q.—Not in the banking world, have they? A.—In the banking world.

Doesn't Know English Practice.

Q.—Do you know that, quite in contrast with our systems, those groups over there are absolutely independent of one another, that they have not any common Directors at all, and are not allowed to have? A.—I did not know that that was so.

Q.—And do you not know that unlike our own situation, if a man has a good project in England and he goes to one group and cannot get his business done, the other groups take it up very readily, and that they have no connection with one another? A.—Oh, that is very possible.

Q.—Is not that a very much more healthful condition of things than to have the groups interlocking, so that if one refuses the business, you cannot get it done at another? A.—I do not think that exists to any extent here.

Q.—Is it not a fact that in this country there has not been in the last ten years, any railroad construction of parallel or competing lines to any great system existing here? A.—I understand that to be so; yes.

Q.—And is it not the fact that in this country there has been a consistent and continuous and increasing, cementing and concentration and consolidation of the great systems? A.—I think that is true.

Q.—Do you attribute the absence of competing railroad building to the fact that in this comparatively new and growing country there is not any need for any more railroads? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you attribute it to the difficulty of getting new capital? A.—I do. I think it is owing in large measure to the fact of the want of protection against railroads that has been current in this country for the last ten years.

Q.—You mean the want of protection to the railroads? A.—To the railroads; yes. Nobody wants to put money into a new railroad in these times.

Q.—The railroads are doing pretty well, are they not? A.—Some of them are. The old ones are. Yes.

Q.—Take for instance, the Reading road. You and Mr. Baker dominate the anthracite coal road situation, do you not, together? A.—No, we do not. At least, if we do, I do not know it.

Q.—Your power in any direction is entirely unconscious to you, is it not? A.—It is, Sir, if that is the case.

Denies Seeking Any Power.

Q.—You do not think you have any power in any department of industry in this country, do you? A.—I do not.

Q.—Not the slightest? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—And you are not looking for any? A.—I am not seeking it, either.

Q.—This consolidation and amalgamation of systems and industries and banks does not look to any concentration, does it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It looks, I suppose to a dispersal of interests rather than to a concentration? A.—Oh, no; it deals with things as they exist.

Q.—It is for the purpose of concentrating the interests that you do amalgamate, is it not? A.—If it is desirable, yes. If it is good business for the interests of the country to do it, I do it.

Q.—You issued the securities of the Baldwin Locomotive Works—your firm? A.—Yes, it was done in Philadelphia. I do not know the details.

Q.—Your New York house participated? A.—It is the same thing, Sir.

Q.—And you pool the results? A.—It all goes into a pool. Yes.

Q.—So far you have had no reason to complain, have you? A.—I do not complain of anything, Sir.

Q.—The locomotive manufacturers of the United States had combined and formed the American Locomotive Company, and the Baldwin Company was not in it? A.—It was not in that combination.

Q.—Then you took hold of the Baldwin Company? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are there any other companies? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know of any that get any business in cars or locomotives? A.—I do not know anything about the details, but we certainly would not give the business all to one company or to two companies.

Q.—Are not the interests of the Baldwin Locomotive Company dominated by the same interests that dominate the railroad situation? A.—No.

Q.—You are responsible for the securities issued? A.—Morally, yes.

Q.—When trouble comes, do you not consider that, as the issuing house of these securities, you are under duty to protect the securities? A.—Yes, if they get into trouble.

Q.—We only want to know whether you think you are under any duty to protect them against new competition? A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Are you familiar with the evidence in the Temple Iron Company case, which was decided a few days ago—the Reading road case? A.—I know there was something of that kind, but I do not remember the details of it now.

Q.—Do you remember the decision a day or two ago? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you remember that at that time Mr. Bacon conducted the negotiations by which these parties were taken in and the railroad was not built? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know those facts were proven in that case? A.—I do not know anything about the case.

Q.—You were not familiar with the facts in that case? A.—No, Sir.

Views on Stifling Competition.

Q.—Then you consider your firm, as fiscal agents, and as promoting and being responsible for securities of the railroad system, under no sort of obligation to discourage or prevent a competing railroad? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know a competing railroad might ruin you? A.—I could not help that.

Q.—You would not try to help it? A.—Something might occur that might necessitate it. I cannot say what I would do, but on general principles I should not.

Q.—I would rather have a concrete case, for instance, like the West Shore Road paralleling the New York Central, you thought the best policy was to buy up that competition, did you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—These concrete cases are occurring from time to time, are they not? A.—The New York Central wanted to lease it.

Q.—That meant doing away with competition, did it not? A.—That was the effect of it, yes.

Q.—Do you believe in buying up competing railroads? A.—That is a general question. I take each case by itself. I want a concrete question.

Q.—You were concerned, were you not, in the efforts to destroy the competition between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific through the organization of the Northern Securities Company? A.—I put them together.

Q.—You mean so as to do away with the then existing competition between the two lines? A.—Yes, I suppose that was it.

Q.—Do you think that is a justifiable thing? A.—It depends upon each particular case by itself.

Q.—What would be your justification for destroying that competition? A.—I do not know.

Q.—The same policy would dictate, would it not, buying competing industrials, or industries, and putting them together? A.—No. Take, for instance, the United States Steel Corporation. To-day I would not buy anything.

Q.—I know, because you have got enough now to have a very commanding power, have you not? A.—No, not that, either.

Why He Formed Steel Corporation.

Q.—You did engage in buying up competition there in order to form a company, did you not? A.—No; I bought it up for the purpose of having a corporation which in itself could manufacture all kinds of steel.

Q.—You bought the control of the Equitable Life insurance company, did you not? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—From whom? A.—Mr. Ryan and Mr. Harriman.

Q.—And what was the amount of the par value of the stock which you bought? A.—Five hundred thousand dollars.

Q.—No, it was $51,000. A.—Yes, $51,000.

Q.—The total capital of the company was $100,000, was it not? A.—I have not the books with me. Whatever it was, it is a matter of record.

Q.—Fifty-one thousand dollars. There were 510 shares of stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is the amount of dividends to which that stock is entitled? A.—The regular dividend is 7 per cent.

Q.—That is all it ever has paid—that is, $3,570 a year? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you paid how much for that? A.—I do not know the amount.

Q.—About $3,000,000, was it not—two and a half millions and the interest that had accrued? A.—Somewhere in that neighborhood.

Q.—About $3,000,000. On that investment of $3,000,000 the return in dividends is $3,570. It yields a return of about one-eighth or one-ninth of 1 per cent a year? A.—I believe so.

Stillman's and Baker's Interest.

Q.—Are Messrs. Stillman and Baker associated with you or interested in that purchase? A.—Not as it stands to-day.

Q.—Have they never had any interest in that purchase? A.—It has never been consummated.

Q.—What was the understanding as to their being interested with you in that purchase? A.—I cannot tell you that, Sir. That is private business of my clients.

Q.—But it seems to me that the question of whether you had or have associates in that purchase in the form of Mr. James Stillman and Mr. George F. Baker is not a matter of private business. Did they not agree to participate with you in that business? A.—I should like to consult my counsel.

Mr. Morgan (after consulting with counsel)—Mr. Chairman, neither Mr. Baker nor Mr. Stillman has ever had any interest in it, but it is understood that if I want to they will take half of it at any time I say so.

Q.—When was that understanding reached? A.—I do not know; I think it has practically been so from the beginning.

Q.—From the time you took it? A.—Yes.

Q.—And they are under obligation, then, to take half of the interest off your hands? A.—If I wish it.

Q.—Is there any writing on the subject? A.—I do not know whether any writing has passed on the subject or not. (After consulting with counsel:) There is a writing on that subject.

Q.—May we have it? A.—You may have a copy of it; yes, Sir.

Why He Bought Control.

Q.—You may explain, if you care to, Mr. Morgan, why you bought from Messrs. Ryan and Harriman $51,000 par value of stock that paid only $3,570 a year for approximately $3,000,000 that could yield you only one-eighth or one-ninth of one per cent. A.—Because I thought it was a desirable thing for the situation to do that.

Q.—That is very general, Mr. Morgan. Will you speak of the situation? Was not that stock safe enough in Mr. Ryan's hands? A.—I suppose it was. I thought it was greatly improved by being in the hands of myself and these two gentlemen, provided I asked them to do so.

Q.—How would that improve the situation over the situation that existed when Mr. Ryan and Mr. Harriman held the stock? A.—Mr. Ryan did not have it alone.

Q.—Yes, but do you not know that Mr. Ryan originally bought it alone, and Mr. Harriman insisted on having him give him half? A.—I thought if he could pay for it that price I could. I thought that was a fair price.

Q.—You thought it was good business, did you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You thought it was good business to buy a stock that paid only one-ninth or one-tenth of one per cent a year? A.—I thought so.

Q.—The normal rate of interest that you can earn on money is about 5 per cent., is it not? A.—Not always, no. I am not talking about it as a question of money.

Q.—The normal rate of interest would be from 4 to 5 per cent ordinarily, would it not? Where is the good business, then, in buying a security that only pays one-ninth of one per cent.? A.—Because I thought it was better there than it was where it was. That is all.

Asked Ryan and He Sold It.

Q.—Was anything the matter with it in the hands of Mr. Ryan? A.—Nothing.

Q.—In what respect would it be better where it is than with him? A.—That is the way it struck me.

Q.—Is that all you have to say about it? A.—That is all I have to say about it.

Q.—You care to make no other explanation about it? A.—No.

Q.—The assets of the Equitable Life were $304,465,802.01 on Dec. 31, 1911. Did Mr. Ryan offer this stock to you? A.—I asked him to sell it to me.

Q.—Did you tell him why you wanted it? A.—No. I told him I thought it was a good thing for me to have.

Q.—Did he tell you that he wanted to sell it? A.—No, but he sold it.

Q.—He did not want to sell it, but, when you said you wanted it, he sold it? A.—He did not say that he did not want to sell it.

Q.—What did he say when you told him you would like to have it, and thought you ought to have it? A.—He hesitated about it, and finally sold it.

Q.—He also sold the Morton Trust Company, did he not, to the Guaranty Trust? A.—I do not know. I suppose the stockholders sold that.

Q.—Do you not know that he had control of the Morton Trust? A.—I do not think he had it.

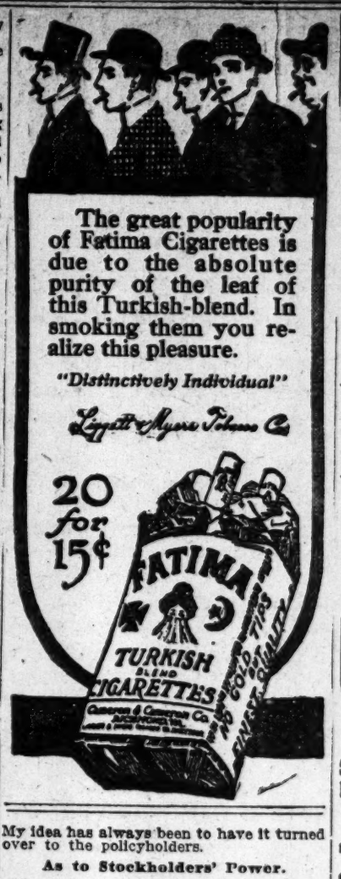
Q.—He was in control at the time of the sale, was he not? A.—He may have been the negotiator. I do not know. I had nothing to do with those negotiations, so far as he was concerned.

Q.—You had nothing to do with the acquisition of the Morton Trust stock? A.—All that I did was to buy Morton's.

Q.—You bought Morton's interest? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who bought Mr. Ryan's interest? A.—I do not know. The Guaranty people, I suppose.

Q.—After you bought the Morton interest, did you put it into the Guaranty? A.—I put it in with the others—those who bought the stock put it into the Guaranty. I have never had any question about the disposition of the Equitable Life stock.



My idea has always been to have it turned over to the policyholders.

As to Stockholders' Power.

Q.—Let us see about that. You mean turned over, provided you got the $3,000,000 back? A.—Just what I paid for it. That is all.

Q.—You know what that means, do you not—turning over an insurance company to policy holders? A.—I do not know how it could be done—the terms of it, at all. Whatever was to be done was to be done by trustees. The stock was in the hands of the trustees; I have no control over it, in any way, shape or manner.

Q.—What I want to know is this: Do you not know, Mr. Morgan, from your experience with life insurance companies, with mutual companies, that the men who are in the saddle are the men who continue to control a life insurance company, whether it is mutual or stock? A.—Not necessarily that.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a case in which the policy holders have ever been able to take it out of the hands of the men who control it? A.—That has always been my idea.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a case in which they have been able to do that? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you not know the case, for instance, of the Mutual Reserve, where the man went to jail, and they could not change the control of the company? A.—I do not know anything about that. I am not seeking that occupation.

Q.—Do you not know that the policy holders' control amounts to nothing, as against the management, who have the agency force under their domination? A.—I do not know anything about that. I think the Legislature of the State of New York could fix that.

Q.—They have not fixed it yet, have they? A.—I am living in hopes.

Q.—You are living in hopes of getting back your money? A.—No. I do not care anything about the money.

Q.—I do not understand why you bought this company. A.—For the very reason that I thought it was the thing to do, as I said.

Q.—But that does not explain anything. A.—That is the only reason I can give.

Q.—It was the thing to do for whom? A.—That is the only reason I can give. That is the only reason I have, in other words. I am not trying to keep anything back, you understand.

Q.—I understand. In other words, you have no reason at all? A.—That is the way you look at it. I think it is a very good reason. Some of these days you will agree with me.

Q.—You can never tell what may happen. Some of these days you may agree with me, Mr. Morgan. A.—Very well. That may be. If I do, I shall wait for a good reason.

Q.—In the mean time, I wish you would give me a good reason, or any reason, why you should have bought that stock, except the fact that you thought it was the thing to do? A.—That is the only reason I have. The reason I called it up again was that I wanted to call the attention of the members of the committee and yourself to the fact that I did not buy it to make money. I did it because I thought it was better in the hands of these three gentlemen.

Wanted to Avert Divided Control.

Q.—It was in the hands of three equally eminent gentlemen, was it not? A.—They were very eminent. I have no criticism of anybody.

Q.—Why was it not as good in Mr. Ryan's hands as it was in yours? A.—No, no. I thought it was best to have that stock where there was no danger of it being divided up into small lots. Mr. Ryan had already sold half of it, and you could not tell. Mr. Harriman died a few months afterward, and if that had gone into his estate, you could not tell how it would have been divided. Those are the things that I had in mind. I am trying to show you some of the things that went through my mind. The only reason I did it, on which I am willing to stand up before the community or anybody, is that I thought it was the thing to do.

Q.—That is a little nebulous, is it not? A.—You may call it so, but I do not look at it in that light.

Q.—You know, do you not, Mr. Morgan, that Mr. Ryan originally bought that stock alone? A.—I only know that he owned it at one time.

Q.—Do you not know that Mr. Harriman insisted on his dividing it with him? A.—That was afterward. It could not have been so bad—that is another point—if Mr. Harriman was so anxious to get half of it.

Q.—I do not think it was; but I am trying to find out where the money was in it at one-ninth of 1 per cent. return. A.—My friend, if I should attempt to tell you where the money is in every transaction I make, I would have a very hard time of it.

Q.—You would not be able to do it? A.—I have given you, from my heart, the exact facts.

Q.—I know you have, Mr. Morgan, and I am trying to find out the real reason for this thing. A.—I have no reason, except the one I have already given you.

Q.—You say there was danger of it being divided into small lots? A.—I did not say there was danger of it, at all. I said there was a possibility of it.

Q.—What would be the harm of it being divided into small lots? That would be a good deal like having a mutual company, would it not? A.—Then, if the company did want it, which was commonly discussed, as to the policy holders having it, it could not have been had.

Declines to Give Further Reason.

Q.—Do you not think that a stock that was paying one-ninth of 1 per cent. return could readily have been had by somebody, who wanted to give money for it that would yield 5 per cent. return, or forty-five times what it was yielding then? A.—I know nothing about that, Sir. I am willing to take the criticism or the credit, or whatever it may be, of the transaction. I only say this, that I did it because I thought it was the thing to do; and that is the only reason I had, and the only thing I can say.

Q.—We are trying to analyze that. A.—You cannot analyze it.

Q.—If this stock were divided into small lots, it would be almost equivalent to mutualizing the company, would it not? A.—Not at all.

Q.—No one man would retain control? A.—It was not a question of control.

Q.—Take the New York Life and the Mutual Life. They are both mutual companies? A.—I thought there was, at one time, some stock in the New York.

Mr. Lindabury—If you turn to me, for once I shall be with you. They are both mutual companies.

Q.—If the stock was divided into small lots, there would be less danger of some one man controlling it. It would be more like a mutual company? A.—I am not afraid of anybody trying to control it. If there was a committee appointed wanted it, nobody could deliver the control of that stock.

Q.—If a man could get forty-five times the return it was bringing? A.—No, Sir. If a man came to me to-day and offered that price for it I would not take it.

Mr. Untermyer put in evidence data furnished by Mr. Morgan with regard to the proposed mutualization of the Equitable. Mr. Untermyer also offered as evidence data relating to the Equitable, the New York Life, the Mutual, and the Metropolitan companies.

Mr. Morgan—Had not those better be read, as to the amounts, &c.?

Mr. Untermyer—They are very long.

Mr. Morgan—Just as to the amounts, I mean.

Mr. Untermyer—They will be read when they are aggregated. Is there anything you want to say after talking with Mr. Nicoll just now?

Mr. Morgan—I do not know of anything. I want to say except I was just thinking about the condition of affairs at the time. Mr. Ryan at that time was not in good health. You asked me for the facts.

Q.—You said he did not want to sell? A.—I did not say he did not want to sell. He did not offer it to me.

Q.—Then it was not because of his health that he finally sold? A.—No; but I was thinking of where the thing might go. I only want to get the facts. I only want to explain why.

Q.—It was not on account of his health, was it, that you paid $3,000,000 for securities earning $3,570? A.—I would have bought it any way rather than have it go into hands that might have been injurious.

Q.—But he was not offering it to anybody, was he? A.—No; but I knew he had it.

Q.—Was it injurious there? A.—I have explained it. I have nothing more to say on that subject.

Organization of Security Companies.

Q.—Were you consulted with respect to the organization of this City Security Company by the City Bank? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or the First Security Company by the First National Bank? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you not know why those two security companies were formed from the First National Bank and the City Bank? A.—I have my impression. I do not know anything about it.

Q.—You are a large stockholder in both, are you not? A.—The firm is; yes, Sir.

Q.—And you received your stock as a dividend from the bank, did you not? A.—I do not know whether it has ever been delivered.

Q.—You are entitled to that stock, and it was in the way of a dividend, was it not—that is, each bank, the First National Bank and the City Bank, declared a dividend of $10,000,000, and with that these companies were organized? A.—Yes, as I understood the case.

Q.—What do you understand to have been the reason for the organization of those companies? A.—I do not know, except that I supposed they wanted to do business in securities which as a bank they could not do. I do not know anything about that.

Q.—Do you know anything about the operations of these two companies? A.—I do know to a certain extent.

Q.—They buy stocks of other banks, do they not? A.—They deal in securities, the same as any other trust company.

Q.—Did not they buy stocks of a vast number of small banks? A.—I do not know anything about the City at all.

Q.—You are a large stockholder in the City? A.—I cannot help it—I do not know anything about the details of the work.

His View of Small Amounts.

Q.—I do not think you want to help it, either. But you are a large holder, as a fact? A.—The firm is. I am not individually, I think; if I am, it

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MONEY MONOPOLY AN IMPOSSIBILITY, MORGAN ASSERTS

Continued from Page 2.

A.—I do not know. If anybody should ask me, I could not tell them, to save my life.

A Question of Wise Banking.

Q.—Do you think it a wise thing for a National bank to have an attachment of that kind? A.—I do not feel called upon to pass upon the action of my associates one way or the other.

Q.—Do you not think you ought to, in a matter affecting a National bank in which you are so largely interested? A.—I voted in favor of it.

Q.—Then you approved of it? A.—I did not say I did individually, but as a stockholder my proxy went in favor of the transaction.

Q.—Personally, did you approve of it? A.—I have not said and I do not feel called upon to say that. I do not think that is a fair question.

Q.—Why, not? A.—I mean to say my firm as a stockholder voted for that thing, and as such I approved it.

Q.—We are investigating here, you know, the concentration of money and credit and the question affecting the National banks and their relations to concentration of money and credit, and in that connection I would like to ask you to tell us in a general way whether you think it is a wise public policy to permit a National bank to have organized out of its surplus a company that circulates or invests in stock in which the bank cannot deal, with identical Directors and so tied to the bank that the stock of that company can neither be sold nor bought except in connection with the stock of the bank! Do you think that is a wise thing? A.—It can be distributed.

Q.—Do you not know it cannot be distributed except— A.—To the stockholders of the other.

Q.—Do you not know that one cannot be bought or sold without the other? A.—It might be distributed—as I understand it—I do not know; I may be wrong. It is attached and can be distributed at any moment.

Q.—It cannot be distributed except in proportion? A.—They have to distribute it to the people that paid for it. It belongs to the people that paid for it.

Q.—Yes; but that is not what I am trying to get at. Do you not know that each stockholder of the National banks must own the same proportion of stock in the holding company that he holds in the bank, and that each stockholder of the holding company must own the same proportion of the stock of the bank that he holds of the holding company? A.—No; I do not know that.

Q.—Do you not know the arrangement? A.—No; not as you have stated it.

Q.—In what respect does your recollection in regard to that transaction differ from mine? A.—I understand that as far as the banks were concerned they were criticised or people discussed the question of their doing business in securities. This is what I understand to be the case, although it was natural, and, as far as the Directors of the bank knew, it was legal. That being the case, they got this idea. It is not a new one in New York. It exists in Chicago and other places, too—the same thing. It started in Chicago. Consequently they formed another company of the same capital as the bank.

Q.—No; the other company was of a less capital than the bank, was it not? The capital of the other company was $10,000,000 and the capital of the bank was $25,000,000. Is not that right? A.—No; I think not. You are talking about the City?

What the First National Did.

Q.—Yes. A.—I am talking about the First. I know nothing about the City. I know nothing about their contracts or anything of that kind. I am talking now about the First. The First had the same capital, and then the stockholders paid for their stock separate from the bank, and then the dividend at the end of the year, or whenever it was, was paid them, which was the same amount.

Q.—Is it not the fact, then, that this disposition of $10,000,000 of the bank's assets was made, and put into the security company, with the proviso that the stock of the security company would have to be owned by the same people, and in the same proportion, and continue to be owned by the same people and in the same proportion as that of the bank? A.—That is so; yes.

Q.—And the wisdom and the propriety of that is a thing on which you do not want to pass? Is that right? A.—Oh, no; but you asked me if I thought it was proper, and I say I voted for it, and that is all I can say.

Q.—Are you at all familiar with the Clearing House situation? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—But you understand how it is operated? A.—No, I do not know anything about them except they clear checks every morning. That is all I know about it.

Q.—Do you see any reason why a solvent bank that is approved as to solvency by the banking authorities, having charge of it, should not be entitled to become a full member of the Clearing House? A.—That depends upon the organization of the Clearing House, I should think.

Q.—No, but no matter what its present organization may be, the question is, as a matter of banking and as a question of justice and right, do you see any reason why every solvent bank should not have the right to become a member of the Clearing House association? A.—I say, it depends upon the by-laws.

Q.—I know. But if the by-laws are wrong, the question is whether they should not be changed? A.—There is nobody to change the by-laws, is there, except the Clearing House itself?

Q.—What about the Government? Do you forget about that? A.—No, not at all. The Government can take the Clearing House, of course.

Q.—The point is this: Do you not think that the Clearing House association should be put in such form, through the law, that solvent banks cannot be excluded A.—I do not think so; not unless—

Q.—Do you not think there ought to be some authority in the State or the Government somewhere to give to a solvent bank the right of clearance through the association? A.—Yes, but it depends upon in whose hands the bank is.

Q.—Oh, you think that the competitors of a bank ought to determine into whose hands it should go? A.—For instance, suppose I were the Clearing House. I should not be in favor of allowing a man to be associated with me that I thought was a fraud, simply because he owned a bank which at that particular moment was solvent.

Q.—Let us see about that. Do you think it ought to be left to a man's competitors to say whether he is a fraud or not, without any right or review by the State authorities? A.—I am not prepared to decide that question.

Q.—I am willing to go into the merits of it, but I do not think we want to do it this afternoon. Do you know the difference between a Clearing House member and what they call a non-member that clears through a member? A.—Yes.

Q.—You know, do you not, that in New York, for instance, the Clearing House association has a given number of members, sixty-three members, and that it has twenty-two non-members? You know the difference between a member and a non-member, do you not? A.—I do not know what you call a non-member.

Q.—A non-member is a bank that clears through a member bank. Do you know whether or not where a non-member has to clear through a member the refusal of the member further to clear for that non-member closes up the non-member bank as a rule? A.—No.

Q.—Do you not know that that has happened in New York in every instance? A.—It depends upon whether or not another bank would do it. It has not in every instance, because I have known of cases—I could not recall them, but I know there have been cases—where a bank has cleared one day through the City Bank and the next day it has cleared through another bank.

Q.—Yes, but as a rule the case in which a Clearing House bank has withdrawn its clearance privileges from a non-member have been followed immediately by the closing of the bank, have they not?! A.—That is because they do not think it is solvent.

Q.—Do you not think that in such a case a non-member bank should have a right to the judgment of the Clearing House association rather than be dependent upon the judgment and decision of one bank? A.—No, because they are the bank that is responsible. If a Clearing House will assume all the indebtedness of the member that originally cleared for them then I would do it.

Q.—But do you not think that if you had no non-members, that if the Clearing House were compelled to admit to membership all solvent banks, that they believed to be solvent and that the banking authorities believed to be solvent, that would do away with any injustice that might be practiced by one member on a non-member? A.—No, I should not think so.

Q.—You do not think the judgment of the whole association would be better than that of some one bank? A.—Yes.

Q.—You think the Clearing House members ought to have sole discretion as to whether they will keep a man out or let him in? A.—Yes.

Q.—With no review at all? A.—No review from the Clearing House.

Q.—You do not think, for instance, that there should be a right of review, with reference to a State bank, on the part of the Superintendent of Banks, or, with reference to a National bank, on the part of the Controller of the Currency? A.—Not if the Clearing House finds them insolvent, no.

Q.—Suppose it turns out that they are not insolvent in the end, after they have been closed up? A.—That is an unfortunate thing, but I cannot imagine such a thing. I never heard of a case of that kind.

Q.—There have been some instances, sought to be proven here. A.—I never had heard of them.

Q.—Have you no opinion as to whether that judgment and that final decision as to whether a bank shall be closed and the depositors injured, should be left entirely with its competitors? A.—We were talking this morning on the question of competition. Now you are on the other side of competition?

Q.—No; I am on the same side, and so are you, Mr. Morgan. The question I ask you is as to whether competitors should have the say of another competitor entirely in their hands to close it up or let it go on without any review anywhere? A.—If they are insolvent, I think they should be shut up at once. There is no other view possible that I know of.

Q.—Do you not think a review on the part of the banking authority would be possible? A.—Not unless there is time. The question of time comes in.

Q.—It does not take long to telephone, does it? A.—It does, sometimes.

Q.—I want to ask you a few questions bearing on the subject that you have touched upon this morning, as to the control of money. The control of credit involves a control of money, does it not? A.—A control of credit? No.

Q.—But the basis of banking is credit, is it not? A.—Not always. That is an evidence of banking, but it is not the money itself. Money is gold, and nothing else.

Q.—The basis of banking is credit? A.—Yes.

Q.—Is there any country in the world of which the outstanding obligations passing as money are supported dollar for dollar by gold? A.—It comes nearer to it in England than anywhere else.

Q.—Does it not come nearer to it here than in England? A.—No, because you have got your greenbacks.

A.—At any rate, it is largely credit there as it is everywhere, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—A man or a group of men who have the control of credit have control of money, have they not? A.—No, Sir; not always.

Q.—That is generally so, is it not? A.—No.

Q.—If you had the control of all that represents the assets in the banks of New York you would have the control of all that money? A.—No, Sir; not in my opinion. It may be wrong, but that is my opinion.

Q.—Money is a commodity, and you know you can control any other commodity, do you not? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—I thought you said this morning that you could control a commodity, but you could not control money? A.—I say you can get a combination that can control business and all that. You can control business, but you cannot control money.

Q.—You can control a given commodity like steel or wool? A.—Take the question of food, and all that sort of thing. You could not control that.

Q.—I am not speaking of food. A.—That is a commodity.

Q.—I say there are commodities that you can control. A.—Yes, I suppose there are.

Q.—And it is conceivable that every commodity could be controlled, is it not? A.—Except money.

Q.—If a man controlled the credit of a country, he would have a control of all its affairs? A.—He might have that, but he would not have the money. If he had the credit and I had the money, his customer would be badly off.

Q.—Yes, I understand that. But it is not conceivable one man would have the credit and the other the money, is it, because the credit is based upon money? A.—But money cannot be controlled.

Q.—Is not the credit based upon the money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It has no relation? A.—No, Sir; none whatever.

Q.—So that the banks of New York City would have the same credit, and if you owned them you would have the same control of credit as if you had the money, would you not? A.—I know lots of men, business men, too, who can borrow any amount, whose credit is unquestioned.

Q.—Is that not so because it is believed that they have the money back of them? A.—No, Sir. It is because people believe in the man.

Q.—And is regardless of whether he has any financial backing at all, is it? A.—It is, very often.

Q.—And he might not be worth anything? A.—He might not have anything. I have known men to come into my office, and I have given them a check for a million dollars when I knew they had not a cent in the world.

Q.—There are not many of them? A.—Yes, a good many.

Q.—That is not business? A.—Yes, unfortunately it is. I do not think it is good business, though.

Q.—Is not commercial credit based primarily upon money or property? A.—No, sir; the first thing is character.

Q.—Before money or property? A.—Before money or anything else. Money cannot buy it.

Q.—So that a man with character, without anything at all behind it, can get all the credit he wants, and a man with the property cannot get it? A.—That is very often the case.

Q.—That is the rule of business? A.—That is the rule of business, Sir.

Q.—If that is the rule of business, Mr. Morgan, why do the banks demand, the first thing they ask, a statement of what the man has got, before they extend him credit? A.—That is what they go into; but the first thing they ask is "I want to see your record."

Q.—For instance, if he has got Government bonds, or railroad bonds, and goes in to get credit, he gets it, and on the security of those bonds, does he not? He does not get it on his face or his character, does he? A.—Yes, he gets it on his character.

Q.—I see; then he might as well take the bonds home, had he not? A.—Because a man I do not trust could not get money from me on all the bonds in Christendom.

Q.—That is the rule all over the world? A.—I think that is the fundamental basis of business.

Q.—That is the way money is loaned on Wall Street, on collateral? A.—I do not know anything about that. I have nothing to do with it; but that is the principle.

Q.—You loan money on Wall Street? A.—Yes, sometimes.

Q.—You loan on Stock Exchange collateral? A.—If I know who he is.

Q.—You loan it from day to day on the Exchange, do you not? A.—I used to do it.

Q.—And you do it now? A.—Yes; I know. That is all right.

Q.—You lend it at the Loan Stand on the Exchange? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know anything about to whom you lend it? A.—I do; at least, I always did.

Q.—Do you mean to say that when people lend, as loans are made on Stock Exchange collateral, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, they look to anything except the collateral? A.—Yes, they do right on that point, what I did, what I used to do, and I think it is pretty well done now, is this: If a man comes in and I see there is a loan to Mr. Smith, I say, "You call that loan right away." I would not have that loan in the box. I would not have that loan.

Q.—That is not the way money is loaned on the Stock Exchange? A.—That is the way I loan it. If he is not satisfactory to me, I call the loan at once, personally. I am not talking of anybody else's way of doing business, but I tell you what I think is the basis of business.

Q.—I want to know if you really want us to understand that the great mass and volume of loans made on Stock Exchange collateral from day to day are not made entirely upon the collaterals? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I do not want to know what you do, but I want to know the course of business. A.—Others do it also; that I know.

Q.—Every bank in New York, every great National bank down town lends money on the Stock Exchange, and the thing they look to is the collateral. Do you think they ever look at the name? A.—I do not know what the banks do. I know I do.

Q.—I am asking about the banks. A.—I do not know what the banks do.

Q.—Is it or not a fact that many of the great corporations are dominated by men who have neither stock nor offices in the company? A.—They ought not to be. I do not think they are to any great extent.

Q.—Have you not any instances in mind in which they are so dominated? A.—I do not know of any now.

Q.—Is not the bank's prosperity dependent more largely upon people who can give it business than upon any other one factor except that of management? A.—I never heard of a case of this sort. I never heard of a case of any bank being controlled by anybody who gave it business.

Q.—What are the banks looking for—large business, large deposits? A.—Yes, that is true, but they want to know where it comes from. The first thing is to get the business and the next thing is the way you transact your business.

Q.—The people who give large business to a bank and who practically supply its business and are not stockholders, have they any poteht voice in that bank? A.—I never knew of a case.

Q.—Suppose $100,000,000 out of $150,000,000 of deposits of a bank came through the influence of one man or group of men. Do you mean to say that would not give them any dominating voice in the management? A.—I should not think so.

Q.—Would not have anything to do with it? A.—No, it ought not to. Any way, I never knew of such a case.

Q.—Have you considered the question as to whether or not the Stock Exchange ought to be put under some sort of Governmental control? A.—I have never considered it, but offhand I should say no.

Q.—If you have not considered it, I do not think we care much about an offhand opinion. A.—Then I do not make any answer to your question.

Q.—Do you not realize that it is important that those Stock Exchange quotations should represent genuine transactions? A.—I think generally they do.

Q.—But manipulation is a bad thing, is it not? A.—I think manipulation is always bad.

Q.—It has been testified here repeatedly that the Exchange governors regard manipulation as a legitimate thing. A.—You have not had a majority of the governors here, have you?

Q.—You disapprove of it, do you not? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—You know how rigid the rules are in European countries as to disclosures of bankers' and promoters' profits? A.—Yes.

Q.—You think that is a wise and wholesome thing, do you not? A.—I think so, yes, as a rule.

Q.—You know, do you not, that in this country the amount of profits that bankers or promoters make in an enterprise which they offer to the public are considered a matter of their private business? Do you not think that is wrong? A.—I think the other way is better. Whether you can do it in this country, I rather doubt.

Q.—Do you not think it would go pretty far in that direction if the Stock Exchange were required to have the contracts on file before they would list the securities? A.—No; but I think they would get up another Stock Exchange.

Q.—You say it is right and ought to be done? A.—I should favor something of that kind, and would assist it, but I should think the result was rather doubtful.

Q.—Have you no faith in the patriotism and public spirit of the Stock Exchange? A.—I have, absolutely.

Q.—Why do you think they would not do it? A.—Because they would say it interfered with their business.

Q.—Do you believe that the securities of any company, over a period of five or six years, we will say, are legitimately sold over from twenty to thirty times a year? A.—I should not be at all surprised.

Q.—You mean to speculators? A.—Speculators, either long or short.

Q.—And sometimes both ways? A.—And sometimes both.

Q.—You do not call them investors, do you? A.—No, but they become investors. For instance, take a stock like that of the New York Central Railroad and sell it 100 per cent. short. You have increased the capital stock of the New York Central Railroad to $200,000,000, double the amount. In other words, if you wanted to buy it up, if you wanted to control the New York Central, you would have to buy $200,000,000 of the stock.

Q.—We will say there is $100,000,000 of the stock outstanding. Somebody sells $100,000,000 short. He has to get that stock. There is only $100,000,000 outstanding. Where would he get it, except from that which is outstanding? A.—He would try to buy it.

Q.—But there is only $100,000,000 outstanding? A.—On the contrary, if he puts up the 10 per cent., and I had sold him the stock, I would sell my stock back again and get the 10 per cent.

Q.—You mean you can sell something you have not got? Do you approve of short selling? A.—I never did it in my life that I know of.

Q.—Do you approve of it? A.—I do not like it—not that I wish to criticise it at all, because I do not see how you will get along without it.

Q.—Why can you not get along without a man selling something he has not got, in the way of stock? A.—That is a principle of life, I think.

Q.—Does Wall Street speculation, Mr. Morgan, draw a great deal of money from the country? A.—I think they do, yes.

Q.—Would you favor any legislation that would reduce the volume of speculation? A.—No.

Q.—You would let speculation run riot? A.—Yes; provided the transactions are legal. You cannot prevent the public buying a thing that they think is low, or selling a thing that they think is high.

Q.—If the money were not available from the banks to carry these stocks that are bought on speculation there would be less speculation, would there not? A.—Then the gold would come from Europe.

Q.—They would do that by paying high rates? A.—Yes.

Q.—A prohibitive rate would not stop money from coming? A.—Not in the least.

Q.—Suppose, Mr. Morgan, you or one of your partners wanted to ascertain the commitments of a big operator on the Street, and the collateral that he had, into how many banks and trust companies could you delve through your own partners holding connection with them as Directors? A.—None of them. I do not think they would be allowed to look at them.

Q.—They would not be allowed to know the name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A Director would not? A.—No, you cannot in a bank in which you are a Director, not in any first-class bank, at any rate, go and find out how much I have got in that bank.

Mr. Untermyer—Well, Mr. Morgan, I think that is all. I am very much obliged to you.

The committee then adourned until Jan. 6, 1913.

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J. J. HILL SEES RUIN IN RAILROAD POLICY

Business Disaster Coming, He Says, Unless Roads Can Earn More and Build Terminals.

FREIGHT BLOCKED IN YARDS

Workmen Losing Employment and Employers Trade—Speaks to Railroad Heads.

Speaking before some 900 leading railway men, including thirty-one railroad Presidents and a score of bank Presidents from all parts of the country, at the fourth annual dinner of the Railway Business Men's Association at the Waldorf last night, James J. Hill declared that the country could avert the most disastrous commercial calamity in its history only by the enlargement of railroad terminals, and that the financial support necessary for this could be procured only if the railroads were allowed freedom to raise their capital on reasonable terms, by readjustment of their rates to earn larger returns on that capital.

"Rates either lowered by compulsion or kept at their present state by compulsion," he declared, "will mean nothing short of general business ruin—the most disastrous business calamity in the history of our country. The problem facing the country in this regard is more momentous far than any of those on which judicial interpretations have been delivered by our highest tribunal."

The credit of the railroads, he said, had been impaired because the increase in their expenditures had not been balanced by the increase in their earnings. Unless such a balance were restored, he insisted, by new income, operation must come to an end. He asserted that if the railroads were forced to go into the money market for the needed financial assistance, investors demanded and had a right to demand that they "do more than graze the ragged edge of bankruptcy."

George A. Post, re-elected President of the Railway Business Men's Association, was toastmaster at the dinner, and with him at the speakers' table, besides Mr. Hill and the other speaker of the evening, W. L. Mackenzie King, former Canadian Minister of Labor, were William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Frederick N. Judson of St. Louis, P. H. Morrissey, President of the American Railroad Employes and Investors' Association; A. M. Kittredge of Dayton, and Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews and a member of the recent arbitration board that settled the differences between the railroads and their engineers.

Mr. Hill was introduced by Mr. Post as "that rugged, lion-hearted, brain-ballasted hero of our business life," and he was cheered more than a minute. He urged the need of a fairer and more generous treatment of the railroads by the public. The public must realize, in its own interests, he said, "that regulation must not be strangulation." He said in part:

"The commerce of the country can escape disaster only by additions to and enlargements of terminals. Between 1900 and 1910 freight ton mileage grew eleven times as fast as trackage and five times as fast as equipment. When the railroad yards are filled with cars that cannot be moved the railroad loses a portion of its earnings, but the business man loses a larger share of his trade and the workingman his employment.

"The public assumes that if enough cars are provided they can be moved on schedule time from point of origin to destination, wherever these may be. This is not the real trouble. What is really needed is the greater movement of cars. There is but one possible remedy—enlarged terminals.

"The main question back of that is financial. Large sums of money must be raised. What security can the railroads offer? Many of them have not only pledged their credit to the limit, but have absorbed a large share of their surplus earnings that in other countries would have been paid out in dividends. Gross revenues grow, but expense grows faster. During the first seven months of 1912 operating revenues increased 3.3 per cent. per mile as compared with the same period in 1911, operating expenses increased 4.9 per cent., and net operating revenues decreased .5 per cent. The additions to taxes and other incidental expenses will raise this figure.

"Ten or fifteen years ago 4 per cent. would bring in capital for railroad improvements. The rate has advanced from 1½ to 2 per cent. in little more than ten years. The railroads can pay money only as they are permitted to earn it. It is up to the people to say whether or not these terminals and other facilities shall be supplied; just as it is up to them to suffer the severest of the consequences if they are not.

"The railroads of the United States are entitled to both confidence and relief because they have not abused their trust in the matter of capitalization. While, to make possible the raising of money, stock bonuses undoubtedly were given in their earlier history, it is true of them as a whole to-day that they have by far the smallest capitalization per mile in the world; and that they have kept their capitalization low by using for betterments millions of earnings which in Europe would have been handed over to stockholders, leaving the cost of improvements to be charged to capital account. Probably $60,000 represents about the average actual capitalization to-day. This figure is to be compared with the capitalization per mile in other countries as follows: United Kingdom, $275,040; England alone, $314,000; Germany, $109,788; France, $139,237. Our capitalization per mile is from one-half to one-fifth that of European countries; partly because the initial cost of construction was greater there, but largely because of a difference in policy. The American railway makes improvements so far as possible out of earnings or surplus, leaving capital account to carry only new construction. The European road distributes earnings among its stockholders, and issues new capital to provide necessary betterments.

"The American policy is in the public interest. It tends to keep fixed charges down. It became the American policy by choice, not by legal compulsion, at a time when managements had a liberty of action denied to them now.

"The railroads should be permitted to earn and hold a surplus equal to 50 per cent. of the amount they pay out in dividends, to be held for emergencies and applied to improved facilities.

"The country cannot rise to the level of its duty or its opportunity until the scientific knowledge of the expert and the action of the just Judge are applied to the settlement of economic issues. The American people must soon begin to realize how injuriously they are themselves affected by a game that has been played for so many years with their business prosperity and their future welfare. The people must realize that regulation must not be strangulation.

"It is the duty of every business organization, of every business man, of capital interested in safe investment and labor interested in sure and remunerative employment, to help swing the country into line behind the only policy that can help and save them all. No pledge of National credit, no subsidy in cash, no immunity or privilege is asked; only freedom to raise on reasonable terms the capital without which the work cannot be done; implying necessarily freedom to earn on that capital the return without which it will not be forthcoming, and enough additional to make and keep railway equipment and service equal to the progress of invention and improvement and to the just expectations of the people."

Following Mr. Hill's speech, which was interrupted frequently by enthusiastic applause, W. L. Mackenzie King, the former Canadian Minister of Labor, discussed the Canadian plan for preventing industrial strikes.

Among those present at the dinner were W. F. Allen, Collin Armstrong, George F. Baker, U. N. Bethell, W. C. Brown, George F. Brownell, E. J. Buffington, B. D. Caldwell, E. J. Chamberlain, H. B. Clow, W. H. Cottingham, C. F. Daly, Frank H. Davis, James A. Farrell, Samuel M. Felton, W. W. Finley, ex-Gov. Franklin Fort, F. S. Gannon, E. H. Gary, W. J. Harahan, Fairfax Harrison, Frank Hedley, Francis L. Hine, Walker D. Hines, Charles H. Hix, Marvin Hughitt, E. T. Jeffery, Alba B. Johnson, F. I. Kent, John Kirby, Judge Martin A. Knapp, J. Kruttschnitt, Thomas W. Lamont, E. E. Loomis, James A. McCrea, T. H. McMichael, C. H. Markham, W. H. Marshall, Darius Miller, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Oscar G. Murray, W. H. Newman, Charles D. Norton, E. H. Outerbridge, E. Pennington, Ralph Peters, Ira A. Place, R. W. Poor, Samuel Rea, William Barret Ridgely, W. L. Ross, J. E. Sague, Charles M. Schwab, T. P. Shonts, John A. Sleicher, James Speyer, John C. Spooner, Frederick W. Stevens, G. W. Stevens, E. C. Stokes, E. B. Thomas, W. H. Truesdale, Frank Trumbull, Paul M. Warburg, Rolla Wells, George Westinghouse, William R. Wilcox, Daniel Willard, Robert Williams, Samuel Woolverton, and B. A. Worthington.

These officers of the association were elected for the coming year: President, George A. Post, New York; Vice Presidents, A. N. Kittredge, Dayton, Ohio; W. E. Clow, Chicago; G. W. Simmons, St. Louis; S. P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio; Alba B. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio; R. G. Prout, Pittsburgh, and W. G. Pearce, New York; Treasurer, Charles A. Moore, New York, and Assistant Treasurer, H. S. Clayton, New York.

BEWARE OF TAMMANY, WARNING TO SULZER

Continued From Page 1.

marks here he intends to in large part, why we will applaud him and stand by him as much as we would have done by any of our own candidates. And if he remains independent and serves only the people he will write his name alongside the names of Seymour, Tilden, Cleveland, and Roosevelt as the greatest of our Governors."

Paul Fuller, who gave up much of his speech to warning Mr. Sulzer against Tammany Hall, quoted to the Governor-elect many of his past declarations of independence made in speeches in Congress and elsewhere.

He urged Mr. Sulzer to stand by these declarations and to realize always that he was elected in a period "of revolt against expert manipulators of government."

"The people demand the right to select their officers as well as to elect them," he said, "and I hope you will be against the professional partisans and will hew to the line. If you do that the people will be with you, and you can keep this seething mass of discontent in the proper channel and save us from the impending calamity of the judicial and constitutional recall."

William Church Osborn offered suggestions which he thought Mr. Sulzer ought to adopt to lower the cost of living. Among these were the establishment of retail terminal markets and the reduction of middlemen's profits through State regulation or State competition.

Short speeches were also made by Robert F. Wagner, leader of the State Senate; Alfred E. Smith, leader of the Assembly; Chester C. Platt, Secretary to the Governor-elect, and Edward Kellogg Baird.

TAMMANY SPEAKERS DINE

And Sit Silent at Announcement That Sulzer Couldn't Attend.

Gov.-elect William Sulzer did not appear at the dinner of Tammany Hall's Speakers Bureau, in the Hotel Astor last night, and a brief announcement by toastmaster, George T. Shrady, at 11:30, that the "Governor-elect has found it impossible to attend," was received in absolute silence by the four hundred diners.

The room was decorated with American flags and palms. The affair was announced as a speechless dinner. Those at the guest table were Congressman Charles V. Fornes, Congressman Daniel J. Riordan, John W. Keller, Thomas F. Smith, Mitchell May, Edward Lazansky, John J. Kennedy, A. J. Rorke, John J. Martin, Alexander J. Rinn, and William H. Black.

When the coffee and cigars were reached, Toastmaster Shrady arose and said:

"Let us drink a toast to the king of all political leaders, our own Charlie Murphy."

The toast was drunk standing. Brief speeches were made by Frank I. Cohen of Glasgow, William De H. Washington, Alexander I. Rorke, Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, who expressed the thankfulness of Mr. Murphy for the splendid work done by the Speakers' Bureau; William H. Black, John W. Keller, and George Gordon Battle.

AUTO TRUCK KILLS BOY ON SIDEWALK

Continued From Page 1.

but she slipped from his grasp and the front wheels passed over her body."

The little shop run by Mr. Kirschbaum was closed yesterday. At the home of the Kirschbaums in East 114th Street the neighbors had gathered to console Mr. Kirschbaum.

"I told all I knew about it last night," he said. "I am too nervous to talk about it any more now. We were crossing over Broadway from the west side. The man was driving too fast. That's how it happened. If you don't believe they go too fast along there, just stand on the corner for fifteen minutes any evening and you can see for yourself."

Miss Kirschbaum was a senior at the Washington Irving High School at West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street.

KILLED BY AUTO IN BOWERY.

Merchant Dodged One Motor Car, but Was Run Down by Another.

Solomon Engel, a merchant, of 1,536 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, dodged out of the way of one automobile and in front of another at 7 o'clock last night as he was crossing the Bowery at Houston Street. The second car's mudguard struck Engel, throwing him to the street ten feet ahead. The chauffeur was unable to avoid the fallen man and the wheel passed over his body.

The auto was driven by Harry Minchin of 41 Madison Street, Brooklyn, and the owner, William D. Faris of 202 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was riding in it. They stopped and, assisted by Policeman Carlin of the Mulberry Street Station, lifted the injured man into the motor car and speeded to St. Vincent's Hospital. There, as they were carrying him into the hospital, Engel died.

Policeman Carlin took the chauffeur to the Mulberry Street Station, but he was allowed to go by Capt. Kinsler, in accordance with an order issued by Commissioner Waldo that chauffeurs should not be arrested for accidents where the blame did not seem to rest on them. Policeman Carlin, who saw the accident, and other witnesses said the chauffeur was blameless.

Hawtrey Engages Miss Hopper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Edna Wallace Hopper, who has been in Paris during the last four months, to-day signed a contract with Charles Hawtrey to appear in the latter's next production.

$3,900 for a Tajestry Panel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—At Christie's to-day an early seventeenth century oblong panel of Brussels tapestry representing Alexander with Roxana, after a cartoon by Raphael, was sold to Harding for $3,900.

Fanny Ward Hurt in Motor Accident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Fanny Ward, the American actress, was hurt in an automobile accident to-day. Her car was run into by a taxicab. She was thrown out and her head was cut, necessitating several stitches.

NELSON LOVE LETTER, $400.

Last Epistle to Lady Hamilton Sold at Sotheby's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Many notable manuscripts were sold at auction at Sotheby's this afternoon. Six autograph letters by Lord Byron brought £121, ($605,) and six by Sir Walter Scott the same price.

What is described as probably the last letter Lord Nelson ever wrote, just before going on board the Victory, an ardent epistle to Lady Hamilton, was expected to realize a large sum in view of the fact that over £1,100 ($5,500) was given a few years ago for a similar letter. The bidding, however, stopped at £80, ($400.)

Three autograph MSS. of Meredith's "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History" fetched, respectively: "The Revolution," £100, ($500;) "Napoleon," £92, ($460;) "Alsace-Lorraine," £95, ($475.) The autograph of George Meredith also appeared in the series of forty-four letters addressed to the Rev. Augustus and Mrs. Jessop from 1861 to 1908, which fetched £440, ($2,200.)

A Carlyle group included the MS. of "The Guises," dated October, 1855, and apparently unpublished. It sold for £126 ($630.)

The correspondence of John Rickman, the orginator of the census, and for thirty-eight years an official of the House of Commons, caused high bidding. It contained nineteen letters from Charles Lamb, fifteen from Coleridge, and twelve from Southey. The bidding began at £25 ($750) and the letters were finally sold for £950 ($4,750.)

Six indentures conveying tracts of land in Pennsylvania, signed and sealed by William Penn, brought £80 ($400.)

The bidding for the autograph of Kipling's "Recessional" reached £24 ($120.)

GERMAN STUDENTS WIN.

Examinations for Natives and Foreigners to be the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The German university medical students have won their "strike."

The Prussian Ministry of Education announces that it has decided to concede the students' demand for the placing of foreign students on the same basis as the Germans as far as examination requirements are concerned.

THEODORE B. STARR, INC.

Established 1862

GOLD AND PLATINUM GIFTS

A gift of fine workmanship and original design, either jeweled or plain, may be readily selected in our Jewelry Department.

Cigarette Cases
Sleeve Links
Scarf Pins
Bracelet Watches
Lace Pins
Mesh Bags
Vanity Cases
Card Cases
Waistcoat Sets
Lockets
Vest Chains
Lorgnette Chains

Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality.

5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET
NEW YORK

PARK & TILFORD

Are Offering at These Prices

Christmas Delicacies

Stuffed Dates, Leonore's, Nut filled	box .25	Mince Meats, of the best ingredients and flavored with pure Brandy: Miss North's	jars 1.00
Caravan Dates	Packages. .09	Miss Martin's	jars 1.10
Stuffed Figs	Small jars .45	Gordon & Dilworth's jars	.80
Medium size .65	Large Jars 1.10	Crystalized Fruits, the finest: Assorted	1 lb. cartons .70
Figs & Dates, Stuffed	Small jars .50		2 lb. cartons 1.35
Medium size .75	Large jars 1.15	Cherries	1 lb. cartons .65
Layer Figs	Small boxes .18	Apricots	1 lb. cartons .90
Pulled Figs	boxes .65		2 lb. cartons 1.65
French Prunes in 2 lb. jars Violett's Superior	1.00	Bar-le-duc Jellies, Jars, Currants or Strawberries.	.25
Violett's Extra	1.35	Jams, Southwell's, purely made and put up in England: Assorted Fruits, glass jars	.22
Violett's Excelsior.	1.60	Flickinger's Apricots, Peaches and Sliced Peaches: All in No. 3 large cans	.24
Wiesbaden Prunes	1 lb. boxes .45	Guava Jelly, small jars	.20
	½ lb. boxes .30	large jars	.35
Finest Malaga Raisins: Quarter boxes, about	5½ lbs. 1.90	Lady Betty's delicious Orange Marmalade	Jars. .30
Quarter cartons, about	5½ lbs. 2.25	Brandy Peaches: Miss North's, quart jars	1.70
1 lb. carton .48	2 lb. carton .90	Miss Martin's, quart jars	1.75
1 lb. Raisins, detached clusters	.30	Gordon & Dilworth, qt. jars.	1.50
Seeded Malaga Raisins,	pkges .23	Melba Peaches, Miss North's Large Jars.	.80
Seeded Calif. Raisins,	pkges .12	Peeled Spanish Grapes, tins	.25
Currants, Cleaned,	cartons .16	Pate de Foie Gras No. 10 Terrines	1.25
Choicest Cranberries,	quart .12	Larger Terrines	2.35
Candied Citron Peel	lb. .24	Lemarchand Sardines, Largest boneless fish packed	Half tins .38
Candied Lemon Peel	lb. .22	Anchovies in Oil, bots.	.70
Candied Orange Peel	lb. .22	Tunny Fish, Ispa, Small tins	.15
(Our candied Fruits are the highest grade imported.)		Large tins	.28
Nuts, Grenoble Walnuts	lb. .20	Caviare for Toast,	1-8 cans .35
Mixed Nuts	lb. .20	D. & H. Brand	1-4 cans .65
Calif. Paper Shell Almonds,	lb. .22	Olives Farcies in Oil	bots. .32
Italian Chestnuts, large	lb. .10	Queen Olives, P. & T.: 16. oz. bots. .25	26 oz. bots. .38
Imp. Paper Shell Almonds,	lb. .38	The dainty Nabisco	Tins .20
Brazil Nuts, lb. .15	Filberts, lb. .21	Hydrox Crackers, a chocolate delicacy	Tins .24
Pecans	lb. .35	Sunshine Fruit Cake	Box 1.00
Lychee Nuts	½ lb. boxes .50	Nut Bons, a confection. Small box .25	Large box .50
Salted Almonds	Jars .55	Japanese Rice Wafers.	Box .25
(We sell no Nuts of Inferior size or poor grade.)		Lebkuchen, Haberlein's, imported from Germany, a large variety on display.	
Camembert Cheese, Full Cream	round boxes .22	Many Fancy Christmas Biscuits from Huntley & Palmer's, in decorated tins	
Roquefort Cheese	lb. .39	**Holiday Candies, Holiday Wines & Liqueurs, Cigars in Holiday Packings.**	
(Stilton, Cheddar and other Cheese in large variety.)			
Richardson & Robbins—Plum Pudding:			
1 lb. cans .23	2 lb. cans .43		
3 lb. cans .60	4 lb. cans .75		
Crosse & Blackwell's English:			
1 lb. cans .38	2 lb. cans .70		
3 lb. cans 1.00	4 lb. cans 1.35		
Anne Hathaway's in bowls			
Small 1.25	Medium 2.00		
Large sizes, 3.00 & 5.00			

PARK & TILFORD STORES

26th St. and 5th Ave.
41st St. and B'way.
59th St. and 5th Ave.
72nd St. and Col. Ave.
87th St. and B'way.
101st St. and B'way.
112th St. and B'way.
126th St. and Lenox Ave.
9th St., near 6th Ave.

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AND SATURDAY

A Special Sale of Misses' Coats

in a late model, made of fine imported woolens, at the very low price of . . $15.00

Regularly sold at $28.00

Also for This day (Friday) and Saturday

IMPORTED

Japanese Silk Quilted Robes

affording a suggestion for practical holiday gifts, at the exceptionally low price of $6.75

B. Altman & Co. have in stock a very fine assortment of

MARVEX GLOVES

made exclusively for them by Trefousse et Cie, Chaumont, France, in styles for men and women and in all the correct shades for day and evening wear.

B. Altman & Co.

have made IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in the prices of ART OBJECTS AND BRIC-A-BRAC, affording unusual opportunities for the purchasing, at moderate cost, of acceptable Christmas gifts.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

"The Proof of the Pudding"

—that there are none finer than our $25 Overcoats—that a sale with us means Bargains.

Winter Overcoats

Formerly $25—Now $16.50—*Saving* you $8.50

Many men are looking for sales at this season.

They are men who have *no settled place* where they buy clothes.

A sale is *obviously* the only way to attract their attention to us.

Therefore *this* sale.

But the losses we stand now are our losses and willingly made, for to-day's customers will have *found a place* where they'll be glad to come again.

They won't be classed as "the man without a clothier."

Come early to see these coats—they will give you new ideas as to what $25 can do at Smith Gray & Co. Then lay down $16.50 and keep the *extra* $8.50 in your pocket.

Luxurious fabrics that grace our unequalled workmanship and add the last elegant touch to perfect lines—*true style itself.*

Woolly coats, rich appearing, nappy fellows, soft and thick—yet nicely light in weight. Warmth becomes a matter of course when you put one on.

Big two-way collars, worn flat or doubled up or high over the ears.

Flowing Chesterfields or Belted Coats.

Winter Overcoats
$16.50
Cut down from
$25.00
A Clean Saving of
$8.50

Sensational Sale of

Men's Pure Silk Hose

better than the regular 50c grade

35c

Three for $1.00

BEAUTIFUL hose—and serviceable.

All *pure* bright silk with toes, heels and tops of highly mercerized and *doubly* reinforced lisle thread.

Each pair perfectly perfect.

No "seconds" such as are the usual offerings in many so-called sales elsewhere.

All in two-toned combinations and mottled effects; Oxford gray, dark purple, dark maroon, and tobacco brown—artistic in the extreme, subdued and refined.

Made for us especially by America's oldest hosiers from an exceptional lot of silk which we induced them to purchase in late season by agreeing to buy the entire finished product when ready.

A regular Christmas gift to *you*.

Christmas Gifts for Men

Nothing here but the *sensible*—the truly sensible. Real Utility plus the Luxuriance, the Elegance and the Beauty, all of which, united, mark *true appropriateness* in the ideal Christmas gift.

A wonderful increase in assortment because this is Christmas, but no increase in price (because this is Christmas).

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL AND OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—51ST AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Hatters and Furnishers as well as Clothiers to Men of Taste

BARNARD COLLEGE WANTS $2,000,000

Committee and Another from Alumnae Starting Out to Raise It by Autumn of 1914.

CAN'T TAKE MORE STUDENTS

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Alumnae Chairman, Finds Quick Response to Appeals That Are Going Out.

Barnard College, according to an announcement made by a committee of its Trustees, will have to limit the number of students who may seek to enter it and close its doors to many ambitious and able young women, unless it receives a substantial increase in endowment and in buildings. To bring this last about, two committees, one from the Trustees and one from the Associate Alumnae, are waging an active campaign.

Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Alumnae Trustee, is Chairman of the Alumnae Committee, the other members being Miss Eva E. von Baur, Mrs. Allan B. A. Bradley, Mrs. William L. J. Duffy, Mrs. George Endicott, Mrs. James E. Frame, Miss Irene Glenn, Miss Louise DeF. Greenawalt, Miss Anna C. Hallock, Mrs. George S. Hellman, Mrs. Alfred Hess, Miss May A. Johnson, Mrs. Adam L. Jones, Mrs. George McAneny, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Jr.; Mrs. George V. Mulian, Miss Elsie Plaut, and Miss Florence S. Wyeth.

"The two committees," said Mrs. Parsons yesterday, "are endeavoring to raise $2,000,000, of which $1,000,000 is intended for the erection of much needed buildings and the other for permanent endowment. The question that now confronts the college and those particularly interested in the institution is whether New York can afford to maintain a college large and strong enough to educate all the young women who need and deserve it, and who, at the same time, wish to obtain it amid the unequaled advantages that New York offers.

"Barnard is still a young institution, yet for almost a quarter of a century it has been giving, particularly to young women of New York, a college education of the highest standard. In its class and lecture rooms young women from almost every race and class in the city have met and learned to understand and appreciate each other—girls from the wealthiest families and girls who are earning their way have come together in democratic friendship and learned to work together for the good of the community. Primarily Barnard serves New York, but through it the Nation as well. Hundreds of its graduates are now working as able and devoted teachers in the schools, as skilled scientists in the research laboratories, zealous laborers in many fields of philanthropy and social service, and as intelligent mothers, broadminded and public-spirited citizens.

"In view of the fact that the salaries of instructors are small, it may surprise those who are not familiar with the situation to learn that the tuition fees at Barnard pay only three-fourths of the cost of the instruction. Even with the exercise of the strictest economy the balance sheet of the college shows each year a deficit, and last year this was as much as $16,000. This must be wiped out, and enough instructors provided to teach the large classes effectively. Salaries of professors must be raised and new fields of work must be developed that the new needs of the day call for.

"The salaries at Barnard are, I suppose, about on a par with many other colleges, but in New York they are inadequate. There is a general complaint that instructors with families have difficult sledding.

"We hope to raise the money desired within the next two years, or, rather, by the Autumn of 1914, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the college. The committee whose Chairman I am has written to each of the Alumnæ—there are about 1,000 in all—appealing for help in the work we are doing, and there has been a gratifying response.

"Barnard is the only institution where girls who live in or near New York may live at home and, at the same time, get the benefit of a higher education. Its students are largely from New York, its suburbs, and New Jersey. Just now about 800 women are being taught in accommodations that were intended for only 500. There is no gymnasium. True, the students have had a limited use of the gymnasium of the Teachers College, but the Teachers College itself is really overcrowded, and the result is that the physical training of the Barnard students has to be neglected. We have tennis courts, but practically the whole of the physical training side of college life has had to be neglected. That seems particularly important for city girls. To my mind, the need of a gymnasium is one of the most striking, and I am particularly interested in it.

"One difficulty about raising funds for a woman's college, particularly a young one like Barnard, is that the salaries of women are not large. They are always lower than those paid to men for the same kind of work. The alumni of a men's college are generally more able to contribute money to their alma mater. We never have any particular difficulty in getting scholarship funds. That seems to be a favorite way of contributing, to endow a scholarship. That seldom helps the college generally, and what we need is a general endowment."

Mrs. Parsons was for six years instructor in sociology in Barnard.

"Friends of Barnard have felt that the institution has not been helped by the sort of publicity the college gets in the newspapers," said Mrs. Parsons. "When some of the girls give a play, and a few dress up in men's clothes to take male parts, a good deal of space is given up to a funny description of them. Of course these things are only a part of the amusement and recreation of normal college life, but the descriptions are always so exaggerated that they make an unfortunate impression, the more so because the serious side of the college life and work is seldom dwelt upon. For instance, I have heard the Dean say that what library facilities Barnard has have been used more than those of any library she knows about.

"Barnard has no auditorium that is big enough to contain the entire student body; there is not sufficient space for laboratories or rest rooms; another dormitory is needed to take care of the students who come from a distance. We are not confining ourselves to the neighborhood of New York in our efforts to raise funds, and I may say that so far we are meeting with encouragement."

CITY TO ADMINISTER SERUM FOR TYPHOID

Board of Health Will Inoculate All Who Apply for Treatment After Jan. 1.

FREE CULTURES FOR DOCTORS

Sanitarians Assert Typhoid Through the Serum Treatment Is as Preventable as Smallpox.

After Jan. 1 the Department of Health of this city will inoculate all persons who may apply with anti-typhoid serum in order to prevent infection with typhoid fever. Commissioner Lederle says in Bulletin 132, dated Dec. 18, that immunization against typhoid fever, or the inoculation of a healthy person with sterilized typhoid cultures, has passed beyond the experimental stage and has become established as a prophylactic measure of proved efficiency.

At a meeting of the Health Board on Dec. 10 it was decided to authorize the performance of immunization against typhoid by Board of Health Inspectors under conditions similar to those governing the free administration of diphtheria antitoxin. Inoculations will be made at the homes of applicants, or at the central office of the department, Centre and Walker Streets, beginning on Jan. 1. The culture will be furnished free also to physicians for their own use. All requests for immunization must be made or approved by the attending physician.

Requests for inoculation can be made by telephone or letter to the Division of Communicable Diseases of the Department of Health. Immunization will be offered to all other members of every family in which a case of typhoid fever occurs. A circular of information regarding immunization against typhoid has been issued, and a copy will be sent to every physician in New York City.

Nearly all sanitarians and authorities on communicable diseases agree that the practice of inoculation confers a notable immunity against typhoid infection, and reduces by three-quarters the number of cases of typhoid fever occurring among persons who have been so immunized. Those familiar with the practice also state that typhoid occurring in immunized persons is approximately only one-half as fatal as in persons not so treated.

It has been demonstrated, therefore, in India, South Africa, Great Britain and the United States that typhoid fever is less apt to occur, and when it does occur runs a milder course among the sick who have been immunized than among those who have not been so treated.

Immunization against typhoid by the means described is now compulsory in the United States Army and the United States Navy, and is considered by the sanitarians of these branches of the service, as well as those of the Marine-Hospital service, as a triumph of preventive medicine. Typhoid fever, they assert, is as preventable as smallpox.

While less than a score of cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the army in the last year, perhaps the best test of the efficiency of anti-typhoid inoculation so far recorded in medical history—the procedure is comparatively new—is afforded by a comparison of conditions of health in the camp at San Antonio last year with those of the Seventh Army Corps Camp near Jacksonville, Fla., in 1898.

The Journal of the American Medical Association, commenting on a report of the sanitary record of the manoeuvre division at San Antonio prepared for its columns by Col. J. R. Kean, Medical Corps, United States Army, says:

"It is impossible to read Col. Kean's article without realizing that an epoch-making achievement in preventive medicine has been accomplished by the Army Medical Corps. For purpose of comparison with the manoeuvre division a table is given showing the typhoid record of a division of volunteer troops camped at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1898 under conditions similar to those at San Antonio. But the difference was amazing. The division of 1898 has 2,693 cases with 248 deaths, which was about the average typhoid incidence of the camps of the Spanish war, while the division of 1911 had one case and no death.

"It is clear that the medical officers attribute their triumph over typhoid fever to the method of immunization by the injection of dead cultures of the typhoid bacillus, which was introduced into the army two years ago as a voluntary measure, and was for the first time made compulsory when applied to the officers and men of this division.

"The value of this preventive measure, as well as its innocuousness, has thus been demonstrated conclusively and on a great scale."

MISTLETOE IN HIS ELEVATORS

Manager of the Holland House Also Has a Christmas Tree "In Bloom."

Signs of Christmas greeted passersby on Fifth Avenue yesterday from the windows of the Holland House, and those who got as far as the dining room saw their first Christmas tree of the season in "full bloom."

It came out that Manager Stack had spent the greater part of the night before in personally decorating the tree, which goes up as far as the ceiling will permit, and he and Assistant Manager Coughlan personally attended to the placing of the mistletoe. That much of this had been hung in the café, where only men are admitted, and that none was put in the restaurant patronized by women was criticized yesterday by many patrons of the place, and to even things up the management got busy and hung a bunch of it in each elevator. There are no signs about warning patrons and callers as to where the mistletoe is, but the management wishes to insure that anybody who takes a chance under it is known in the hotel.

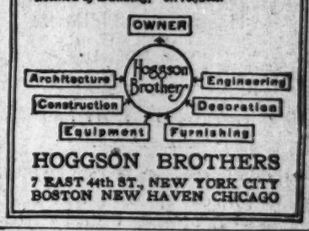
It was reported yesterday that in his efforts to hang a tiny Santa Claus on the topmost branch of the tree Mr. Stack stepped off the top of the stepladder, and had it not been that his assistant happened to be under him when he fell he would have come to grief. Mr. Coughlan reported himself as suffering from shock and bruises, as the manager weighs about twice as much as he.

A Building Secret.

The man who needs a new building—the man who is to design it, and the man who is to construct it, must co-operate from the very outset if the operation is to be satisfactory to the owner.

The Hoggson Single Contract unites the services of architect and contractor, and guarantees satisfaction.

Our book, "The Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building," on request.



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7 EAST 44th ST., NEW YORK CITY
BOSTON NEW HAVEN CHICAGO

Can you think of a *more welcome Christmas Gift* than a subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

It will be a very pleasant reminder of the giver every month in the new year.

$3.00 a year
Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

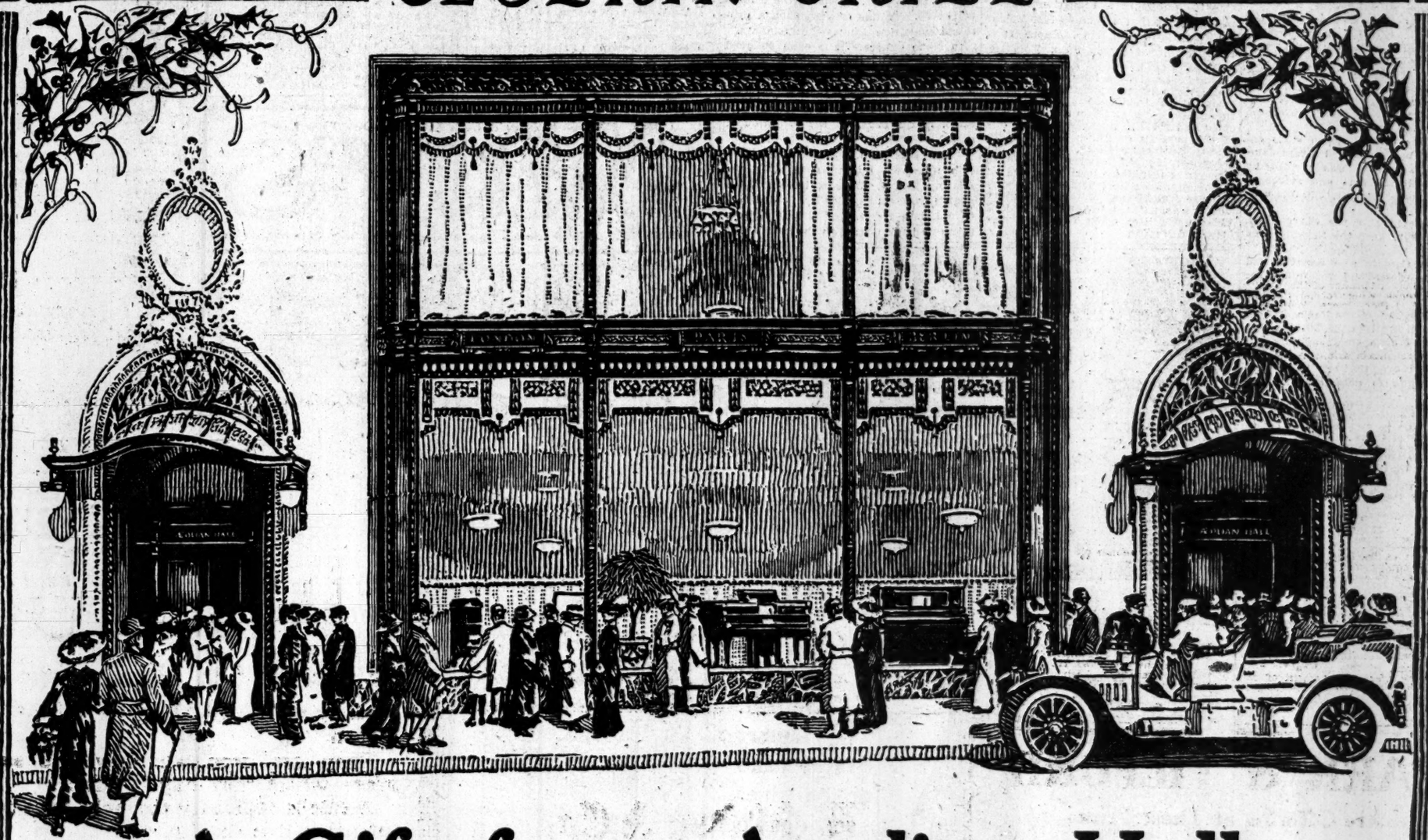
To-day At Noon

Is the time when advertising copy for the Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be in the Times Building.

To-day At Noon

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

ÆOLIAN HALL



A Gift from Aeolian Hall

The Pianola Piano

The Most Popular Piano in the World

The Pianola Player-piano represents the union, in a single beautiful instrument, of the Pianola with such celebrated pianos as the Steinway, Steck, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Stroud and famous Weber.

The Pianola Piano places within the means of skilled and unskilled alike, the superb musical qualities of these notable instruments.

The introduction of the Pianola in no way interferes with the value of the instrument as a *hand-played piano.*

Pianola Pianos from $550
Payments, $3.50 weekly
Grand Pianola Pianos from $1350
Moderate Monthly Payments

Your present piano will be taken in exchange for a Pianola Piano, at a liberal valuation.

The Technola Piano

The most artistic Player-piano at a popular price and a representative product of the foremost player specialists in the world.

Four years of time—the genius of the world's foremost musical instrument makers and the unequalled resources of the Aeolian Company's twelve factories are represented in the Technola Piano. Only the economy in production afforded by vast manufacturing operations makes it possible to sell the Technola at such a low price.

Price, $450. Payments, $3.00 weekly.

The Pianola

A separate attachment for playing any type and make of piano. The Pianola can be moved away from the piano when not required.

Pianolas are made in beautifully finished woods to match all standard pianos, either Grand or Upright. If you have a piano which you do not play, and which you wish to keep, we suggest that you investigate the Pianola, which costs comparatively little and may be purchased on very reasonable terms.

Prices from $250
Moderate Monthly Payments

Aeolian Hall is world headquarters for the most famous musical instruments of modern times.

A gift purchased from this source carries:

—the prestige of the leading house in the music industry:
—the assurance that whatever musical instrument you select is unquestionably the *last word* in the development of its type:
—that whatever you spend secures the *utmost value* it is possible to obtain for the sum.

In Europe, where it maintains many extensive Branch Houses, as well as in America, the Aeolian Company is recognized as producing the finest types of Pianos, Player-pianos, etc., upon the market. This is evidenced by seven Royal Appointments from leading European Rulers and the fact that practically every Royal Family abroad possesses one or more instruments made by this house.

Supremacy in *quality*, however, is not the only feature in Aeolian Company instruments that has promoted the growth of this Company to the largest music house in the world.

Economy, made possible by an immense production and an efficiency of management which has set an entirely new standard in the music trade, makes it possible for this Company to produce a better quality instrument at a lower price than has hitherto been known.

As an example of the extraordinary values to be obtained at Aeolian Hall, you may purchase for $250, an Upright Piano—the Stroud—of such unprecedented value that it has been publicly endorsed by musicians of the calibre of Moriz Rosenthal, Maurice Moszkowski, Cecile Chaminade, Arthur Nikisch, etc.

If you are considering the purchase of a musical instrument for Christmas, or, if you are undecided WHAT to purchase, you are cordially invited to visit the New Aeolian Hall, this week.

The Aeolian Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

Aeolian Hall 29-31-33 West 42nd St.

Pianos Without Pianolas

Here are the headquarters of five leading pianos in their respective classes; the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock, the Stuyvesant and the Stroud.

These celebrated pianos range in price from $250 upward, purchasable on exceedingly moderate monthly payments. By getting your piano here you not only have a practically unlimited variety of different instruments to select from, but you also have the added advantage of buying direct from the manufacturer.

In the assortment are many beautiful examples of the Weber and Steck Grand Pianos.

Stroud Uprights	$250
Stuyvesant Uprights	300
Wheelock Uprights	325
Steck Uprights	425
Weber Uprights	550
Steck Grands	650
Weber Grands	750

Moderate Monthly Payments

Aeolian Orchestrelle

The Pianola principle applied to the organ—like the Pianola may be played artistically by those entirely without musical training.

The Aeolian Orchestrelle enables you to have in your home an inspiring organ recital or a brilliant orchestra performance. It is the only instrument in existence that in effect gives you mastery over many different instruments.

A magnificent model of the Aeolian Orchestrelle Style V costs $1500. Moderate Monthly Payments if desired.

The Victor Department

You can come here with the assurance of instant, cordial, painstaking service, and a stock, both of Victor Records and Machines, which is second to none in America.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

TURKISH ADMIRAL SLAIN IN SEA FIGHT

Ex-Minister of Marine Halil Said to Have Fallen Victim to Greek Shells.

VESSELS WERE RUN ASHORE

Flagship Barbarossa Pierced by Shells —Airmen Throw a Hail of Bombs Into Yanina.

ATHENS, Dec. 19.—Vice Admiral Halil Pasha, formerly Minister of Marine in the Turkish Cabinet, was killed in the naval engagement between the Greeks and and Turks off the Dardanelles on Dec. 16.

This is the report received from a Greek Captain, who has just arrived from the Dardanelles, and made public through a semi-official agency.

Vice Admiral Halil was on board the flagship Kheyreddin Barbarossa, which, according to the same authority, was very seriously damaged.

Four other officers on board the flagship were killed and a large number of sailors were killed or wounded. A hospital ship was sent to take care of the wounded.

Three of the other Turkish ships engaged in the battle suffered severe damage. The Barbarossa was pierced by shells on both the port and starboard sides. Fire started on her, but was controlled.

It was necessary to use the collision mats in order to keep the flagship from sinking.

The Greek Captain also asserted that three Turkish destroyers were hit in the fight.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—A veritable hail of bombs was thrown into the Turkish fortress of Janina by a Greek military airman and an accompanying comrade who yesterday flew over that city in an aeroplane, according to official advices received here.

The airman, whose name is Moutoussis, took a large supply of bombs with him in his biplane, and he and the Greek officer with him hurled these explosive missiles on to the principal buildings, to whch they caused serious damage. The population was terrorized.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 20.—According to a Port Said dispatch to Lloyds, part of the Turkish fleet was forced to run ashore near the Dardanelles, owing to damage done by the Greek warships in the recent engagement.

The same dispatch says a wireless message from the Greek Government vessel Macedonia declares that the Turks have massacred the Christians in Mitylene. The number killed is not known.

BALKAN ENVOYS DISGUSTED.

Angered by Turkish Delays—Allies Strengthen Tchataija Forces.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 20.—The peace delegates held a brief session yesterday. The Turkish delegates announced that fresh instructions had been dispatched from Constantinople by special courier; therefore an adjournment until to-morrow (Saturday) was taken, by which time the instructions should reach London.

News comes from the Ottoman capital that the Government is empowering the delegates to proceed with the negotiations with the Greek as well as with the Balkan plenipotentiaries. This decision would tend toward peace, as there has been a suspicion that the Turks were manoeuvring for time so that they might strengthen their army.

According, however, to a news agency dispatch from Constantinople, the Ottoman Government has authorized its delegates to propose that Adrianople and all the other besieged Turkish towns shall be revictualed. If, it is added, the proposal is not accepted by the delegates of the Allies, negotiations are to be broken off.

After the sitting yesterday some of the Balkan delegates expressed disgust at the way affairs were dragging, while they remarked five armies and three besieged towns were enduring all the sufferings of war, and the respective countries were the prey of desolation, misery, and death.

Bulgarian delegates observed that the Truks were much mistaken if they delayed the conference so as to strengthen their army with troops from Asia. These reinforcements were chiefly composed of undisciplined Bashi-Bazouks, who would prove a serious danger not to the enemy, but to the Truks themselves.

In the meantime, the allies are concentrating greater forces along the Tchataija front in order to enable them, if war is resumed, to arrive at Constantinople within a few days.

INSURANCE RATES LOWER.

And There Is a Cessation of the Austrian Demand for Policies.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 20.—The Times says underwriters yesterday regarded as a peaceful sign the fact that there was a cessation of the heavy demand for war insurance on property in Austria, no risks in Galicia being shown, though during the previous few days a very large amount of insurance had been written there.

There were also very few inquiries for rates covering the risk of war among the great powers, and quotations were very much lower.

LOST VELASQUEZ FOUND?

Story That Portrait of Fonseca Has Been Discovered in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a sensational story to the effect that a famous lost Velasquez has been found in London. It is the portrait of Canon Juan Fonseca, painted in 1623.

The paper gives a long story of the wanderings of the picture and much circumstantial evidence to prove its authenticity, but a statement that both in color and style it strongly reminds one of the portrait of Philip IV. of Spain in the National Gallery, tends to destroy confidence, because the alleged Fonseca painted in 1623 was one of the master's earliest attempts at portraiture, and the National Gallery Philip was painted toward the end of Velasquez's life, when his style was utterly different.

MAN HAD REASON BEFORE HE SPOKE

Most Remarkable of the Discoveries Due to the Finding of the Piltdown Skull.

IS A REAL MISSING LINK

Anything Earlier, If Found, Will Prove to be Almost Entirely Ape, Says Dr. Woodward — Scientists Excited.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Extraordinary interest has been aroused among anthropologists by Dr. A. S. Woodward's paper on the Piltdown skull read at a meeting of the Geological Society yesterday. No other event in the annals of the society has created such a profound sensation among the members.

In some quarters it is even believed that the skull, from certain apelike characteristics, may prove the existence of the "missing link," or the most important of several missing links, in the chain of the evolution of man.

"That this skull, representing a hitherto unknown human species, is the missing link I, for one, have not the slightest doubt," said Dr. Woodward to an interviewer. "This discovery takes us back nearer to the source and origin of the first living creature than any other discovery ever made.

"Hitherto the nearest approach to a species from which we might have been said to descend that had been discovered was the cave-man, but the authorities constantly asserted that we did not spring direct from the cave-man. Where, then, was the missing link in the chain of our evolution?

"To me, at any rate, the answer lies in the Piltdown skull, for we came direct from a species almost entirely ape.

"Of course, there may be more missing links, but if we are to find them we shall have to discover human remains of greater antiquity than those brought to light at Piltdown. Such a discovery, to my mind, would bring us to almost pure ape.

"The most significant thing about the discovery does not so much lie in the fact that the brain is infinitely smaller than that of an ordinary human being, or that the jaw is the jaw of a chimpanzee, but in the fact, proved beyond doubt from the shape of the jaw, that the creature when alive did not possess the power of speech.

"But that it had some brain is certain. Therefore in the evolution of the human species the brain came first and speech was the growth of a later age."

Dr. Woodward seems to be of the opinion that the possessor of the skull did not exceed 5 feet in height, and further that, owing to the slight development of the brow ridges and the slenderness of the jaw, it may be the skull of a female.

CHAPEL FOR MR. REID'S BODY

Being Built on Quarterdeck of Natal —King and Queen Send Wreath.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 19.—The British armored cruiser Natal was moored this morning alongside the jetty in the dock yard in readiness to convey the body of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid from England to America after the memorial service has been held in Westminster Abbey to-morrow.

A host of carpenters and decorators, immediately on the vessel's arrival, started on the construction of a mortuary chapel on the quarter deck, in which the coffin will rest during the voyage.

The warship will sail early on Saturday, and naval honors will be paid to the dead Ambassador as the cruiser puts to sea. She will fly her colors at half mast throughout the voyage.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—King George and Queen Mary to-day sent to Dorchester House a wreath bearing an inscription in the King's handwriting in Ambassador Whitelaw Reid's memory.

The coffin containing the body of the Ambassador is to be conveyed from London to Portsmouth on a special train on Saturday. It will be accompanied by representatives of the British Government and by the staffs of the American embassy and Consulate General. The Earl of Granard will represent the Reid family.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and her son will leave here at about the same hour to embark on board the Campania for the United States.

Mrs. Reid has received a cable dispatch from the Queen of Spain expressing her Majesty's deepest sympathy.

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Combination Game Table at $85.75

is of mahogany, its checker board top inlaid with white maple. In the well-arranged top—a Roulette Wheel occupies the centre and grouped about it in tiny compartments are checkers, dominoes, a cribbage board, pinochle counters, chess men, poker and spot dice and poker chips.

A Poker Chip Rack of Oak at $2.74 has 200 chips and two packs of good quality cards.

Magic Trick Boxes—24c to $9.74.

Puzzle Boxes—24c to $1.49.

"Meccano"—98c to $35.75.

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Walking Dogs and Cats—98c to $3.49.

Punch and Judy Sets—89c to $8.94.

Soldier Sets—16c to $13.74.

Cabriolets—$12.24 to $34.75.

Stuffed Animals—19c. to $74.50.

Teddy Bears—19c to $8.74.

Doll Pullmans—$4.96 to $11.24.

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Practical Toy Typewriters—98c to $2.97.

Moving Picture Machines—98c to $13.74.

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Mechanical Automobiles—24c to $17.74.

Push Sleds—$2.97 to $8.49.

Pets' Grocery Stores—98c to $4.74.

Stables—74c to $34.75.

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Dressed Dolls, were $1.49, now 98c.
Dressed Dolls, were $3.24, now $1.98
Dressed Dolls, were $21.74, now $12.74
Dressed Dolls, were $44.74, now $24.49
Undressed Character Dolls, were $1.24, now, 89c.
Undressed Character Dolls, were $1.49, now 98c.
Sixth Floor.

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Evening Wraps of velours, brocades, charmeuse and broadcloths. Many models of the voluminous draped styles—others clinging silhouette effects, elaborately trimmed with rich galloons, fine furs, braids and ornaments.

The Wrap illustrated is one of the group at $98.75. *Of taupe silk plush, gracefully draped, with broad shawl revers. Taupe fox edges the wide sleeves and the collar. The lining is of rose silk. Macy's price was* $169.00.

Carriage Coats and Afternoon Coats of Bengaline silk, velours and broadcloths, richly embroidered, braided or fur trimmed.

Top Coats and Ulsters of chinchillas, broadcloths and fancy mixtures, velour de laines and boucle diagonals—very smartly tailored.

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$274.00	$139.00	$69.75	$44.75
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$50 Twin Set Ring, 7 diamonds and 1 large ruby, at.. $39

$40 Hoop Ring, of 2 brilliant cut diamonds and 3 reconstructed rubies; special at. $25

$50 Gipsy Set Ring, for a man, a beautiful white diamond, 3/8 carat; at..... $25

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Women's $1.50 Capeskin Gloves, pique sewn; tan colorings; at..... $1.00

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Women's French Kid Gloves, for long sleeves; at..... $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00

Children's Kid Gloves, at..... $1.00

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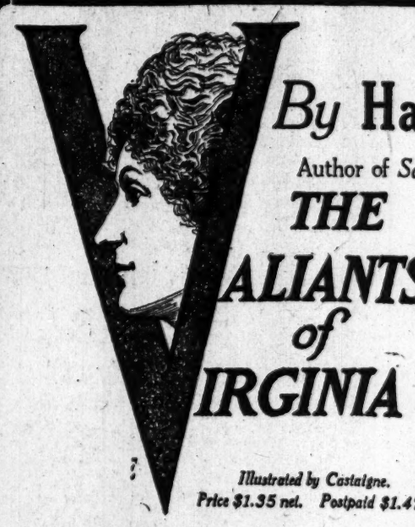

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GIRLS WALK TO WORK AT VANDERBILT HOME

Central Location Also the Feature of the New House in East 29th Street.

$100,000 PAID FOR A SITE

Girls' Individuality to be Preserved—Sitting Rooms on Each Floor—$150,000 for Building.

The location is the special feature of the new home to house 100 working girls which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is about to put up at 119-121 East Twenty-ninth Street, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues. Other homes for the self-supporting girl, delightful buildings in themselves, have been erected in less costly and consequently less convenient localities.

The Vanderbilt home girls working in the central business part of the city, in the dry goods shops, can walk to and from their work and have time to go home for luncheon, also without an outlay of carfare, and this will mean a saving of from $1.50 to $2 a week. The land, 50 feet by 100, on which the $150,000 building will stand, will cost more than $100,000.

"I knew what the working girl needed," said Mrs. M. C. Faulhaber, who has been the almoner of Mrs. Vanderbilt's charities for the last twenty-two years, "and I knew what the Vanderbilts wanted. It was not a question of a few dollars, but what would be the greatest benefit to the girls, and they need to be in a convenient location."

Everything about the new home, which will replace an older one accommodating forty-three girls at 140 East Sixteenth Street, is arranged for the convenience and to preserve the individuality of the girls. The dining room is on the street floor, all the members of the house family can sit down at once, and each girl will have her own place all the time. There are washrooms on this same floor with lockers, and each girl can lock her wraps and wash her hands without going upstairs.

Single and Double Rooms.

There are single and double sleeping rooms, but in the double rooms each girl has her own closet, with a key, her own bureau, and there are individual beds.

There is a large parlor above the dining room where lectures and concerts can be given, and there is also on each dormitory floor a sitting room, where the girls who do not wish to dress for the parlor in the evening may lounge in their kimonos, chat with their friends, and play games or amuse themselves in any way they desire.

There will be no kimonos in the parlor. That will be one of the unwritten laws of the house. The parlor is the room of ceremony, where the girls may receive their girl or young men friends. Only girl friends go to the more informal sitting rooms. There is a reading and writing room on the floor with the parlor.

Everything bought for the table is of the best, and comes from one of the best wholesale stores in the city. Mrs. Faulhaber, who will be the superintendent of this home as she is of the other, doing the buying for it, says that she buys as she would for her own family. There is a simple but good menu. For breakfast, fruit, cereal, some kind of meat, rolls and coffee. For luncheon there are hot soup, cold meat, and something in the nature of fancy crackers, cake or fruit for dessert and tea. There is a roast for dinner, with potatoes and two other vegetables, and on Friday some kind of fish as well, and pudding or pie and tea.

Resident Matron for House.

There will be a resident matron in the new house, who, with others of the staff, will occupy the rooms on the parlor floor on the opposite side of the building. This has an entrance in the centre of the building, and the side opposite the dining room on the main floor will be occupied by the porter.

The building is blue of Colonial architecture, red brick, the lower story of white stone, and the trimmings are of white. On the roof is a garden for the girls, partially protected, and with tables and settees, that they may be out of doors as much as possible. There is a large ornamental glass and iron vestibule to the house, and the girls will be protected from cold and slippery steps as they enter.

It is said that of the many girls who have needed a friend, none has been turned away from the Vanderbilt home. If a girl does not have a position they "keep the wires hot" until one is found for her.

One pleasant feature of the home is the life of the maids who will do the work in it. They, too, have pleasant dining and sitting rooms.

The furnishings of the house have not yet been decided upon, except the simple bureaus and rockers in the sleeping rooms. One thought will be kept uppermost, that everything must be light and cheerful. There is gas and electric light in every room in the house. The building was not arranged to accommodate as many guests as might have been put in, the aim being to give those who did come as much space and ventilation as possible.

There is a large apartment house and an old-time residence on the property where the new building is to be put up. Work pulling these down will be begun on Jan. 2, and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy Oct. 1.

HAMMERSTEIN EXPLAINS.

Sum Received Does Not Pay Him to Keep Out of Operatic Field 10 Years.

Oscar Hammerstein explained yesterday what he meant when he said: "Certain features in my agreement will show that in case I give opera in English it will not be considered as breaking the agreement."

"The Metropolitan Opera Company," he said, "paid me no very considerable sum wen I agreed to leave the operatic field. It is not a sum which can be considered as covering anything but the mere material I sold them. It does not pay me to remain out of the field for ten years.

"They paid me something over a million dollars, of which part was the payment of a mortgage on the Philadelphia Opera House. This left $800,000, for which they received the Philadelphia Opera House, my costumes and scenery, my contracts with artists such as Maurice Renaud, Mary Garden, and Luisa Tetrazzini, and my contracts with publishers for the rights to certain operas. I do not think this covers anything else.

"At the time it was right, perhaps, that I should retire. There was too much competitive opera, too much opera in Italian and French. I do not consider the giving of opera in English the same kind of competition."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

VADERLAND, (Antwerp)—Mrs. Lillian Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Cooke, W. Gillette, Miss J. A. Hodgkins, Mrs. H. F. Jaeckel, Jr., Ross Parker, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Perron, F. Franklin Preston, and Miss E. C. Semple.

RYNDAM, (Rotterdam)—Miss Maud Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bodine, Miss A. W. Brown, G. E. Browne, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Corwin, Miss Mary R. Corwin, Miss K. S. Day, L. B. J. Gorris, Mrs. I. B. Hamilton, Miss Lucy H. Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Miss Helen M. Kelsey, Miss G. A. Norton, Miss E. Oakford, H. W. Polman, Mrs. W. H. Sage, Miss K. R. Sage, Miss E. Swainson, Miss Lily E. White, and Mrs. J. Henry Whitney.

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Arthur Applin, George L. Bell, Mrs. J. P. Bigelow, C. H. Davis, Mrs. S. W. Dorsey, L. C. Freeman, Rev. T. P. Hampon, Capt. John S. Jamieson, H. B. King, Weymer Mills, Mrs. M. C. Mortimer, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. R. Lloyd Parker, W. H. Robinson, R. S. Routh, T. D. Shendon, Dr. W. P. Simpson, and Mrs. Bulkeley Wells.

HIKERS OUT OF FOG, BATTLE WITH WIND

Storm King No Friend to the Suffragists as They Pass on to Fishkill.

ONE MORE MAKES FOUR

Captain Stubbs Returns to the Ranks, and the Army's Marching Order is Now Jones, Craft, Dock, Stubbs.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Gen. Rosalie Jones and the suffragette pilgrims reached here at 7 o'clock to-night after the hardest day's hike since they set out from New York. Following a winding, up-hill, down-hill road, they covered twenty-two miles between Peekskill and this town. It was a foot-sore and weary band of pilgrims that halted in front of the Holland House. This "message to Garcia" business is no longer a pink-tea affair for these tired women.

The march to-day for the most part was over muddy roads. The way lay over a beautiful country where for miles great mansions could be seen on each side overlooking the river. The road skirted the river, and on this stretch a keen west wind buffeted the pilgrims, and opposite Storm King Mountain it was so keen the pilgrims sought the lee side of the commissary wagon.

The wagon was long enough to shelter them all, for the pilgrims were Gen. Jones, Col. Ida Craft, Surgeon Gen. Lavina Dock, and Capt. Jessie Hardy Stubbs. Capt. Stubbs kept her word and came back. Thus four instead of yesterday's three.

Gen. Jones wore rubber boots, size eight, and she was limping long before the end of the journey. After the pilgrims passed Cold Spring the General was in trouble. Her rubber boots proved a drag, and she confided to Surgeon Dock that it required much will power to go on. The surgeon, who was having trouble herself, told the General that long ago she read of a soldier who walked a long distance by naming his feet and then urging them forward as one would a team of horses. By the mental process of urging them on he forget his fatigue.

Gen. Jones accepted the suggestion and named her feet after friends, "Percy" and "Meredith." "Percy" was the off foot. For many a weary mile after that Gen. Jones apparently forgot her troubles as she urged "Percy" and "Meredith" on. She said she derived great benefit from the suggestion of Dr. Dock. At any rate, "Percy" and "Meredith" worked.

The pilgrims got away from Peekskill shortly after 9 o'clock. There was a promise of rain, and the roads were wet and muddy. A part of the Peekskill population were on hand to see the start. Gen. Jones ordered the cheer about votes for women and Sulzer, the crowd on the sidewalks gave an answering hail, and the army splashed briskly on its way. Gen. Jones looked wabbly in her rubber boots and Surgeon Dock was uncertain as to her feet, but before setting out the General sent a message to the National Woman Suffrage meeting in Chicago, reporting favorable progress. Messages also went to Theodore Hicks, the old caretaker on the Jones estate at Cold Springs, who cut the staffs the women are using, and to Gen. Jones's mother in New York, who has not been able to see any reason for a suffragist message to Garcia.

Just outside Peekskill the marchers met three-year-old Harold Traudt. The boy's mother was "one of us," to quote Col. Craft, and the lad was wrapped in red, white, and blue bunting. Harold cheered. So did the suffragettes.

"You will vote with us when you grow up?" asked the General.

"Yes, ma'am," replied the boy.

Three cheers were given for the "Yes, ma'am," and the hikers moved on.

The Annsville district school is a typical red schoolhouse, topped by an American flag. When the pilgrims reached it Col. Craft suggested they go in and pay a visit. Their coming broke up the classes. Gen. Jones began to tell the children something of the cause. Just then Surgeon Dock asked Miss Florence Boggs, the teacher, whether she was "one of us."

"No, indeed," replied the teacher.

She is an "anti," and doesn't care who knows it. But as she announced her disinclination to "break up a good time," Gen. Jones spoke a few minutes to the children, and her comrades handed literature to Miss Boggs and begged her to "think." She said she did.

At the Putnam County line appeared Florence M. Cooley, representing the Putnam County Branch of the Woman's Political League. She accompanied the army into Fishkill. Her coming cheered the marchers, for she brought clearing weather, and the wind dried the roads, so that the going was fairly good.

At Garrison Gen. Jones called a halt and the pilgrims admired West Point, across the river.

Garrison's was reached just after noon. Mrs. Lillian Jackson and Mrs. Anna McKeller, Peekskill comrades who accompanied the pilgrims, invited them to luncheon.

The afternoon journey was through a beautiful country, but scenery did not keep the pilgrims from showing the effects of the hike.

"What's all this?" a young man stopped his wagon to inquire.

The army explained.

"There is no need trying to convert me," said the smiling driver. "I am a convert—my wife runs the house and me now."

At Cold Spring Dr. Richard Giles and his wife met the marchers. Mrs. Giles is a representative of the local association. She joined the walkers. Shortly after an old negro appeared with an invitation from A. E. Reeves, Willard Rose, and Albert Jones, inviting the pilgrims to visit Cat Rock Gulch. Gen. Jones declined the invitation, saying they must keep to schedule.

Somebody started a song just as Storm King Mountain was in sight. The wind carried the sound away and the song brought no enthusiasm. Gen. Jones was limping, Surgeon Dock wabbling and there was no attempt at conversation. Walking was a serious affair. A passing baker's wagon afforded much needed relief.

At the entrance to the aqueduct tunnel there was a cheerful moment.

"Good luck to you," shouted oilskin-covered workers.

"Votes for women," chorused the tired marchers.

Gen. Jones commanded a halt, and as the four stopped, the whistles of the plant sounded a salute. Out in the river was a boat carrying workers across. The engineer opened the whistle valve.

"God bless you," said the General, tears in her tired eyes. The men cheered.

At the entrance to the tunnel, Harry Heckler, a soldierly appearing young man in the brown uniform of the aqueduct police, was standing. He saluted and fell in behind the General and escorted the pilgrims up a hill. Then darkness came on swiftly, and the pilgrims were soon tramping the muddy way un hill and down on the road that led to Fishkill. The march into the town occasioned no stir, and when they reached the Holland Hotel Gen. Jones was tottering. She was so tired she went to bed at once.

Later R. F. Heaton, President of the town, arrived and gave the pilgrims the keys of the place. Still later Capt. Stubbs went to the anniversary dinner of the Tomkins Hose Association. She spoke and afterward pinned "votes for women" buttons on the men.

To-day the pilgrims will move on to Wappinger's Falls. There will be a dance there, but it is a question whether the pilgrims will be able to dance. Col. Craft and Dr. Dock have already declared they will not.

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$15 Oxford Gray Overcoats	$20 Chesterfield Overcoats
$15 Fancy Mixture Overcoats	$20 Ulster Model Overcoats

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$20 Gray Kersey Overcoats	$20 Black Kersey Overcoats
$30 Belted Back Overcoats	$25 Button Through O'coats
$25 Plaid Back Overcoats	$25 Fly-Front Overcoats
$25 Brown Mixture O'coats	$30 Double-Breasted O'coats
$25 Patch Pocket Overcoats	$25 Single-Breasted O'coats

Among the Suits Are:

$30 Gray Mixture Suits	$25 Dark Mixture Suits
$25 Blue Serge Suits	$25 English Model Suits
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The Ideal Christmas Gift for everybody—they mean comfort and freedom from holes and hosiery expense for six months, from Christmas until next Fourth of July.

6 pairs guaranteed to wear 6 months or new hose free at any of our stores

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
Six pairs for Women and Children, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

Gift Suggestions for Men Specially Priced

$2.00 WOVEN MADRAS AND PERCALE SHIRTS.....95c
$3.00 RUSSIAN CORD MADRAS SHIRTS—Custom Tailored.$1.65
MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS IN BOXES OF HALF DOZEN....$1.50, $2.00 and $3.00
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UMBRELLAS AND CANES $1.00 to $10.00
PAJAMAS, MADRAS, FLANNEL OR SILK....$1.00 to $15.00
GILLETTE RAZORS, $5.00; GOLD PLATED.....$6.00
CARD CASES, SILVER OR NICKEL.....$1.50 and $2.00
IMPORTED POCKET CIGAR LIGHTERS $1.00
SCARFPINS .....50c to $5.00
CUFF LINKS.....$1.00 to $5.00
FANCY WAISTCOATS $1.95 to $10.00
HAND BAGS, ALL LEATHERS, $5.00 to $35.00
SUIT CASES, ALL SIZES, $5.00 to $20.00

Buy Him a Hat or Cap for a Christmas Present

$2.00 DERBIES AND SOFT HATS, ALL STYLES AND SHAPES $1.40
$3.00 DERBIES AND SOFT HATS, IN A SPLENDID VARIETY $1.85
CAPS .....50c to $3.00
FUR CAPS .....$4 and $6
VELOUR HATS, IMPORTED .....$3 and $4
STETSON VELOUR HATS.....$5

Stetson Derbies and Soft Hats—in a Large and Varied Assortment of Styles, Colors and Dimensions

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279 BROADWAY, NEAR CHAMBERS STREET
Union Square, 14th Street, near Broadway — 47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich
125TH STREET, CORNER THIRD AVENUE

All Brill Stores Open Evenings Until Christmas

GIMBELS

Men, Give Yourselves a Fine Christmas Present with One of These

Silk-Lined Chesterfield Overcoats

At $22

For Standard $35 Grade

If you must thank somebody for this offering, thank the weather.

At any rate, there are 241 of the Overcoats, of which we have had duplicates in every detail in our stock this season, at $35. They come from one of the foremost makers in America. Fine Overcoat fabrics in dark Oxford gray and plain black. Lined THROUGHOUT with pure dye silk of best quality.

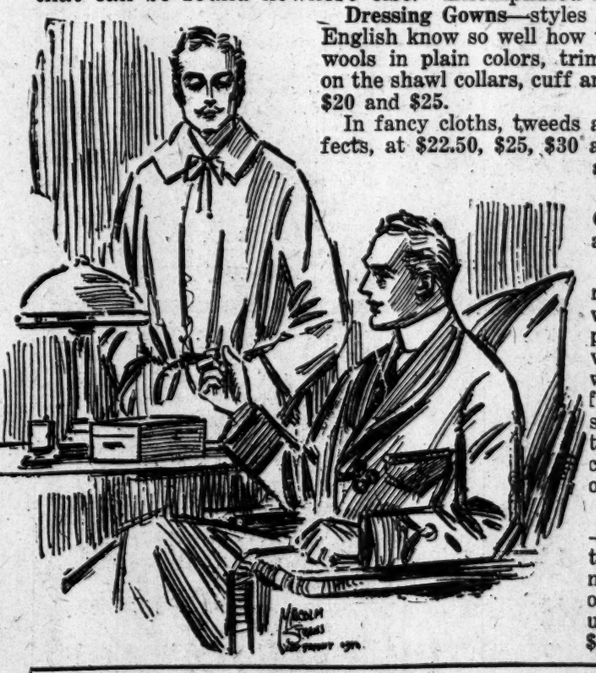
All sizes today, from 35 to 46 chest, at $22 each.

64 of Our Finest Silk-Lined Suits At $32, Hitherto $45 and $48

News that should bring the man who has been "making his old Suit do" here in a hurry. Some of handsome Suits in our regular stock, fully silk-lined, at a saving of $13 to $15. Fourth Floor

If You're Buying HIM a House Coat, Bathrobe or Dressing Gown— Follow the Men to GIMBELS

Where they buy things for themselves is a safe place, Madam, to buy things for them. And New York men have found out that this Gimbel collection of Loafing-time Garments contains exactly the styles they like, with many a refinement of comfort and looks that can be found nowhere else. Exemplified in the



Dressing Gowns—styles from London, as the English know so well how to make them. Soft wools in plain colors, trimmed with silk cord on the shawl collars, cuff and pockets, at $16.50, $20 and $25.

In fancy cloths, tweeds and vicuna finish effects, at $22.50, $25, $30 and $35. Silk crepe, at $45.

Domestic Dressing Gowns, at $10, $15 and $16.50.

HOUSE COATS—made to fit the figure without padding; in plain cloths, tweeds, velvets and novelty weaves; all delightfully comfortable, but some elegant enough to do duty as a dinner coat in the bosom of one's family.

BATHROBES—Shawl collar style, tailored in the best manner in plain colors and Jacquard figures, at $5, $6.50, $8.50. Fourth Floor

Special—$5 Bathrobes at $3.75

With shawl collars, in handsome Jacquard patterns, in various color-combinations. From a new maker who wanted to make an impression, even at a loss to himself. Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY — NEW YORK — THIRTY-THIRD ST.

THE NEAREST APPROACH to the TOUCH OF THE PIANIST yet achieved is obtained by the

Rehning PLAYER PIANO

"With the tone you can't forget"

which permits of your individual expression through its responsive "pedal touch." The simplicity of its operation enables you to master all the world's music.

Style 10 at $750 Style 24 at $800
Style 28 at $850 Style 32 at $900

Convenient Terms. Send for Booklet.
Reservations for Christmas Delivery.

425 FIFTH AVENUE Entrance 38th St., N. Y.

Stop a moment!

How about your Winter Overcoat?

"Regular" dark oxford and black coats with velvet collars.

Rough finished coats of Scotchy mixtures.

Motor coats of "double texture" cloth, roomy raglans, double-breasted belted-back coats.

Fur lined coats.

Fur outside coats.

Silk lined evening coats with Persian lamb collars.

Storm ulsters.

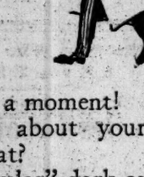
Christmas furs.

Fur coats, fur gloves, fur caps, fur foot muffs, fur robes, fur rugs.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.



Skin trouble of the worst kind

ST. LOUIS, MO. October 22, 1912. "I suffered awfully with skin trouble of the worst kind for about three months. My face was so red and itchy that it was impossible to stand it any longer. I wasn't able to even rest at night, it used to get me so nervous that I wasn't able to speak to anybody.

Resinol cured her

"I tried several other remedies in vain, until I noticed the advertisement of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment. I sent for samples and they helped me wonderfully. I noticed a change right away. I used Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment for about three months, and then I was cured completely." (Signed) Miss A. Saltzman, 1142 N. Jefferson Ave.

For over 17 years Resinol has been a doctor's prescription and household remedy for skin troubles, pimples, burns, sores, piles, etc. Resinol Ointment, (50c. and $1) and Resinol Soap (25c) sold by all druggists. For sample of each, write to Dept. 14-A, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md. Try Resinol for chapped hands.

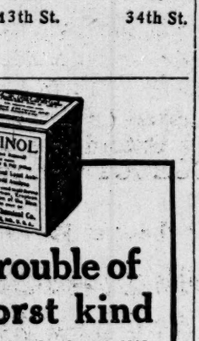
The Blyn Style M

MAKES BUNION FEET

Look normal and feel comfortable.

Bunions are eased and reduced, arches are strengthened and the foot is in effect bunionless.

Of soft vici, with a tip and arch supporting counter.



At Ten Big Blyn Stores $3.50

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"LIKLY" LUGGAGE

279 FIFTH AVE.

At 30th St., opp. Holland House.
Catalogue upon request.

BETTER THAN A LETTER

A Telephone Message is personal.

It is more economical, too.

Don't Write—Telephone

LEADER HAYES, ILL, DENIES SIPP CHARGE

Weeps as He Tells Curran Committee He Never Took a Dollar of Tainted Money.

HE HAD SUSPICIONS OF FOX

But Never Heard Policeman Was Collector for Capt. Walsh — Convict Witness Creates a Disturbance.

Nervous and wan from a recent illness, Nicholas J. Hayes, ex-Sheriff and ex-Fire Commissioner, told the Curran Committee yesterday that he was in no way interested in the Harlem House in East 116th Street, and that he had taken no action whatever to close up the Central Hotel, which George A. Sipp told the committee on Wednesday he had intended to open as a disorderly resort. Sipp testified that having obtained permission from Patrolman Eugene Fox, who, he said, he knew as a collector of police graft, to run the hotel he had expended $15,000 on it. Before it opened, Fox told him, he asserted, that "the boss," whom Sipp said was Inspector Sweeney, would not let the hotel do business. Asked to explain this sudden change of sentiment, Fox, according to Sipp, said that Hayes, who was Tammany leader of the district, had sent Magistrate O'Connor to the Inspector with a request that the hotel be kept closed. The reason assigned by Sipp for this action was that Hayes was afraid Sipp's hotel would interfere with the revenues of the Harlem House and because it was too near Hayes's clubhouse in East 116th Street.

The Aldermanic chamber was crowded when Hayes strode down the aisle yesterday. This was the second time he had been before the committee to deny accusations against him. The first time was when he was accused of being on friendly terms with an alleged collector of graft. He was so wrought up yesterday that Mr. Buckner advised him to control himself. Hayes's lips trembled, his hands moved nervously, and tears stood in his eyes.

"We thought it best," said Mr. Buckner, "to give you an opportunity within twenty-four hours to answer in any way you pleased the testimony touching your interests. Just tell us what you wish to say."

Hayes Denies Taking Tainted Money.

"I was born in this State," Hayes said, "and I have lived in this city for forty-six years, forty years of that time within 500 yards of the place where I live now. What that man testified to yesterday was absolutely false. I have never been a partner in any illegal business, and I never received a dollar of tainted money in my life. I am here to chase the lie of a filthy beast."

"You mean the statement made by a policeman to Sipp was false?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"What difference does it make," cried Hayes, "what the keeper of a disorderly resort says?"

Hayes said the news that the Central Hotel was being renovated for use as a disorderly resort was discussed in his clubhouse, which was the Tammany headquarters in that district. The trend of the talk was that something ought to be done to prevent the operation of such a business within half a block of the club. But the club took no action. Hayes said this was because Inspector Sweeney shut the place at once. Hayes said he knew Inspector Sweeney slightly, and that he knew Magistrate O'Connor intimately. He knew Patrolman Fox, but he didn't think much of him, he said.

"Fox has lived in Harlem all his life," said Hayes. "I have known him and his brothers since they were boys."

"Did you ever hear him spoken of as a collector for Capt. Walsh?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"Well, I had my suspicions of him, but I never heard he was collector for Capt. Walsh."

"I don't know Sipp," said Hayes. "I wouldn't stay in his company long enough to know him."

Mr. Buckner briefly reviewed the statements made by Hayes, and then said:

"You admit you know all those mentioned in connection with the case except Sipp, and that your connection with the Harlem House is the only part of the statements made by Sipp that is not true?"

Hayes objected to this presentation of the case.

"I call that unfair, Mr. Buckner," he said.

Mr. Buckner told Hayes to say anything he wanted to, and Hayes repeated his former statement as to the many years he had lived in Harlem. He asserted that he had never taken a dollar of "dirty" money. His voice broke and his chin quivered as he spoke. He was clearly in no condition to testify, and he was excused.

Then Nathan J. Michaels, night manager of the Hotel Avenal, formerly the Hotel Baltic, and before that the Boulevard Hotel, an old resort, was called as a witness. Among his associates were Max Hochstim and Thomas J. Dorian, who testified on Wednesday that he had regularly paid Policeman Fox for protection for the hotel.

He declared at the outset of his examination that he would not sign any waiver of immunity. If the committee wanted to examine him on these terms he was willing, he said. Michaels was then sworn, and in answer to Mr. Buckner's questions said that no money was paid on behalf of the hotel for protection.

"It couldn't have been," he said, "without my knowing it, and I didn't know it."

"You don't have to pay money to run a respectable hotel," said Michaels.

"If you were not running a respectable hotel you would have to pay for protection, wouldn't you?" asked Mr. Buckner.

"I suppose so," replied Michaels.

The witness was asked if Hochstim had heard Dorian's testimony. He said that Hochstim had heard only part of it, and that then he went away to the bank.

"Did Dorian tell you what he was going to testify to?" Mr. Buckner asked.

"He told me he was going to tell the truth," the witness said.

Michaels was then excused, and Mr. Buckner told the committee that several witnesses who had been subpoenaed had been seized with sudden illnesses and could not attend. It would therefore be necessary to take up another line of inquiry, which would deal with the Detective Bureau.

In the meantime a stalwart man named Morris Smerling was brought into the chamber in charge of officers to whom he had been handcuffed. He was under a sentence of two years and five months for receiving stolen goods. In the proceedings that followed he created a disturbance, by calling out suggestions and objections, and had to be quieted by force.

Buckner Returns to Loft Burglaries.

Mr. Buckner took the committee back to the story told by Benjamin Levy, the stool pigeon, who said that detectives arranged two burglaries at 781 Broadway last Summer. One of them was in the loft occupied by a dealer in ostrich feathers named Shapiro, and the other in a loft occupied by Rosenbaum & Lipner, makers of silk neckties. Levy said he was paid to "plant" the burglaries so as to entrap Louis Kessler, Abe Housman, and Morris Fishman, three young men with bad reputattions. The police were on watch when the feathers were stolen and caught the burglars. But through some mishap they missed the burglars when some $7,000 worth of silk was stolen from the silk loft. It was never learned why the detectives missed the burglars who robbed the loft at a time set by the police.

The detectives accused in the feather robbery were John B. Botti, James W. Murray, John Glynn, G. W. Beck, Charles E. Savage, and a man named Clair. Police Captain Henry of the Mercer Street Station was also implicated in Levy's story. Michael M. Weiss, partner of Louis Kaplan in the auctioneer business at 128 East Third Street, was called to the witness chair, and told a long and rambling story. Kaplan followed and he was equally tedious and rambling. Their stories were to the effect that on June 10 Kaplan called Weiss on the telephone and told him that detectives were in the store and that he must have some money to get rid of them. No sum was mentioned, but Weiss said he heard later that $1,500 was demanded. The detectives who Weiss said were present in the store on this occasion were Daly, Botti, Murray, and Oliver. Capt. McKinney, now in the Second District, was also present part of the time, he said.

The detectives charged Weiss and Kaplan with being receivers of stolen goods in that they had possession of the stolen silk taken in the "planted" robbery. According to Weiss the first demand made upon Kaplan was for $150, but he said the amount grew until it was $1,500. Kaplan was arrested and Weiss told of trouble he had getting bail for him and of promises made by detectives to "square" the case on the payment of a sum to be agreed upon. Finally, Weiss said, Kaplan put $1,000 in the hands of a man named I. Margolies, which was to be spent by a lawyer in Kaplan's interests. Kaplan was to lose the money if he was discharged in the Magistrate's Court, but if he was held for the Grand Jury it was to be returned to him.

Kaplan was held and he demanded the return of the money. But it was explained to him that if he took the money back he would surely be indicted, whereas if he did not take it back he would go free. Kaplan was indicted, and then he was told that he would be dismissed on his trial. But Kaplan was worried, and employed another lawyer. Then the witnesses said that the trouble they were told was over the fact that detectives from two precincts were mixed up in the case, and could not agree upon the division of the graft. Kaplan was asked if he could not afford to put up more money. He declined to do this, he said.

Kaplan testified yesterday that he did not have the silk, but that it was found by the detectives in the cellar next door to his place of business. He did not know how it got there, he said. At this the audience laughed heartily. Kaplan told those in the crowd that it might seem funny to them, but that he could not sleep he was so worried. He said he did not know what was going to become of him. His money was in the hands of others, and he did not know whether he would get it back if his trial went against him.

Convict Accuses the Police.

Then the prisoner, Morris Smerling, testified. He said he was not a receiver of stolen goods, and that the police had charged him with the crime because he would not consent to be a collector for them. His place of business as an auctioneer was at 218 Canal Street.

"Detective Oliver and Capt. McKinney," he said, "came into my place of business on Feb. 1 last and introduced Detective Brennan to me. A week later Brennan and Oliver came in and took out a list of names and said they wanted me to collect from those persons for Capt. McKinney. I told them I was sorry not to oblige them, but I couldn't do it. I would not go around holding people up and bleeding them for anybody. I told my wife, who was present at the time, that I would not bleed people. They told me I was foolish, and that if I would do it I would make $500 a month by it. Still I said I would not do it. They told me to think it over, and that I had better do what they said. They told me they would fix me if I did not, and they would come back again later."

Smerling said he wanted to remember the names on the list the detectives showed him, and after they went away he wrote them down in order to know who the policemen wanted to take money from. He handed the list to Mr. Deming, Mr Buckner's associate. It contained these names, which Smerling said were all he could remember: I. Schpack, 107 Norfolk Street; David Goldstein, Delancey Street and the Bowery; Louis Kaplan, 128 East Third Street; Isidore Diniss, Second Avenue and Fourth Street; Meier Krauwiz, Baxter and Walker Streets; Levy, 428 Grand Street; Max Silks, 217 East Broadway; F. Blum, Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue; Margolies, 218 Broome Street; David Gruen, 10 Jefferson Street; Becker, Orchard Street; Steinberg, Second Avenue and Fourth Street; Weiss, 128 East Third Street, and Joseph Rosenberg, Bayard Street.

"Were you to collect from these people as the receivers of stolen goods?" Mr. Deming asked.

"The detectives told me so," replied Smerling.

"And was the money you were to collect protection money to allow them to conduct their business without interferance from the police?"

"That is what I understood from the officers. I know Louis Goldman of 210 Canal Street. He was arrested, and he told me it cost him $1,500 to get off. Goldman told me that McKinney would 'frame me up' if I did not go away. I wanted to go away, but my wife was sick and had to go to a hospital, and so I had to stay. It was July 1 when Goldman told me that, and two days later I was indicted. From what I heard from the officers, it looked to me as if Margolies was the collector for McKinney."

The next hearing of the committee will be held on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. To-day the committee will visit Police Headquarters to inspect the building, and study the administration of police affairs.

PUSHING GRAFT INQUIRIES.

Waldo Disciplines Policemen—Whitman Working on Goode Story.

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that efforts were being made there to corroborate the graft story told by Mrs. Mary Goode to the Curran Investigating Committee. Mr. Whitman, it was said, was anxious to have Mrs. Goode appear before the extraordinary Grand Jury, but this would be useless, it was asserted, unless a corroborating witness could be found to establish the truth of her story.

One of Mr. Whitman's aids said it would not help the situation any to have the prosecutions for police graft fail for lack of evidence. Assistant District Attorney Rubin is working with the Curran committee in the search for corroborating evidence.

Police Commissioner Waldo is investigating all the accusations and reports of graft that have come to him. Yesterday he suspended Patrolman Edward Mulvaney, a brother-in-law of Third Deputy Commissioner Walsh, for dereliction of duty. Walsh had been assigned to investigate charges of graft in connection with disorderly resorts. He had heard of Mrs. Goode and had ordered Mulvaney to bring her to Headquarters that her story might be looked into. This was several days before Mrs. Goode appeared before the Curran committee. Mrs. Goode, it was understood, was ready to talk to the police, but she said that the only communication she received from Headquarters was a telephone message asking her to go there.

Detective Joseph Cooney, who was sent to the home of Commissioner Waldo's secretary, W. R. Sheehan, when he complained of being followed by two men who were found to be private detectives, and who testified to that episode before the Curran committee, was transferred yesterday to patrol duty in Brooklyn. Cooney was charged with letting a stolen watch stay in the hands of a pawnbroker. Cooney said he had done it to catch the thief who had stolen it.

Fourth Deputy Commissioner Dillon questioned Patrolmen Fox and Donnelly yesterday in reference to the charges made against them by George A. Sipp before the Curran committee, and got through with them early in the day. Mr. Dillon refused to say anything for publication as to the result of his examination of the two policemen. He said that a statement might be given out in a day or two. Thomas J. Dorian, one of the managers of the Hotel Avelon, also a Curran witness, was asked to call at headquarters, but he failed to appear. Mr. Dillon said that he had been investigating charges of graft for several days, and that while his inquiry was practically concluded there were some stray ends he wanted to pick up before he said anything about his work.

Inspector John J. Murtha of the Tenth Inspection District called at Headquarters and talked with Mr. Dillon about disorderly resorts in the Bronx, where Murtha was recently in charge. Inspectors Sweeney, Thompson, and Hussey, it was said at Headquarters, had been questioned, and their cases were now in the hands of Commissioner Waldo.

Haviland & Co

11 East 36th St.—10 East 37th St.

Suggestions for Unique and Exclusive Christmas Gifts at moderate prices.

Novelties in Lalique Glass, Sèvres Porcelains, Bronzes, Aurene, Engraved and Rock Crystal Glass, Desk and Boudoir Electroliers, Tea Tables in Period designs.

Haviland China

Service Plates and Complete Sets 110 Open-stock Patterns.

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Greatest Xmas Offerings In History

The prices below tell their own story. They are Hackett-Carhart prices—with a 56-year-old reputation for full value behind them. And history doesn't record such value ever before having been doubled at this season of the year.

New York's shrewdest shoppers are making their Christmas selections at the Hackett-Carhart stores. Why?

Simply because Hackett-Carhart stocks are fresher, more complete—later in style and newer in fabric—than any other Christmas stocks in all New York.

And Hackett-Carhart prices are lower by one-half—values greater by double—than those of any other New York stores.

The recent receivership—and the settlement with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar—has made possible this splendid opportunity.

You can double the purchasing power of your Christmas money—and make selections of twice the ordinary attractiveness—by doing your Christmas shopping here without delay.

$15, $18, $20 AND $22.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $10

$18, $20, $22.50, $25 AND $28 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $13.50

$22.50, $25, $28, $30 AND $32.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $17

$32.50, $35, $40 AND $42.50 SUITS AND OVERCOATS $24

Two Added Extra Specials:

1,500 HACKETT-CARHART OVERCOATS—ENGLISH FINISHED VELOUR FABRICS, $20, $22.50 & $25 VALUES $12.50

1,000 SILK LINED DRESS & BUSINESS OVERCOATS & SUITS MADE FROM CUSTOM FABRICS, $35, $40 AND $45 VALUES $20.00

Furnishing Reductions

New York's Greatest Assortment Of Fine Furnishings—America's Most Wonderful Values.

KNITTED AND SILK NECKWEAR

50c and 75c Silk Neckwear 25c
65c Knitted Neckwear (3 for $1) 35c
$1 Silk Neckwear; exclusive new styles .. 45c
$1 Knitted Neckwear, Pure Silk in exclusive advanced style weaves 45c
$1.50 and $2 Knitted Neckwear, English hand-framed 85c
$2, $2.50 and $3 Neckwear of Imported Silks. Nearly all from Charvet, Paris 85c
$2 and $2.50 Knitted Neckwear; exclusive new styles $1.35

PLEATED AND PLAIN BOSOM SHIRTS OF MADRAS, PERCALE AND ALL SILK

$1.50 Shirts of Hackett-Carhart and famous makes 85c
$2 Custom Quality Shirts of Silk & Linen; Exclusive Styles of Russian Cords $1.15
$2 Shirts of famous makes and exclusive styles $1.15
$2 and $2.50 Hackett-Carhart Custom Tailored Shirts $1.35
$5 All Silk Shirts; exclusive patterns .. $3.15
$6 Pure All Silk Shirts; exclusive styles $3.65

GLOVES

Famous English and American Gloves.

$1.50 and $2 Russian Kassan Gloves .. $1.15
$2 English-Make Walking Gloves $1.15
$2 Arabian Mocha Gloves $1.15
$2.50 Arabian Mocha Gloves $1.65
$2 HOLIDAY SETS—Consisting of three pairs of Onyx Silk Hose and a Silk Poplin Tie to Match. In a holiday box $1
50c Esco and Onyx Silk Hose 25c

HANDKERCHIEF SPECIAL

6 Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regularly $2.50 ..... $1.38
6 Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs; regularly $3.50 ..... $2.75

FULL DRESS REEFERS—SPECIAL

$4 All Silk Tubular Reversible Reefers; accordeon effect; 6 shades $2

UMBRELLAS

$3.50 All Silk Serge Umbrellas; natural handles $1.75
$5 English Spitalfields Silk Umbrellas, $2.75

SWEATERS AND ANGORA COATS

Strictly all wool and worsted. Excellent weaving and best tailoring.

$3.50 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats $2.25
$4 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats $2.75
$5 Oxford Gray Worsted Sweater Coats $3.25
$7.50 Heather Mixture Worsted Sweater Coats $4.75
$10 Angora Coats; stripes and heather mixtures $5.75

SMOKING JACKETS

High qualities of plaid back Velours. In Oxford Grays, Browns and Navy. In Tuxedo models.

$6 Smoking Jackets $3.95
$7.50 Smoking Jackets $4.75
$10 Smoking Jackets $5.75

FANCY WAISTCOATS

Custom Tailored Waistcoats, Correct Models in Flannels, Velours, Worsteds and Silk Mixture Vesting.

$2.50 to $3.50 Waistcoats $1.35
$3.50 to $6.00 Waistcoats $1.85

UNDERWEAR

Standard makes, including American Hosiery Co. and Reis makes. In all weights and fabrics—Cotton, Wool and Worsted.

$1.50 Underwear; medium and full weight 85c
$2 and $2.50 Underwear; medium and full weight $1.15

EVERWEAR GUARANTEED HOSIERY

At one-half price. Sold with the distinct understanding that all exchanges must be made with the factory in Milwaukee.

6 Pairs $1.50 Men's Hose 75c
6 Pairs $2 Men's & Women's Hose $1

BATHROBES

$3 Kenyon Bathrobes. Made of imported German blanketing. Of Matlesse and Jacquard designs $1.95
$5 Kenyon Bathrobes. Special designs in imported German blanketing ... $2.75

NOTE: The 42nd Street and Harlem stores are open evenings. All Hackett-Carhart stores will be open Saturday night until 10 p. m.

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119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
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ITALIAN CRAPO LINENS

The John M. Crapo LINEN STORE 431 Fifth Ave.

Will close out all fancy pieces at cost during the Xmas Holidays.

Upstairs. Take Elevator.

Lamberts Exchange Solitaires at Purchase Prices

Any Diamond Solitaire bought of Lambert Brothers may be exchanged at any time within a year of purchase and the full purchase price will be allowed.

Fine Diamond Engagement Rings

$25 $50 $75 $100 $150 $175 $275 $350

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Diamond Rings with platinum Tops and solid 18-karat gold bands, hand-made mountings from the Lambert factory, carefully chosen diamonds, from $50.00 up.

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Beautiful 3-Piece Set—Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Creamer of imported porcelain given with a $3.00 purchase of our goods.

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	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Hochheimer	1.00
Riesling	1.25
Johannisberger	1.50
Auslese	2.00

RED WINES

	Per Gal.
Table Wine	$0.75
Zinfandel	1.00
St. Julien	1.25
Burgundy	1.50
Charbono	2.00

WHISKIES

	Per Gal.
Perfection Rye	$1.75—$2.00
Mountain View Rye	2.50
Enterprise Rye, Special	3.00
Mt. Vernon Rye, full quart	.85
Special, per gallon	3.25
"Thistle Dew" Whiskey	4.00
$1.00 per bot., 6 bottles for	5.00
Cresto Rye, full quart bottle	1.00
Celebrated Pascal Combeau Cognac—bottled in France	1.50
Matura Brandy	1.00

	Per Gal.
Cognac Grape Brandy	$2, $3, $4
Jamaica Rum	$2, $2.50, $3.00
Gin or Kummel	$2.25, $2.50, $3.00
Arrack Winepunch	$2.25, $3.00
Scotch and Irish Whiskey	$3.50, $5.00

SWEET WINES

	Per Gal.
Sweet Catawba	$1.00
Sherry	1.25—1.50
Port	1.25—1.50
Muscatel	1.25—1.50
Angelica	1.25—1.50
Flaming Tokay	2.00
Tokay Cabinet	3.00
Madeira	1.50—2.00
Malaga	1.50—2.00
Sherry V. D. P	2.90

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$4.50, $5.00, $5.60, $6.25 per case.

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1 Bottle Old Sherry
1 Bottle Sauterne
1 Bottle Apricot Cordial
Packed in a fancy decorated case. $2.45

Dinner Combination No. 12

1 Bottle Cocktails
1 Bottle Cherries or Olives
1 Bottle Dinner Claret or White Wine
1 Bot. Port or Table Sherry $1.45

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UNION PACIFIC CASE BEFORE COURT AGAIN

Supreme Tribunal Receives Briefs on Dispute About Distribution of Southern Pacific Stock.

MERGER'S END THE POINT

Attorney General Argues Railroad's Plan Would Not Insure Dissolution of the Illegal Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Arguments believed here to mark a long step by the Administration in the direction of demanding more drastic decrees of dissolution for combinations in restraint of trade were submitted to the Supreme Court today. They were set forth in the brief of George K. Wickersham, Attorney General, supporting the Government's side of the motion for the court to determine whether, in dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, the Southern Pacific stock should be offered only to the Union Pacific stockholders, as the railroad's counsel requested, or to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific as well. Both sides asked the court to stay its mandate until the point could be adjudicated.

Counsel to the railroads—John C. Spooner, John G. Milburn, Maxwell Evarts, and N. H. Loomis—cited almost all the important dissolution decrees of the Supreme Court to show that never before had it been held necessary to the dissolution of a combination that the stock of one corporation held by another should be distributed more widely than among the stockholders of the holding company.

In strong language the Attorney General argued that the dissolution of a combination in restraint of trade was no dissolution if the stock of a corporation acquired by another corporation were distributed only to the shareholders of the holding company. The interest of the holding company in the stock acquired unlawfully, argued Mr. Wickersham, was trivial in comparison with the interest of the public. In the present case, he said, the outside stockholders of the Southern Pacific had rights almost equal to the property rights of the Union Pacific stockholders, and in any case the merger would not be dissolved in any practical sense unless the Southern Pacific shareholders were permitted to share equally in the pro rata distribution of the stock held by the Union Pacific.

Sharp Change of Front.

What was considered to make the change in the Government's attitude toward stock distribution more striking was the fact, as pointed out by counsel to the railroads, that in the present case, where so drastic a decree was demanded by the Government, the offense of the defendants was less gross than in the cases cited. In both the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases conspiracy as well as combination was shown, and yet the distribution comparatively was restricted. In the present case, it was pointed out, no conspiracy was shown, the merger being the result of one man's great financial resources, yet the distribution was required to be thrown wide open.

Both sides admitted that to throw on the open market the $126,650,000 par value of Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific would be disastrous to stockholders in both companies, as the bottom would drop out of prices. But Mr. Wickersham argued that if the stock were to be offered to the limited market of Union Pacific stockholders there was no reason why the Southern Pacific shareholders should not be included. As to the profits of the Union Pacific in the illegally held stock, he argued that they could not be destroyed, as the stock was bought at only about 75 and now was quoted at 105 or more.

By carefully arranged tables counsel to the railroads attempted to show that the so-called controlling interest of the Union Pacific had only about 13 per cent. of the total capitalization of the road. If, therefore, the Southern Pacific stock were distributed pro rata among the Union Pacific stockholders the Union Pacific controlling interests would dominate only about 6 per cent. of the Southern Pacific stock. As a result, they said, no group would control the Union Pacific nor by the distribution acquire control of the Southern Pacific.

The brief of the railroads on that point ran:

"The capital stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company consists of $99,569,300 par value of preferred stock and $216,646,300 par value of common stock, a total of $316,215,600, not including an issue of nearly $37,000,000 of bonds, which are convertible into common stock. This stock is distributed among upward of 22,000 different holders. On Sept. 9, 1912, the distribution of the stock, not counting the bonds, was as follows:

Holdings of	Number of Stockholders.	Aggregate Shares.
Less than 50	15,507	228,779
50 to 99	2,465	142,536
100 to 449	3,442	571,883
500 to 999	368	230,945
1,000 and over	368	1,998,045

Shares Scattered, It's Said.

"The holders of this large investment necessarily include a large proportion of the individuals, firms, institutions, and corporations in the United States and in foreign countries," the railway brief continued. "This list shows how widely scattered are the large holdings, as well as the small holdings, and makes it clear that no particular group owns a control in the Union Pacific or by a pro rata distribution of the Southern Pacific stock would acquire control of the Southern Pacific Company. The so-called controlling interests of the Union Pacific have registered in their names, or those of their employes, approximately 115,000 shares of the preferred and 300,000 shares of the common, about 13 per cent. of the entire stock.

"If, therefore, the Southern Pacific stock owned by the appellees were distributed to all Union Pacific shareholders, the so-called controlling interests; if they own all the stock registered in their names, which is not even remotely correct, would receive about 13 per cent. of the amount held by the Union Pacific, or about $16,500,000 par value of Southern Pacific stock, or 6 per cent. of the total capital of the Southern Pacific Company. Much of this stock, as a matter of fact, is owned by parties unknown to such registered holders, and is circulating in Europe in the form of ten-share certificates."

The brief filed for the Government by Mr. Wickersham follows, almost in full:

"The stockholders of the Union Pacific Company have no direct interest in the Southern Pacific stock. It is held by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, substantially all of the stock of which is owned by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Doubtless the stockholders of the latter company have the right to require their trustees, the Board of Directors, to dispose of the stock fairly and providently, and the latter will be protected in the exercise of this duty by the decree of the District Court. The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company, other than the Oregon Short Line, have a very real interest in the dissolution of this great block of stock, through which their corporation has been controlled.

"The Government considers that the stockholders of the two companies, excluding the defendants and the estates of deceased defendants, should be treated as one body of stockholders for the purpose of participating in any sale made to carry out the decree of dissolution in this case. The opinion and judgment of this court delivered Dec. 2, 1912, adjudged that the acquisition and continued holding by the Union Pacific and its allied companies of 1,266,500 shares of the stock of the Southern Pacific Company was in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law and constituted a combination in restraint of trade.

"In considering the relief to be awarded, the court cited a passage from the decision in the Standard Oil Company against The United States and said: 'In applying the general rule of relief, we must deal with each case as we find it, and in the present one the object to be attained is to restrain the operation of and effectually terminate the combination created by the transfer of the stock to the Union Pacific Company. In that view, the decree to be entered in the District Court shall provide an injunction against the right to vote this stock while in the ownership or control of the Union Pacific Company or any corporation owned by it, or while held by any corporation or person for the Union Pacific Company, and forbid any transfer or disposition thereof in such wise as to continue its control."

Public Interest Comes First.

"The Union Pacific interests in effect ask the aid of the court to protect them from loss resulting from the enforced disposition of the Union Pacific stock unlawfully acquired and held by them," the Attorney General continued. "The court will, of course, so mold its decrees as not to inflict unnecessary injury; but the primary consideration is the public interest, not that of the Union Pacific stockholders. It is to the interest of the public that the Southern Pacific stock now held by the Union Pacific be so widely distributed that the combination is not only terminated but the probability of continued control by the holding of large amounts of the stocks of the two companies in the same hands be reduced to a minimum.

"The effect of a mere pro rata distribution of the stock among Union Pacific stockholders is wholly problematical. The stock list affords but little clue to the real ownership. It is a well-known fact, which an inspection of the stock list confirms, that large amounts of stocks stand on the books in the names of the banking and brokerage houses. It is true the stock is distributed among 22,000 holders, but Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, including the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, represented on the Board of Directors by Marvin Hughitt, together hold $41,251,000 of its stock; 164 bankers and brokers, each holding 1,000 shares or over, hold $132,787,800. Indeed, 363 holders together hold stock amounting to $196,259,800, or 62.05 per cent. of the whole.

"It is only the remaining $119,916,500 of the stock that is distributed among nearly 22,000 holders.

"The Southern Pacific stock, aside from that now held by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, in the hands of the public amounts to $146,040,630. This amount is distributed among upward of 15,000 holders.

"If the amount of stock required to be distributed were not so vast, the effective way to terminate the combination and minimize the probability of its recreation would be to order the stock sold in the public market. The amount being so large as it is, distribution must be sought in another way.

"If the appellees propose to offer the stock for sale to a restricted market, such as the Union Pacific stockholders, there would seem to be no reason why that market should not be amplified by, for example, offering to both the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific stockholders pari passu the right to subscribe to the stock to be distributed, in proportion to their several holdings. The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company have very vital interest in the future of their corporation. That corporation for ten or eleven years past has been under the control of the Union Pacific interests through the holding of the stock now condemned, and in any disposition of that stock they are as much concerned as are the Union Pacific stockholders, although for different reasons. The Union Pacific shareholders are primarily concerned in the price to be realized on the sale. The Southern Pacific stockholders are primarily concerned in the distribution of the stock.

Other Cases All Differ.

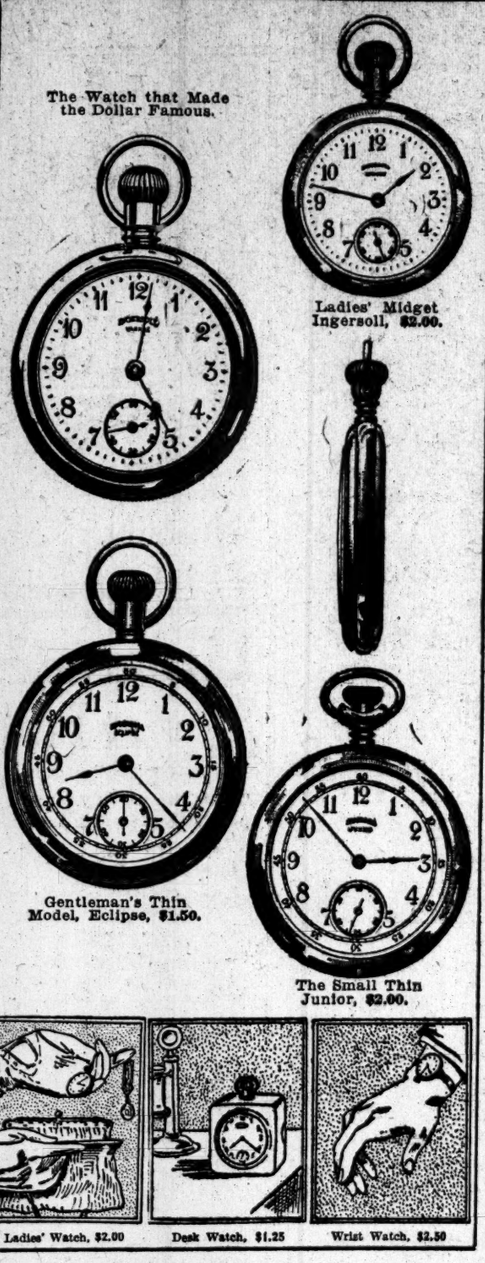
"Appellees refer to the methods of distributing adopted in the Northern Securities, Standard Oil, Tobacco, and Powder cases as in effect constituting a rule of property for the purposes of dissolutions of the unlawful combinations, such as that in this case. But as Justice Day says in this case, 'We must deal with each case as we find it.' The circumstances in every one of the cases referred to differ in some material particular from each other and from this case.

"The shareholders of the Union Pacific can fully protect themselves as to the price at which the stock is to be offered for sale by a provision in the plan approved by the District Court. It would certainly be entirely fair to offer the stock to stockholders of the Southern Pacific at the same price the Union Pacific holders are willing to pay.

"There is no real question in the case about protecting the stockholders of the Union Pacific Company from loss. Their concern is in retaining all the profits resulting from the resale of stock whose purchase this court holds to be unlawful. The original purchase of 750,000 shares by the Union Pacific Railroad Company from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was at $50.6146 per share, plus a profit of $2.50 per share to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and subsequent purchases making up the amount now held of 1,260,000 shares brought the average price up to about $75 per share; so that there is a very large profit involved in a resale, even making allowances for the difference between the prevailing market price of about $106 per share for the common stock, and the lower price at which a very large block could be sold.

"In the Tobacco case," Mr. Wickersham added, "this court remitted the whole cause to the Circuit Court, with power to work out within a limited period a disintegration of the unlawful combination and recreate if possible out of the elements composing it a new condition which should be honestly in harmony with the law. The plan formulated and approved pursuant to that judgment bears no relation whatever to the problem presented in the present case, except that the stocks of various companies, among which the properties of the combination were distributed, were distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, no other means of disposing of them within the period allowed by the decree of this court being possible.

"An adjudication that where stock of one or more corporations is acquired and held by another, under such circumstances as to constitute an unlawful combination in violation of the Sherman law, and it is so decreed, the stockholders of the holding company have a vested right to a pro rata distribution of the stock so unlawfully held would go far to emasculate the Sherman law, and it is submitted no such proposition can be sustained, either of principle or authority."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An aroma of illuminating gas blended with tobacco smoke pervaded the long one-story shop and gave just the right atmosphere to a concert by and for gas workers, while curious little gas tanks, pipes, rubber tubes, testing apparatus, and gas meters in all stages of dissection made an appropriate setting. The musicians, massed in a semicircle, held the centre of the floor, and around them swarmed, stood, sat, and squatted the audience, most of them eating lunch, all of them wearing conventional undress suits of shirt sleeves and jumpers.

A Sousa in overalls, who is the boss carpenter in working hours, flourished the baton with modesty but firmness as he followed the score of the march on the leader's stand before him, now beckoning the "wind" to go it strong, now motioning for the "wood" to blow softly, and again extracting subtle nuances of color from the three violins and the bass viol with a wave of his hand. A yellow carpenter's rule sticking out of the hip pocket of his overalls added a touch of local color. The drummer, the clarinets, the horns, the strings, and the girl stenographer, who presided at the hired piano, put their souls into the performance in a way that mere paid performers often do not, and after the grand finale came the salvos of applause from 300 pairs of mechanic palms.

A Feminine Offering.

Then the "boy" hung up another pasteboard placard which announced in big black letters that "Katy, Karry, and Better" would do "The Volunteer Singers," and as the Misses Katy Kruse and Carrie Suhr, two trim, shirtwaisted clerks, emerged from the office and threaded their way through the musicians to join Miss Tessie Vetter at the piano, they "got a big hand" from the employes, punctuated by shrill whistles of delight, marking them as old favorites. And when the last lilting "In Alabam, in Alabam, in Alabam" had echoed in the building and died, the trio were compelled to give an encore, while the audience leaned back contentedly.

After the orchestra had played, and played well, a selection from "The Bohemian Girl" the big hit of the show was staged by the gas house headliners, Jerry and Joe, real Irishmen, presenting a genuine Irish jig, not the stuff that passes for the dance of Erin. On a small platform, about six feet by six, at one side of the big room, Jerry Kenny, a typical old fellow with rough stubble on his chin, a clay pipe in his mouth, turned bowl downward, and a faded felt hat pulled down over his eyes, fiddled away while his partner, Edward Doolan, danced after sanding the platform; then Jerry returned the violin to the musician from whom he had borrowed it in true vaudeville style, and joined "Eddie" in a pas à deux amid increasing applause, laughter, whistling, and calls from the audience.

The programme is changed daily, but always concludes with "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was ten minutes to 1 o'clock. At the first notes all hands stood up, including the musicians, including also the girl stenographer, who showed her virtuosity by playing just as well on her feet as sitting down. From a balcony a large American flag was unfurled and waved, while the workmen, most of them foreigners, saluted the flag and cheered.

The Birth of the Idea.

Then the orchestra played a few bars from "Home, Sweet Home" and put up their instruments, somewhere a whistle blew, machinery started up, and the men filed back to the long rows of work benches to resume testing and repairing eccentric gas meters with a habit of running too fast or too slowly. Mr. Livingston, in telling how the concert and cabaret idea germinated, said:

"It's a real human interest story. I want people to know about our boys because I am genuinely interested in what they are doing. A few months ago, in going about among his men, Supt. Cornine overheard two of them talking about music. Inquiry developed the fact that there was lots of talent in the shop. The orchestra idea was taken up with enthusiasm and soon organized. The leader, Nicholas Inglima, is an Italian, as are several of the other musicians. We have also Germans, an Englishman, three Americans, and others.

"Later on the Superintendent began to dig up vaudeville talent, monologists, vocalists, dancers, and so on, and not a week goes by without the discovery of some new and unsuspected performer. We have 300 men working in the shop, and practically all of them used formerly to frequent places in the neighborhood for their luncheon, but now all but a baker's dozen or so bring it with them and stay for the show. The boys enjoy it immensely, and, best of all, the whole business is spontaneous. It is their show. The company merely hires the piano."

No admission is charged to interested visitors at these noonday concerts, and the guest book already contains many distinguished signatures, including that of Miss Anne Morgan, who first heard the band when it volunteered its services at the recent Spug mass meeting in Metropolitan Hall, and about ten days ago came down to hear it in its own concert hall. Mr. Livingston said that Miss Morgan had been so impressed by the work of the men that on Wednesday night the band went in a body to the opera as Miss Morgan's guests and heard "Manon Lescaut."

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PRESIDENT DEFENDS POSTMASTER ORDER

Charges Accusers in Congress with Falsehood and Urges Civil Service Extension.

OFF FOR COLON LAST NIGHT

Wife and Son Accompany Him on Trip Which Will Last Until Dec. 31.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft, with Mrs. Taft and his son Charles, left Washington at 10:30 o'clock to-night over the Atlantic Coast Line Railway for Key West, to sail on Saturday on the dreadnought Arkansas for Colon. After a three-day inspection of the Panama Canal the President will return to Key West. He is expected to be in Washington again on Dec. 31. A party of Congressmen, including Senator Poindexter and Representatives Sweet of Michigan and Oldfield of Arkansas, also started to-night for the Isthmus via New York.

Before the President left Washington he gave Congress his opinion of the charge that he had been playing politics in his recent executive order putting 36,000 fourth-class Postmasters under the civil service rules. The President made the counter-charge that his accusers on the floor of the House were telling "untruths," and said that he deeply regretted the failure of Congress to pass legislation which practically would destroy the "spoils system."

"Criticism has been made of this order on the ground that the motive was political," said the President. "Nothing could be further from the truth. The order was made before the election, and in the interest of efficient public service. I have several times requested Congress to give me authority to put first, second, and third-class Postmasters and all other local officers, including internal revenue officers, customs officers, United States marshals, and the local agents of the other departments under the classification of the civil service law by taking away the necessity for confirming such appointments by the Senate. I deeply regret the failure of Congress to follow these recommendations. The change would have taken out of politics practically every local officer, and would have entirely cured the evils growing out of what, under the present law, must always remain a remnant of the spoils system."

The President's advice to Congress was contained in his third message of the year sent in to-day. It was devoted largely to a review of the accomplishments of several Government departments not touched in previous messages and to recommendations for legislation.

House Did Not Receive the Message.

There was some lively manoeuvring in Congress to get the message into the record, secure action on the President's recent appointments, and bring proceedings in the Archbald impeachment trial to such a point that it might be disposed of early in January. The House failed to get a quorum and adjourned without having received the message.

The message waited for four hours to gain entrance into the Senate. When that body convened at noon the Republican Senators asked for immediate consideration of their demand for an executive session to take up appointments. The Democrats consented to the plan, and until the impeachment trial automatically took the floor at 1:30 o'clock the Senate fought over the filling of Presidential offices, with the debate carried on behind tightly closed doors. It was not until the impeachment court adjourned about 4 o'clock that the President's message was received and read.

Both houses of Congress adjourned to meet on Thursday, Jan. 2.

The Senate confirmed but one appointment, that of John H. Brown as Postmaster at Concord, N. H., in the hour and a half of executive debate.

The President advocated in his message: Legislation which would permit members of the Cabinet to sit in either House of Congress, with the right to enter into debate and answer questions, but without vote.

The adoption of the Postmaster General's plan for a readjustment of compensation to railways carrying mails, especially in view of the conditions which will exist under the Parcels Post law.

A revision of the land laws to secure proper conservation and at the same time assure prompt disposition of land that should be turned over to private ownership.

Legislation affecting Alaska which would provide for leases of coal lands and in respect to mining claims, the disposition of oil, phosphate and potash lands in the United States.

An act of Congress which would legalize a court authorized to review decisions on the Pure Food law, such as are now made by the Remsen Board. In this connection the President approved the creation of the Remsen Board by former President Roosevelt, but said that the time had come for Congress to recognize the necessity for "a tribunal of appeal" in pure food cases.

Protection for Manufacturers and Public.

"While we are struggling to suppress an evil of great proportions like that of impure food," said the President, "we must provide the machinery in the law itself to prevent its becoming an instrument of oppression, and we ought to enable those whose business is threatened with annihilation to have some tribunal and some form of appeal in which they have a complete day in court."

The President closed his message with a recommendation that Congress make appropriations for a Government building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, and for the beautification of Washington. In his discussion of the Capital he said that a public utilities commission was needed. The President expressed opposition to the granting of the elective franchise to citizens of Washington and indorsed the plans of the Commission of Fine Arts for city improvement.

BERRIAN HOME IN FLAMES.

Antiques and Rare Paintings Destroyed, but Family Is Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 19.—The residence of Mrs. Andrew J. Berrian, on Breezy Hill, together with its contents of rare antiques and costly paintings, was totally destroyed by fire, which was discovered at 10 o'clock to-night.

Mrs. Berrian and her daughter and husband and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Du Pont occupied the house.

It was at first reported that Mrs. Berrian had perished in the house, but she was saved. The fire evidently started from an overheated furnace, and the entire building was ablaze when the firemen arrived. The loss is estimated about $50,000.

WANT DR. DRACHMAN.

Every Probability That He Will Be Chosen Chief Rabbi of Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Jewish World says that in all probability Dr. Bernard Drachman of New York will be invited to become Chief Rabbi of the British Empire. Early in January the Rabbinate Section Committee will meet to frame recommendations for the conference to be held subsequently.

There is reason for the belief, says the paper, that the unanimous selection of the committee will be Dr. Drachman, and it will not be surprising if the other two candidates, Dr. Herz and Dr. Hyamson, withdrew.

Miss Barnard's Lecture To-day.

Miss Kate Barnard, State Commissioner of Charities and Correction of Oklahoma, will speak in the Berkeley Theatre at 3:30 this afternoon on "The Human Tragedy in Our Social Life." She will describe conditions "under the surface" in the lives of the prisoners and the insane, a large part of her lecture having to do with the conditions and cruelty which she found in the Lansing (Kan.) Penitentiary. The proceeds of the lecture will go to aid her work.

McKEE FOR ELECTIONS BOARD

Redesignated by Republican County Committee—Reid's Memory Honored.

The Republican County Committee, at its monthly meeting last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, redesignated Moses M. McKee, a Republican district leader, as one of the Republican members of the Board of Elections for the next two years. As the Board of Aldermen which, under the new law, will act on the recommendation of the County Committee, is safely Republican, it is a foregone conclusion that Commissioner McKee will serve for another term.

A committee, with A. S. Gilbert as Chairman, was appointed to draft a new primary and election law to be submitted to the Legislature.

A resolution was adopted in the memory of Whitelaw Reid and expressing the sympathy of the committee to the widow and family. A letter received from the widow of the late James S. Sherman, Vice President of the United States, expressing her appreciation of the action taken by the Republican County Committee upon the death of her husband, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

HOROWITZ IS FOUND GUILTY.

Faces Sentence Monday with Man He Hired to Burn Him Out.

Charles S. Horowitz, President of the New York Frame and Picture Company of 140 Fulton Street, was convicted before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday of submitting false statements of loss in support of an insurance claim. He was remanded until Monday for sentence.

On June 12, 1911, after a fire in his offices, Horowitz sent a statement to the insurance companies in which he asserted that the loss was $50,000, whereas it was but $11,000. Indicted with Horowitz was Bruno Rothenberg, a real estate agent, who was convicted of arson in the third degree before Justice Goff two weeks ago. Rothenberg will be sentenced on Monday also. It was shown that Rothenberg had been hired by Horowitz to set fire to the New York Frame and Picture Company.

CONVICTED GUNMEN APPEAL.

Attorney Files Notice, Which Serves as Stay of Execution.

District Attorney Whitman was served with a notice of appeal yesterday in the cases of the four gunmen, who were convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, and who were to be put to death during the week beginning Jan. 6.

The notice was served on Mr. Whitman by former Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle, who defended the gunmen at the trial. The notice acts as a stay of judgment and the death sentence will not be carried out until the appeal is decided. The gunmen were "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago" Frank Cirofici.

SEIZE A GERMAN BIPLANE.

French Believe the Aviator to be a Military Pilot.

GRAY, Department of Haute-Saone, France, Dec. 19.—A biplane piloted by a German, believed to be a military pilot, landed at Marnay to-day.

It had come from Mulhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, and was immediately seized by gendarmes on instructions from the sub-Prefect.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF AIR CRAFT URGED

President Appoints Commission on Aerodynamical Laboratory.

DR. WOODWARD HEADS IT

Regarded as Necessity to Commercial, Naval, and Military Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A long step in the direction of obtaining more scientific information for use in the construction of air craft was taken to-day when President Taft appointed a commission on an aerodynamical laboratory, of which Dr. R. S. Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institute of Washington and a representative of the National Academy of Sciences, is named as Chairman.

The object of the commission, which was created on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, will be to report to the President, for recommendation to Congress, on the necessity or desirability of establishing a National aerodynamical laboratory, its scope, organization, the most suitable location for it, and the cost of its installation. In addition to Dr. Woodward, the following were appointed members of the commission:

Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; S. W. Stratton, Director of the United States Bureau of Standards; Prof. William J. Humphreys, consulting physicist of the United States Weather Bureau at the Mount Weather observatory; Brig. Gen. James Allen, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer; Major Samuel Reber, Chief Signal Officer for the Eastern District; Capt. W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., in charge of aviation United States Navy; Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, U. S. N.; M. D. Sellers, of the Technical Committee of the Aeronautical Society of New York; Henry A. Wise Wood, Vice President of the Aero Club of America; Bion J. Arnold, engineer of the Aero Club of Chicago; Prof. W. F. Durand, engineer of Leland Stanford University; Prof. Richard MacLaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles M. Manley of New York, Harold M. Sewall of Bath, Me.; Herbert Parsons of New York, Col. Frederick H. Smith of Peoria, Ill.; Frank West Rollins of New Hampshire, and Dr. A. F. Zahn, secretary of the Aero Club of Washington.

In his letter to the President recommending the appointment of the committee Secretary Meyer said:

"The construction of air craft among all the leading powers of Europe is now based largely on scientific information obtained at their notable aerodynamic laboratories, and the installation of such a plant in this country is regarded as a necessity to our commercial interests and to the production of safety and efficiency in our air craft."

In his annual report, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, pointed out that, through the delay in establishing an aerodynamic laboratory in the United States, there had resulted a waste of time and money and a decline of prestige and unnecessary sacrifice of human life among aviators.

STICK TO FARMS, SAYS TAFT.

Urges Boy Corn Growers to Make Agriculture Their Profession.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft at the White House to-day strongly encouraged the "back-to-the-country" movement in an address to a delegation of boys who took part in the Ohio corn-growing contest.

"We are bound to increase the yield per acre or the land in this country in order to keep up with the growing population," the President told the boys. "The farmers are becoming more and more important to us as an element in the community, especially in view of the fact that so many farmers' or farmers' sons are leaving the country and going to the city. If anything I can say will prompt you to remain in the country and pursue agriculture as a profession—for it has now become a scientific profession—I am glad to say it. We must have a strong farming community. We must have strong, successful men who will remain in the country, who will furnish the food that this country needs. You boys are engaged in that work to-day, and I hope you will continue it."

In his address the President went into detail concerning the history of the White House from the time it was first built down to the present day. "I can recommend the house as a very fine one to live in," he said, "and I recommend it to all the boys as a reasonable goal of their ambition."

Efficiency Society Meets To-night.

The Efficiency Society, composed largely of Presidents and managers of industrial, commercial, and banking institutions, will hold its monthly meeting and dinner at the Aldine Club this evening to discuss methods of reducing waste. "Efficient Hiring" will be the special subject of the evening, with papers by Dr. Frederick W. Loughran, Willis Hawley, Meyer Bloomfield, and the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Littlefield.

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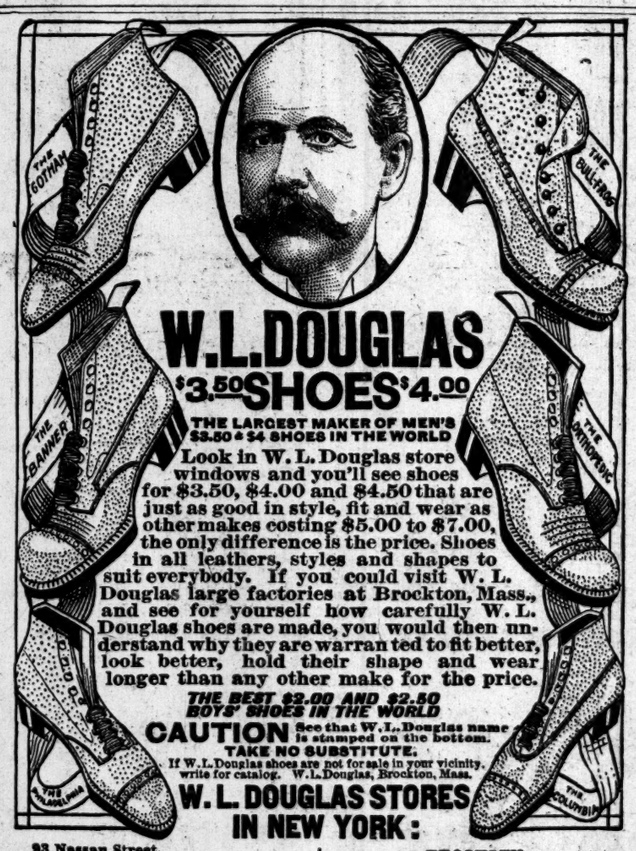

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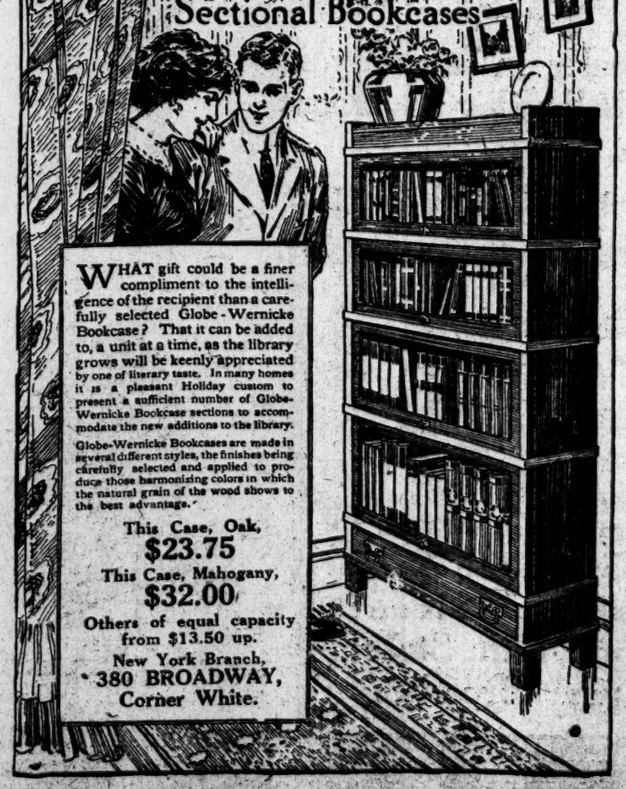

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"I've decided to become a Spug."

Scene: The Home of Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus, near the North Pole.

Mrs. S. C. alone. (*Enter Mr. S. C. with a large pack.*)

Mrs. S. C. Good gracious, Santa, how late you are! You must be tired out. Did you accomplish a good deal?

Mr. S. C. Well, my dear, I did and I didn't. I spent a lot more time over one matter than I know I should. But it was very profitable, very. Look here! I have a surprise for you (*produces a volume.*)

Mrs. S. C. Oh, what a pretty book! Do let me see. Why, it's the Encyclopaedia Britannica! And not very much bigger than a magazine.

Mr. S. C. Yes, a specimen volume. You remember what you told me the other day when that bright boy, John Randall, asked for it for himself and his father. Well, I wanted to make sure. I'm too old a bird to believe everything I read in advertisements. And suppose the children should get down on me for bringing something that was quite unsuitable. That would be terrible. So I dropped in at 32d Street to have a look at it, and well, I simply couldn't get away.

Mrs. S. C. Do tell me about it! You know I want it, too.

Mr. S. C. And so you shall, in the suede binding. It will certainly be the best. And you're going to get something else besides. A fine mahogany case with separate shelves, each for a volume to lie flat on. That comes with the set.

Mrs. S. C. Well, wasn't it just as I said about the size and the India paper?

Mr. S. C. Yes; I can scarcely believe even now that those books contain 1000 pages each, nearly 30,000 pages in all. Why, they'll go almost anywhere—on a desk, a table, or right in a corner. And look at the paper; the print doesn't show through a bit, and it appears to be very strong. That's one of the things that troubled me.

Mrs. S. C. And you are quite sure it is the thing for children after all?

Mr. S. C. Oh, yes, I think so. All boys—and all girls, too, for that matter—nowadays are interested in sports and games. Well, there are articles on every sport and game from ancient times to baseball. Then they have their hobbies like grown-ups—photography, printing, birds, growing flowers. The articles on these subjects are full of practical suggestions. And they like to read history and biography, and will do so if it's made readable. I looked at the account of the Crusades, and it was just like a story book. And the pictures and maps; there are over 8,000 of them! You should see those in the article Ship. Over a hundred beautiful illustrations that would delight any boy's heart. Sometimes it seems scarcely necessary to read the accounts themselves. Why, any child could learn the different breeds of dogs, cats, cattle and sheep just from the pictures alone. What pleases me most, though, is what they can pick up about the common objects around them—all the things they see and use every day in the house. That's something they don't get much of in school, and it's so important.

Mrs. S. C. But do you think it will be easy for them to find what they want? That's one thing that will bother me.

Mr. S. C. Why, didn't I tell you about the Index? They spent $75,000 just to make one, and any fact in the whole work can be gotten at in a minute. Any question you may ask—there you have the way right to the answer. And such good practice in learning how to *get at* knowledge. Most important for a child, or anyone in fact, in my opinion. Why, when you come to think of it, an index is just as necessary for a reference book as a catalogue is to a library, and yet, would you believe it? the Britannica is the *only encyclopaedia which has it*! Yes, I think I've made a great discovery. And, by the way, I've made a new resolution.

Mrs. S. C. Why, what is that, Santa?

Mr. S. C. I've decided to become a Spug. I've been thinking over the matter all the way up here, and there's a lot of common sense in what those Encyclopaedia people have to say. This is a practical age, you know. People are always measuring things by results, and they've discovered that a useful thing will give just as much pleasure in the end as, and a great deal more profit than, something that is utterly useless. There's a good deal in that, and after all we must keep up with the times. I guess I did need a little reforming, and I'm going to begin at once and put the Encyclopaedia Britannica at the top of my list. It's not too late yet, and goodness knows how far this Spug rebellion will go if I don't do something.

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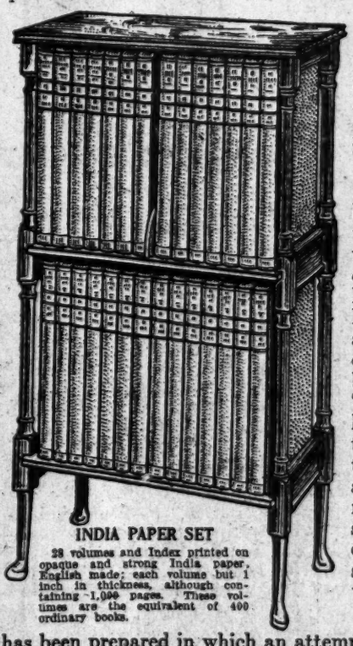

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$50 as a Second Prize.
$25 as a Third Prize.

The designs submitted will be carefully and confidentially judged, and with absolute impartiality, by a special jury of six judges representing authoritative knowledge of good dressing.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD

MR. EDWARD BOK, Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, will act as Chairman of the board.

MRS. JOHN W. ALEXANDER, wife of the distinguished painter and President of The National Academy of Design. Mrs. Alexander has made a special study of feminine costume and has designed a number for Miss Maude Adams in her special productions.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL, the distinguished actress, who is generally accepted as one of the most carefully dressed women of the American stage.

MRS. ELEANOR HOYT BRAINARD, a recognized authority on good dressing, whose writings on the subject have been well known for fifteen years.

MISS ABBY E. UNDERWOOD, for twenty years a distinguished illustrator of fashions and an authority on good dressing.

MR. GROSVENOR K. GLENN, editor of The Illustrated Milliner, one of the recognized authorities in the wholesale and retail millinery trade.

CONDITIONS

WHO MAY ENTER: Any person living in the United States. This includes those engaged in the designing or the business of millinery or dressmaking. There is no entrance fee.

COMPETITORS FOR THE PRIZES must submit colored drawings of their designs, each with not more than a hundred words of description on the back of each design. This descriptive matter should specify materials and shades, but small samples of both materials and shades may be pinned to the design if desired. Any drawing will be accepted in competition, provided that it may be readily understandable by the judges. Only one design may be entered by any one designer in any one class. Each design must be inclosed separately in an envelope plainly marked "For the American Hat Prizes," or "For the American Afternoon Dress Prizes," or "For the American Evening Gown Prizes."

THE REQUIREMENTS: It is the general consensus of opinon among dress authorities that there are two basic principles of good dressing—beauty of line and harmony of color. This naturally means simplicity. This point of beauty with simplicity will be the determining factor in awarding all prizes.

THE DESIGNS must be original and suited to the Spring Season of 1913. The fullest scope is allowed as to the character of the design of hat or dress so long as the requirements outlined in the previous paragraphs are recognized. The materials and colors to be worn this Spring should be followed. The designs should be suitable for a woman from 25 to 50 years of age, as the designer may select. The proportions of the model are left to the discretion of the designer.

ALL ENTRIES MUST BE RECEIVED BY JANUARY 10TH, 1913.

either delivered or sent by mail, prepaid, to the Fashion Editor, The Times, New York. Sufficient postage for return must be inclosed. The designer's name and address must be inclosed in a sealed, plain envelope, securely attached to the design. No name or address must appear on the design itself. The envelope attached to the prize winners will be opened by the judges after the prizes are awarded. No other envelope will be opened by the judges and no contestants other than prize winners will be known or published. Envelopes attached to contesting designs which do not receive awards will be opened confidentially only for the purpose of discovering the address to which the design must be returned.

THE AWARDS will be announced as near to February 1st as is consistent with a careful examination.

THE PRIZE HATS AND DRESSES WILL BE PICTURED in a special section of The New York Times in its issue of Sunday, February 23d. They will be redrawn and carefully colored by artists who specialize in fashions, and will be published in their full colors by the four color process and printed on fine paper. All designs will be returned to the designers. The New York Times reserves no rights in the designs themselves other than the right of their exclusive publication.

Address

Fashion Editor,
The Times, Times Square,
New York.

WORTH DECLARES AMERICA IS RIGHT

From Business Viewpoint, Says the Parisian, We Ought to Play Up Our Own Styles.

IMAGINE PARIS COMING HERE

If We Succeed, Says Worth, Many Frenchmen Will Go Into Business in America.

Jacques Worth, the young managing director of the great Paris house that has been called "the House of Royalties," has told a representative of Women's Wear, a manufacturers' trade daily of this city, that he is working up a campaign in France against the sale in America of American goods and American dress ideas under the title of "imported." Incidentally, while declining to discuss the problem of American fashions for American women, against which he is plainly arrayed, he stated unqualifiedly that it was altogether to America's business interests to develop her own styles.

"M. Worth told our representative," says Women's Wear, "that he had already gathered heaps of notes, and that it is his idea to interest the great couturiers in a common action, enabling them to start a vigorous campaign in the United States, in charge of one of the best lawyers in that country, in order to get, at any cost of time and money, a law protecting property ideas on such matters.

"M. Worth said he would not mind taking such a step by himself, were it not for the time it would take to go over to the United States and get this movement well started, also because of the entanglement of the American laws on such maters.

"When his opinion was asked as to the campaign toward recognition on merit of 'American Fashions for American Women,' and against the conspicuous promoting of foreign goods by American retailers, M. Worth said he did not wish to be quoted.

"The sale of false labels is, of course, a tremendous fraud, M. Worth said in substance, a theft of personal property, and as such ought to be prosecuted in the United States, just as is done in Paris.

"But does the selling of American-made clothes under Paris colors really affect the great Parisian makers appreciably? he asked. The women who buy cheap copies of Paris models could never afford the genuine, and never have been direct customers of Paris.

"Supposing New York fashions made tremendous steps and got recognition for their own value, it would be the same. Most women who have been used to dress in Paris and know that the fluffy silnouette of Paris becomes them, makes them distinctive from those who wear other styles, will stick to Paris fashions, even though rich American women to-day know that pretty dresses can be had elsewhere than in Paris.

"For Paris is Paris," he said. "It is the finest place in the world; its atmosphere is so peculiarly refined and seductive, unique. It is the terminus of all the great railway lines that lead to all the fashionable pleasure places and health resorts, Trouville, Dinard, Nice, Monte Carlo, Italy, Switzerland, &c., all most beautiful and enticing places, that can be reached comfortably, even luxuriously.

"Going over to Paris to shop is a good excuse for many women who spend half their time in Europe, because they get the incomparable 'air' and luxury of Paris and of these other Continental resorts.

"New York the skyscraper city, he said, is not a place of amusement; one goes there only for business and comes back as quickly as possible to the only Paris.

"From a strictly business point of view, M. Worth intimated, Americans are right to play up their own productions, to try to improve their own productions and have them recognized fairly. If they succeed, he said, it will give many French dressmakers the wish and opportunity of visiting New York, going there for business."

Here at last is a really inside view of this question from the French trade point of view! It fully bears out the suspicion that this is really not at all a conflict between a nation of taste and a nation without taste; but a race between two great business rivals, with the Frenchman so far in the lead that he is nearly out of sight, but panting painfully, and the American, strong and fresh, and just waking up to the fact that he can easily win if he will but try.

Worth's vision of the time when Paris will come to America to compete with Americans in American fashions for American trade is amazingly vivid and suggestive. It ought to inspire every American designer, professional or amateur, to enter THE TIMES contest with renewed confidence.

$15,000 FOR A BOY'S LIFE.

Harvey S. and Elsie Ladew Assessed That Sum by Sheriff's Jury.

A Sheriff's jury in Queens County yesterday assessed damages of $15,000 against Harvey S. Ladew, administrator of the estate of his father, Edward R. Ladew of Glen Cove, L. I., and his sister, Miss Elsie Ladew, in the undefended suit of Henry Neilson of 107 100th Street, Manhattan, for the death of his son, Henry Neilson, Jr., 7 years old, who was run over and killed by a truck belonging to the Glen Cove Transportation Company, a subsidiary company of the big leather manufacturing plant owned by the Ladews at Glen Cove.

One of the features brought out in the testimony was that Mr. Ladew and his sister were served with the papers in the suit while they were occupying a box at the recent horse show, where young Mr. Ladew was an exhibitor.

The Ladews failed to file an answer to the action, and when it came up in the Queens County Supreme Court judgment was taken by default. Thus it happened that the case was sent to a Sheriff's jury to have the damages assessed.

Annual Meeting of Emanuel Sisterhood.

The annual meeting of the Emanuel Sisterhood was held yesterday afternoon at the Sisterhood's Building, 318 East Eighty-second Street. Mrs. Sidney C. Borg presided. In the past year over 1,900 individuals have been cared for by the society, 2,000 pupils have attended the Sisterhood's religious schools, and eighty-one children have been taken care of in the day nursery. Lunches have also been provided for children attending the public schools. Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Sisterhood, gave an address touching on the various activities of the society, and appealed for an extended support of its activities.

Gifts Through The Times.

These contributions for "New York's 100 neediest cases" were received at THE TIMES office yesterday: "A. H. O.," $2; Anonymous, $1; C. B., $5; L. F. K., $5; Mrs. D. P., $25; J. L. T., $25; Marie and Edwin F., $10.

HAWTHORNE MINE VALUELESS

Engineer Who Made Examination Back in 1906 So Testifies.

The Government continued yesterday, in the trial of Julian Hawthorne, Albert Freeman, Josiah Quincy, and Dr. William J. Morton before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud, to offer testimony in the hope of showing that Mr. Quincy's part in the Hawthorne enterprise was more than that of a mere counsel. John C. Ross of Montreal testified that A. McKim, an advertising man, had arranged a meeting with Mr. Quincy for him in order that he might obtain information for a number of newspaper articles.

Several newspaper clippings were identified by the witness as containing the articles he wrote, and then Mr. Hall cross-examined him for the defense.

"Did not Mr. Quincy tell you he was merely counsel for the companies?"

"He did not."

"He told you that his Board of Directors had instructed him to negotiate the advertising contracts, did he not?"

"He did not."

Benedict Crowell, a Cleveland mining engineer, and a graduate of Yale, told of his visit to Wilbur mine in January, 1906. He reckoned that there were then 75,000 tons of ore in sight, and the average he obtained from twenty-six samples was 46.30 per cent. of iron.

Assistant United States District Attorney Dorr read from a report by J. B. McNulty, a mining engineer, which was published by the defendants, in which it was said that at one place there were 300,000 tons of ore in sight, and at another 200,000.

Mr. Crowell said that at the first point there were about 30,000 tons in sight, and at the other the shaft had been flooded, and only one foot of ore was showing.

"What was the value of the property as a mining proposition?" asked Mr. Dorr.

"It was valueless," replied the witness.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

HONOR PULITZER'S MEMORY.

Philharmonic's Programme Includes Donor's Favorite Composers.

The Philharmonic Society devoted itself last evening to a programme in honor of the memory of Joseph Pulitzer, by whose bountiful provision the society is the richer by $500,000. In his will Mr. Pulitzer mentioned his three favorite composers, and they were included in this programme last evening.

Mr. Stransky opened his scheme with Beethoven's first symphony, which is seldom heard because of the greater appeal of the symphontes which this composer wrote later. Wagner was represented by the "Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger" and "Siegfried's Death and the Funeral March" from "Götterdämmerung." Carl Jörn was heard in the "Preislied" and sang that portion of Siegfried's music which immediately precedes his death. The evening concluded with a performance of Liszt's "Faust" symphony, also an infrequently heard work. In this Mr. Jörn sang the tenor part, and a men's chorus from the Arion Society also assisted.

Suffrage Lost by 760 in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 19.—According to the final returns as canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers to-day, the Equal Suffrage amendment was lost in Michigan by a majority of 760. The other Constitutional amendment, providing for piecemeal amendment of charters for cities and villages, was carried by a majority of 147,382.

Special for Holidays

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at Trade Prices

Showing $200 Style "Grand" (net $133.33)

Catalogue Prices:	$15.00	$25.00	$40.00	
Now, Net: . . .	$10.00	$16.67	$26.67	
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THE SONORA IS UNIVERSALLY CONCEDED TO BE THE PUREST-TONED MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IN EXISTENCE. Its tone-quality will amaze you. It is a distinct departure from the ordinary phonograph, which gives a blasting and metallic effect, and which is so disagreeable to the ear. The SONORA eliminates the objectionable features of all others, and possesses advantages which no others have.

Visit our showrooms and hear this wonderful instrument, even if you don't buy.

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Ask for Descriptive Catalog No. 5.

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"Bromo Quinine"

That Is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS ARTICLES

Liqueur Glasses	Almond Sets	Finger Bowls
Flower Vases	Decanters	Fruit Bowls
Bon Bon Dishes	Salts Bottles	Tankards
Perfumery Bottles	Electric Candlesticks	Wine Glasses

Tiffany Favrile Glass Articles at $1 up

TIFFANY BRONZE NOVELTIES

Desk Sets	Cigarette Cases	Book Ends
Bridge Pads	Smoker's Stands	Reading Glasses
Jewel Boxes	Match Stands	Photo Frames

Tiffany Bronze Articles at $2 up

TIFFANY LAMPS AND SHADES

Desk Lamps	Piano Lamps	Library Lamps
Balanced Lamps	Newel Lamps	Adjustable Lamps

Combination Lamp and Smoker's Stand

Tiffany Lamps at $22 to $500

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Telephone Stands	Card Tables	Magazine Racks
Gold Mirrors	Umbrella Stands	Book Blocks
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ORIENTAL RUGS

Turkish	Persian	Chinese

Small sizes at $5 to $25 each

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Leather Wrist Bands, with nickel or silver watches, $5.50 to $18.

Imported silver and gold filled Extension Watch Bracelets, $25 up.

Imported 14 kt. gold Extension Watch Bracelets, plain and fancy, $50 up.

"Being in business since 1845—means something."

Open Evenings Until 6.30.

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Will there be a Victrola in your home this Christmas?

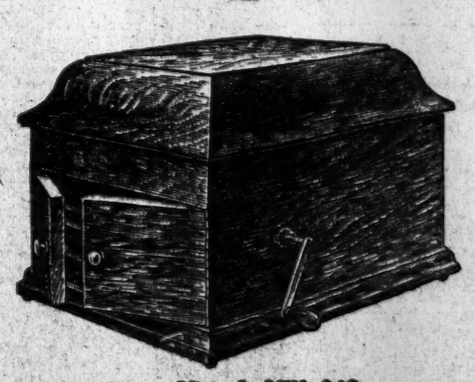
You can search the whole world over and not find another gift that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

$15 $25 $40 $50
$75 $100 $150 $200

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Victor-Victrola VI, $25
Oak



Victor-Victrola VIII, $40
Oak

Wholesale Landay BROS Retail

Authorized Distributors of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

Can Deliver the Victrola You Want.

While there has been no change in the Victrola situation (except that the shortage of instruments is constantly growing more acute), Landay has been selling and delivering, and will continue to sell and deliver, any and every Victrola model made by the Victor factory.

Trained musicians will show and intelligently demonstrate the various Victrola models to you at each of the four perfectly-equipped Landay stores.

Every Victrola sold by Landay is delivered immediately if desired, tested and regulated and guaranteed perfect by Landay and the Victor factory.

VICTOR RECORDS The enjoyment of New Victor Records is twice as keen when you can get them just when you want them. Landay's enormous stock of Victor Records—the largest in the country—contains your favorite selections. Special programs arranged.

Victrolas, $15 to $200 Victor Records, 60 cents up

Landay BROS

Landay BROS Liberal Deferred Payment Plan

allows payments to be arranged to suit your convenience. Here's an opportunity to present a Victrola for Christmas, or own one yourself. If you don't care to pay cash for the instrument, let us explain the liberal Landay terms.

Telephone Bryant 3700.

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27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
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LIPTON HOPES FOR A RACE IN 1914

Sir Thomas Entertained at a Dinner in His Honor at the New York Athletic Club.

Sir Thomas Lipton entertains the hope that he will be able to race again for the America's Cup off Sandy Hook in 1914, under the universal—or European—rule. He declares that the New York Yacht Club has always treated him very handsomely, and that if it has ever made any mistakes in its negotiations or dealings with him they have always been in his favor. All of which he said at a dinner tendered to him at the New York Athletic Club last evening by the yachtsmen of the Greater City of New York, and given under the auspices of the Yachting Committee of the athletic club, which includes yachting and in a considerable degree yacht racing in its activities.

Two hundred men, or perhaps more, attended the dinner. Probably a third of the number were members of the New York Athletic Club. Among the other two-thirds were former Commodore Wilson Marshall, former Fleet Captain Morton W. Smith, former Vice Commodore F. M. Hoyt, Clay M. Greene, and several others of the Larchmont Yacht Club; Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, Fleet Captain Ernest Malcolm, and about twenty members of the Atlantic Yacht Club; Commodore M. W. Houck and several others of the New Rochelle Yacht Club; Commodore H. H. Melville, Fleet Captain John M. Shaw, and others of the Motor Boat Club of America; H. A. Jackson, Jr., Commander Alfred Brooks Frey, C. S. King, and J. A. Mahlstedt, athletic club men who are distinctly of the yachting contingent of that organization, and members of nearly all the yacht clubs on Long Island Sound and Gravesend Bay.

Among those at the table of honor were Vice Commodore Edward A. Sumner of the yachting department of the New York Athletic Club, who acted as toastmaster; Col. Duncan F. D. Neill of Sir Thomas Lipton's entourage, Vice President Ernest F. Haubold, New York Athletic Club; Roy Allen, Senator Francis Atwater of Connecticut, Brig. Gen. Tasker A. Bliss, U. S. A.; the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Ernest Birmingham, Charles Chapman, Charles Davis, Justice Dike of Brooklyn, Justice Donnelly, Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Hon. David Leventritt, Capt. Thomas C. Meadows, Commodore J. Blackbourne Miller, Dean Andrew Phillips, Yale University; Hon. Thomas Ryerson, New Jersey; Don C. Seitz, Hon. George W. Schurman, Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; William Stone, Major William S. Terriberry, M. C., N. G. N. Y., and Hon. Henry A. Wise. It was distinctly an assembly of the admirers of the Irish Baronet, and, in a measure, one representative of the great body of yachtsmen of New York and vicinity.

Sir Thomas was introduced as one who had done more to promote good fellowship between England and America than any other man who had ever crossed the ocean, either way. His remarks were in the nature of a disappointment to those of his admirers who had hoped to hear something definite as to a challenge for a race for the America's Cup, for his only reference to such a possibility was as already outlined. He talked for twenty minutes or more, and devoted a considerable portion of his attention to the praise of Capt. Thomas Fleming Day, because of his performance in crossing the ocean in a thirty-foot motor boat.

He also told of his proposal, made to the yachtsmen of San Francisco, to race with them with a 23-meter boat off the Golden Gate in 1915, the year of the opening of the Panama Canal, and of the prompt acceptance of his proposition, and intimated that he had reason to believe that one or more boats would be built by Eastern yachtsmen to enter the contest. He hinted further that former Commodore Wilson Marshall, who won the Emperor's Cup in a race across the Atlantic seven years ago, would be represented in the event. Sir Thomas said that his present Shamrock had started in eight races in German waters during the past season and had won six first prizes, and acknowledged that his success was due in part to the good offices of former Commodore Robert E. Tod of the Atlantic Yacht Club, who had sailed on his yacht in all, or nearly all, of these races.

Don C. Seitz of The New York World, who was the second speaker, expressed regret that interest in the automobile had superseded that in yachting, in a considerable degree, and that yacht racing was on the decline—being ignorant, probably, of the fact that the yacht racing fleets of 1912 were the largest ever known in the history of the sport—and urged that yacht clubs take up the matter of racing with flying machines. Justice Dike of Brooklyn, Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.; United States District Attorney Wise, Thomas Fleming Day, and Commodore Melville of the Motor Boat Club of America were also among the speakers.

LOCKE TO HEAD PHILLIES.

Pittsburgh Club's Secretary to be President When Quakers Are Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—A baseball meeting that resembled one of those sessions which are held by the National League officials at the Waldorf-Astoria, which was held to-day in the offices of President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League team, developed the fact that the Philadelphia National League team will be sold in a few days. This has been announced as a certainty by those persons who are interested and in a position to know.

Simultaneously with the visit to baseball headquarters of President Charles Murphy of the Chicago National League Club, Secretary William Locke of the Pittsburgh National League Club arrived and went to the office of President Herrmann, where he was in conference with Mr. Herrmann and President Murphy. When the Philadelphia club changes ownership Secretary Locke of the Pittsburgh club will be elected as President.

Locke denies that the conference held to-day was in reference to the sale of the Phillies. But every move on the part of the magnates indicated that such was the case. Locke stated that he was here for no other purpose than to see what could be done to strengthen the Pittsburgh team, and in this respect he was in conference with Miller Huggins, manager of the Cardinals, and late this afternoon it was announced that he had failed in his mission to get Konetchy, the Cardinal first baseman, for the Pirate team. But he did succeed in seeing Murphy and Charles P. Taft, the latter who holds, it is said, the majority of the Philadelphia stock.

It was announced to-night that all the parties interested would leave the city to-morrow and go direct to Philadelphia to close the deal.

One of the statements made to-night is that a three-cornered deal is hanging fire which would bring Bresnahan to this city and Konetchy to the Pittsburgh team.

American League Bulletin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League to-day announced the disposition of various ball players as follows:

Released—By Chicago to Rochester, R. Barrows; by Detroit to Providence, L. Kocher, Jack Onslow, and Edward Onslow; by Washington to Sacramento, William Kenworthy and Moran; by Philadelphia to Los Angeles, Maggert, Fahey, and Crabbe; to Seattle, H. Barry and Alva Gipe; to Spokane, S. Covaleski; by Los Angeles to Philadelphia, Delay; by Boston to Indianapolis, Martin Krug; to Jersey City, Hugh F. Bradley.

Contracts—With New York, Joseph F. Finley, Lee Orton, and Patrick F. Martin.

Reinstated—By St. Louis, Olson; by Cleveland, Eugene Krapp; by New York, B. Rickey.

Coffey to Coach Fordham Nine.

Capt. Kehoe of the Fordham University baseball team has selected "Jack" Coffey, former short stop of the Boston Nationals, to coach the team next Spring. Coffey has played sensational ball for two years in the Western League and in the post-season games with Indianapolis, pennant winners of the American Association. This year he helped Denver materially with his heavy hitting and remarkable fielding to annex the championship of the Middle West. Coffey was captain of the Fordham nine in 1908 and coached it in 1909. He developed the strongest team that has represented Fordham to date. This year Manager Burford promises the best schedule in the history of baseball at Fordham with the principal game with Columbia University on Decoration Day. Indoor practice will begin shortly after the Christmas vacation.

CHANCE, BENCH MANAGER.

Yankees' New Leader Will Not Play First Base Again.

Frank L. Chance in a letter to a friend in this city yesterday stated that if he was engaged as manager of the Yankees next season he would manage the club from the bench, as he did the Cubs last season and part of the season before. Chance intimates that he is through as a first baseman and does not want to play any more.

Chance also stated in the message that he had had no definite communication with President Farrell about the position of manager, but this is taken to mean that he has an understanding with Mr. Farrell through President Herrmann of Cincinnati. It was learned yesterday that Mr. Herrmann's failure to release Chance at this time does not mean that he is trying to block the deal. Herrmann paid $1,500 for Chance's release and has promised to pay Detroit $8,000 for the transfer of "Red" Corridon to Chicago.

It is because of an understanding between all the parties concerned and by permission of the National Commission that Chance was able to come to an agreement with the owner of the New York Club before Chance had been declared a free agent. The arrangement agreed upon is said to have been that as soon as Chance and Farrell come to an agreement at their meeting after Jan. 1 the Peerless Leader will be declared a free agent and Corridon will be released by Detroit at the same time.

Manager McGraw of the Giants will return to New York next week and spend the holidays at home. After that he will continue his vaudeville engagements in Chicago and other Western cities. While he is here next week Manager McGraw will spend much of his time at the offices of the New York Club getting next year's contracts ready to send out. Several of the Giant regulars have signed contracts for periods of three years, including Mathewson, Marquard, Herzog, Doyle, and Merkle. The others will get the contracts after the first of the year and they must be returned before the middle of February.

Manager McGraw has not signed any vaudeville contracts which will keep him engaged after Feb. 1. He will quit the stage on that date and get ready to take a troop of young ball players to Marlin. McGraw starts his team in training before any club in the major leagues, and it was because his players were in such good condition at the beginning of the season this year that the Giants were able to get such a fine start. McGraw expects to be in Marlin by Feb. 15, when he will have eight or ten youngsters, several of them pitchers, working out. The regulars will all report before the end of February, about the time the other ball clubs are geting ready for their training trips.

McGraw believes that during the past two seasons the Giants' success has been due to the fact that they were in better condition at the opening of the season than the other clubs, after more than a month's stiff work in Texas. The Spring campaign of exhibition games is already being mapped out and will be announced in a short time. The Giants on their way north will probably play in the following places: Texarkana, Meridian, Mobile, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Asheville, Richmond, and Baltimore.

The tearing down of the wooden grand stand and clubhouse at Washington Park to make way for new streets and apartment houses recalls Brooklyn's thirty years of activity in baseball on or in the vicinity of the historic old grounds. From the occupancy of old Washington Park near the present site in 1883, Brooklyn has won five pennants, two of which were won on the present Washington Park. The park now being dismantled was built in 1898 by Charles H. Ebbets, when he obtained control of the Dodgers after the death of Charles H. Byrne. The club had occupied Eastern Park, in what is now Brownsville.

Before going to Eastern Park the Brooklyn Club played at old Washington Park, at Fifth Avenue and Third Street. The park was opened in 1883 and Brooklyn got a franchise in the Interstate Association. Brooklyn won the pennant that year. The other clubs were Trenton, Camden, Harrisburg, Reading, Pottsville, and Wilmington.

The next year Brooklyn went into the American Association, and in 1889 won the pennant from the St. Louis Browns. In 1890 Brooklyn was admitted to the National League. That was the year of the Brotherhood war and Brooklyn had three ball clubs, the National League at Washington Park, the Players' League at Eastern Park, and the American Association at Ridgewood Park. The Brooklyn Nationals won the pennant that year. In the next year there was an amalgamation and the National League moved to Eastern Park, where the games were played until 1898. In 1899 the Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs were consolidated with Ned Hanlon as manager. In 1899 and 1900 the Superbas, under Hanlon, won the pennant.

The formation of the American League wrecked Hanlon's great team, Fielder Jones, Willie Keeler, Jim McGuire, Jimmy Sheckard, Joe Kelley, and several others being lost to the team. Several changes in the team followed during the next few years, although Mr. Ebbets always remained at the head of the club. Hanlon was succeeded by Pat Donovan as manager, then came Harry Lumley and Bill Dahlen.

President Charles Comiskey of the Chicago American League Club announces that improvements at his park are under consideration which when consummated will increase the seating capacity to 45,000. He estimates the expense of enlarging the park at $200,000. The club owner now holds a tract of ground at the north side of the park and at least a part of this, it is believed, will be included in the playground. Mr. Comiskey is said to have made up his mind that the seating capacity of the park was too small at the Sunday game played between his club and the Chicago Nationals in the city series of 1911, when there were 36,800 paid admissions and more than 10,000 others who sought admission to the game were turned away.

NEW YORK Y. C. ELECTION.

Dallas B. Pratt, New Commodore—King George V., Honorary Member.

A meeting of the New York Yacht Club was held last night in the clubhouse, 37 West Forty-fourth Street. Commodore C. Ledyard Blair presided. About two hundred members were present.

His Majesty, King George V., of Great Britain, was elected an honorary member of the club. The massive gold cup, which he presented to the club, was on exhibition.

Twenty-three regular and seven naval candidates were elected to membership. Commodore Blair thanked the club heartily for its support, and congratulated the members upon their choice of his successor. The following are the officers and committees elected for 1913.

Commodore—Dallas B. Pratt; Vice Commodore—George F. Baker, Jr.; Rear Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr.; Secretary—George A. Cormack; Treasurer—Tarrant Putnam; Measurer—William Hallock; Regatta Committee—H. de B. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and C. Sherman Hoyt; House Committee—Thomas A. Bronson, Samuel A. Brown, and Commander James F. Carter, U. S. N.; Committee on Admission—William Butler Duncan, Henry A. Bishop, Charles Lane Poor, Harold S. Vanderbilt, and Commander F. L. Sawyer, U. S. N.; Library Committee—Charles W. Lee, Henry B. Kane, and James D. Sparkman; Model Committee—John Neilson, Frederick M. Hoyt, and W. Harry McGill; Committee on Club Stations and Anchorages—J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Robert E. Todd, Vernon C. Brown, Charles Lane Poor, Arthur Curtiss James, George F. Baker, Jr., and Harvey Ladew.

Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. Election.

The annual meeting of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club of Larchmont will be held at the Hotel Manhattan on Jan. 13. The annual dinner will be served at 7 o'clock, following the election of officers. The nominations are as follows: For Commodore, Thomas J. McCahill; Vice Commodore, A. B. Fountain, Jr.; Secretary, George P. Forbes; Treasurer, William Stuart Allen; Trustee, Edward G. Unitt.

Brown May Go to Cincinnati.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—If waivers can be obtained on Players Grover Laudermilk and Harry Chapman by the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club they will be traded to the Louisville Club for Mordecai Brown, according to a rumor heard in sporting circles to-night. Manager Tinker of Cincinnati is eager to have Brown on his team, and William Neal of Louisville is said to have expressed his willingness to make the deal if arrangements can be made in the National League. Brown also has been offered a position on the umpiring staff of the American League, it has been reported.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

ST. PAUL DEFEATS YALE AT HOCKEY

Concord Schoolboys Outclass the New Haven Players at St. Nicholas Rink.

Yale went down to ignominious defeat last night at St. Nicholas Skating Rink when the St. Paul School team of Concord, N. H., won the annual hockey game by 4 goals to 1. It was a case of former St. Paul School men opposing present students, as the Blue team was composed of practically all St. Paul graduates. With a record of 2 to 0 against Harvard, made in Boston, Tuesday, the schoolboys gave the hockey enthusiasts a treat and displayed remarkable aptitude for playing hockey. The score does not really indicate the superiority of the youngsters, as they completely outclassed the New Haven players, and after once scoring the result was never in doubt.

The St. Paul team has been recruited from thirty minor hockey clubs, and as a result the players should have the most successful season in the history of the sport. Nearly all the players on the present team will in a few years represent the big universities and should add material strength to these institutions. The youngsters gave a finished exhibition of hockey, both on the defense and in offensive play. They blocked their opponents effectively and presented a combination play that was almost invincible. For five minutes in the first half the Yale team made a creditable showing, but during the remaining thirty-five minutes of actual playing the Concord boys held the upper hand, and in the end wiped out the 1 to 0 defeat by Yale last year.

Yale put out an exceptionally strong team, mostly composed of last year's freshman seven, which held an unbroken string of victories. Under the supervision of Capt. Harmon, the men had played several practice games with teams in the Amateur Hockey League, and expected to repeat last year's victory. In this they were sorely disappointed, and judged by the scores made by St. Paul against Harvard and Yale, the two last-named teams are on comparatively even terms.

Much of the credit of the victory belongs to P. W. Hills, St. Paul left wing, who scored three of the four goals credited to his team, and G. Tritch, a fifteen-year-old youngster from the same institution, who gave a splendid exhibition of daring skating, clever dodging, and pretty dribbling. Efficient support was rendered by the other members of the team, especially T. Schreiber, who played point, and saved more than one goal for his team. Ford, the St. Paul goalkeeper, was a tower of strength, stopping fifteen shots for the net. The single goal scored by Yale was made by Capt. Harmon from scrimmage, while one of the tallies placed to the credit of the Concord team was the result of Gore knocking the puck into his own net after it had been driven out from behind the goal by Hills.

During the first ten minutes of play St. Paul played all around their opponents, but could not find the net. The play was fast, but the schoolboys outskated the Yale players. Toward the end of the first half Yale rallied and was seen to advantage for the first time during the contest. Ford, however, was ever watchful, and by stopping several difficult shots prevented his opposing forwards from scoring.

Excellent combination play by St. Paul marked the opening of the second period, and two minutes after the start Hills on a long pass from Sharpless scored the first goal. Three minutes later Hills duplicated his shot, and completely baffled Swift, the Yale goalkeeper. St. Paul played an excellent combination game, passing the rubber as they speeded down the rink. Yale was unable to execute combinations, as the watchfulness of the St. Paul forwards broke up nearly every attempt. With Gore's blunder in giving St. Paul a point the score stood 3 to 0 in favor of the schoolboys. Harmon gave the Yale followers their first opportunity to applaud when he scored from a scrimmage. Hills made a long run and scored the final point unaided.

"Hobe" Baker, the famous Princeton football and hockey player, proved an efficient referee, and the game was a remarkably clean one, not a penalty being inflicted. During the intermission Miss C. Duncan and Frank Sammis gave an exhibition of continental figure skating.

To-night Princeton and Williams will play their annual game at the St. Nicholas Rink. The line-up and summary:

St. Paul.	Position.	Yale.
H. W. Ford	Goal	P. Swift
T. Schreiber	Point	G. Gore
J. S. Humphreys	Cover point	C. Martin
G. Tritch	Rover	A. Harmon
W. Y. Humphreys	Centre	W. Chauncey
S. Sharpless	Right wing	
P. W. Hills	Left wing	W. Heron

Goals, first period—No score. Second period—P. W. Hills, St. Paul, 2:08; P. W. Hills, St. Paul 5:17; G. Gore, against Yale, 11:37; A. Harmon, Yale, 13:14; P. W. Hills, St. Paul, 14:05. Referee—Hobe Baker, Princeton. Umpire—W. Russell, Hockey Club of New York. Goal judges—T. E. Stebbins, Crescent A. C., and W. J. Croker, Wanderers Hockey Club. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

Clinton Swimmers Beaten.

The swimmers of De Witt Clinton High School were defeated last night by the Erasmus Hall team by the score of 30 to 23. The contest was hard fought and was marked by fast time in every event. The relay was notly contested from the start. Clinton succeeded in gaining a small lead, but the last man, Davidow of Clinton, could not keep up to the burst of speed started by Clyburn of Erasmus, and was defeated by the margin of 4 inches. The summaries:

160-Yard Relay Swim.—Won by Erasmus, team consisting of A. Clark, G. Champ, R. Long, and A. Clyburn; Clinton team, J. Reilly, J. Seymour, W. Moore, and D. Davidow, second.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by L. Schwartz of Clinton with a plunge of 58¼ feet; second, S. Rosenthal, Clinton, 51 feet; third, P. Horgan, Erasmus, 35 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Clark, Erasmus; second, W. Moore, Clinton; third, S. North, Erasmus. Time—1:08 4-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by R. Long, Erasmus, with 62½ points; second, H. Frank, Clinton, 54.6 points; third, H. Thompson, Erasmus, 53.8 points.

120-Yard Swim.—Won by A. Clyburn, Erasmus; second, J. Seymour, Clinton; third, S. Prager, Clinton. Time—2:43.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by D. Davidow, Clinton; second, R. Long, Erasmus; third, G. Cramp. Time—0:27 1-5.

Commercial Swimmers Win.

The Commercial High School swimming team defeated the amphibians of the Hilton A. C. of Washington Heights in a dual meet yesterday afternoon at the Fourth Avenue Baths, Brooklyn, by running up a total point score of 26 to 18. Commercial swimmers finished first in four events, while the Hilton A. C. team won first only in the relay race. The summaries:

Relay Race—Won by Hilton A. C. team, composed of Wiedman, Rotschild, Henryson, and Katzman; Commercial H. S. team, composed of Marshall, Levy, Barron, and De Vea, second. Judges were unable to agree on time.

Fifty-Yard Swim—Won by De Vea, Commercial; Wiedman, Hilton A. C., second; Katzman, Hilton A. C., third. Time—0:29.

Plunge for Distance—Won by De Vea, Commercial, distance 55 feet; Barron, Commercial, distance 52 feet, second; Henryson, Hilton A. C., distance 51 feet 1 inch, third.

220-Yard Swim—Won by Levy, Commercial; Savage, Commercial, second; Hirschberg, Hilton A. C., third. Time—3:02.

100-Yard Swim—Won by Levy, Commercial; Katzman, Hilton A. C., second; Rothschild, Hilton A. C., third. Time—1:04 2-5.

Yankees Sign Three Youngsters.

The first players to affix their names to Yankee contracts for next season are three youngsters who were in the semi-professional ranks about the city last season. Jerry Finley played with a team in this city and is highly recommended as an infielder. Jack Orton, another infielder, played with a team in New Jersey, while Pete Martin pitched for a local club last season. These three recruits will be taken on the training trip next Spring.

Blarney Cocktail
RECIPE
½ Burke's ★★★ Irish Whiskey
¼ French & ¼ Italian Vermouth

A. A. U. COMMITTEE CAVES.

Registration Body Throws Jones Case Out and Admits It Erred.

William L. Jones, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Irish-American A. C., was cleared of the charge of having paid money to any athletes for competing in games last night at the session of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U, with the additional vindication that the committee declared that it had taken action upon a matter over which it had no jurisdiction.

The most recent session was the second held in connection with this matter.

Paul Pilgrim and Robert Edgren, two members of the New York Athletic Club, had been called to give testimony against Mr. Jones, but each attested that he had no testimony to give, and both denied that they had made any charges, such as had been spread about for athletic devotees to wonder about.

Despite the fact that Louis Scott, the South Paterson distance runner, had informed the committee that he would be unable to attend the session because of his business, which kept him employed in Newark until late at night, he was suspended from further competition because of his non-appearance. A member of the Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association conveyed the information from Scott that he would probably lose his position if he neglected his duties so as to attend the meeting, but the action which had been promised yesterday afternoon was carried out.

Franz Johannson, Irish-American A. C., was suspended upon the charge by Paul Pilgrim that he had not signed his entry blank for a set of games held Nov. 6. Several other athletes were suspended for minor offenses.

ROUND ROBIN BILLIARDS.

Nine Games Played in Three-Cushion Tourney at Riverside Academy.

A round robin three-cushion carrom billiard tournament opened at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy last night under novel conditions. Nine games were played last night, but twenty games will be played hereafter on each night during the competition. Each game is for five points, and each contestant plays another in regular round robin order. The event is preparatory to a National tournament, and is conducted under the direction of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players.

One of the contestants in the tournament is Edward M. Carr, an amateur billiard player, who is 80 years old. Mr. Carr will play his first match in to-night's games. Mr. Carr is still keen of eye, and is skilful at the three-cushion game.

A new rule, which has been proposed by the National Association, was tried for the first time. This rule gives the player the option of shooting with either of the white balls at the beginning of his inning. The players approved of the new rule in last night's play. The standing after the first night's play is as follows:

Player.	W.	L.	Player.	W.	L.
E. Z. Parker	2	0	G. L. Dann	1	1
J. Sachs	1	0	H. V. Maegher	1	1
L. Kornicker	1	0	S. Stearns	1	2
G. A. Bender	1	0	E. Miller	0	1
A. Isenburger	1	0	A. Seigel	0	4

Other Winners with Cue.

In last night's game of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy, Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, George Salisbury, handicapped at twenty points, defeated Frank Henry by the score of 20 to 12 in thirty-nine innings. It was the most interesting and exciting game of the tournament up to date, inasmuch as the winner, after being at a seven-point disadvantage in the early innings, overcame this big handicap and finally won by an eight-point margin. Salisbury made a high run of 4 points. Henry, who was playing for 19 points, had a high run of 3. This evening F. Thompson will attempt to make 18 points before Walter Jewell can tally 16.

Charles Cerf won a rather easy victory over William Canady last night in the game of the amateur Class B 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, by the score of 150 to 104. The winner made high runs of 24, 13, and 11, and averaged 4 14-34. Canady's best runs were 22, 14, and 11, and his average was 3 5-33. This evening Sylvester Levy will oppose Robert Hart.

Edward Gray defeated William Tilt in the continuation of the amateur pool tournament yesterday at Doyle's Billiard Academy by the score of 75 to 67. The winner made a high run of 18 balls, and Tilt's highest run was 16. In to-night's game Dr. William G. Howe and William Tilt will be the contestants.

N. Y. U. vs. Princeton To-night.

New York University and Princeton basketball teams play to-night in the first home game of the season for the local five. New York defeated the strong Pratt quintet last week, while the Orange and Black was defeated by Pennsylvania.

Dartmouth Defeats Princeton.

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 19.—Dartmouth defeated Princeton at basketball, 27 to 22, to-night. The game was closely contested throughout, neither team being more than two goals ahead at any time.

La Salle Beats Clason Point.

The La Salle School basket ball team yesterday defeated the Clason Point Military Academy team on the latter's court by the score of 38 to 17.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Harry Braun, the former Amateur Athletic Union champion, will face Young Libby to-night in a ten-round bout at the New Polo A. A. Since Braun's first appearance in the professional pugilistic ranks he has been in training with Leach Cross, and expects to show improved form. A heavyweight contest will be an added feature. This event will bring together Monk Smith and Al Rogers. In the other bouts Jack Eggars will appear against Frankie Montan of Chicago, Jack Curley is scheduled with Battling Champ, Al. Sullivan will mix with George Patrick, and Kid Ghetto and Frankie Plum will box six rounds.

Paddy Sullivan of New York and Barney Smith of England will furnish the ten-round wind-up at the Sharkey A. C. to-morrow night. K. O. Egers and Young Solsberg will furnish the semi-final bout. Four four-round bouts will complete the programme.

Willie Howard again is boxing in good form, and his followers in Brooklyn look for him to regain the position he occupied before he slumped so badly. The Brooklyn lightweight has a bout on with Mickey Devine of New York at the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City to-morrow night.

Phil Cross is likely to run into a snag to-morrow night at the Fairmont A. C., when he tackles Willie Adams in a ten-round bout. Cross, however, will be in good condition. He returned yesterday from Lakewood, where he has been working with brother Leach. In the semi-final of ten rounds Fighting Kennedy will enter the ring with Red Ames. Young Specks and Joe Grady and Willie Schaefer and Bobby Gardner will clash in the six-round bouts. There will also be five four-round bouts.

The opening boxing show of the season at the Empire Athletic Club will be held on Friday night, Dec. 27. Three ten-round bouts are offered on the all-star bill. Leach Cross, the east side dentist, will box ten rounds with Teddy Maloney of Philadelphia. One Round Hogan and Young Brown will clash in another ten-round bout, and the third ten-rounder will be between Willie Beecher and Phil Cross.

DUNDEE TOO CLEVER FOR EDDIE MORGAN

Featherweights Full of Action at Times, but Bout Was Marred by Clinching.

In a bout which bristled at times with fast action and at other times was marred by too much holding, Johnny Dundee of New York gained the honors over Eddie Morgan, the English featherweight, at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club last night. Both boys did enough work to satisfy the most exacting boxing enthusiast, and they also managed to do more than enough to satisfy Young Corbett, the referee. He appeared more severely whipped than either of the boxers when the final gong sounded. When they clinched they were thorough about it.

Despite the clinching, there was enough clever boxing, hard hitting and fast footwork to keep the crowded house excited all the way. Physically the boys were evenly matched. The ringside weights showed only a difference of six ounces, according to the announcer. Morgan weighed 123¾ pounds and Dundee 123 pounds and 6 ounces. In height, reach and general size there seemed practically no difference between the boys. Dundee, howevere, showed more strength, hitting power and aggressiveness than Morgan, and these gained him the honors.

Dundee's work differed considerably from what he has shown in his other bouts here. He did less of the jumping-jack work and went in to rough matters, rather than try to outbox his opponent. In the early part of the contest he devoted his efforts to attacking Morgan's stomach, and he drove dozens of terrific punches to the Briton which made him double up. Later he made Morgan's face the target of his attack, and the Briton, tired by the hard punching and the strenuous pace of the preceding rounds, finished very poorly. Had the bout gone a longer distance Dundee would probably have shown to much better advantage, as he was much stronger than his opponent when the final bell sounded.

Although defeated Morgan deserves much credit for the bout that he put up against his stronger and more aggressive opponent. It was far better than any other featherweight, barring Kilbane, has shown against Dundee here, and Morgan last night showed far more desire to mix matters than did the champion when he fought the New York boy. His most effective punch was a straight left, and he landed it time and again as Dundee rushed in to put one over himself. In the second round, and again in the eighth, Morgan shot over terrific right swings which landed flush on Dundee's jaw, and jarred the Italian from his feet to his head. The Briton made a game attempt to put over a tenth-round rally, but Dundee was out on a similar errand, and the clash ended in favor of the New Yorker.

Morgan left the ring with a large bruise on his left cheek to testify to the hitting powers of his opponent. Dundee's face was also bruised from the contacts with Morgan's left jabs in the early rounds. Morgan bled from the mouth in the early rounds, but there was no blood in evidence later.

Up to the fifth round there was little in either boy's favor. Dundee assumed the aggressive at the opening bell, and forced matters throughout the opening round, but Morgan countered well with his left, and the round ended in Dundee's favor by a shade. Morgan outboxed the Italian in the second chapter, using his left jab cleverly, and shooting over an occasional right. In the third Dundee earned the honors easily and drew blood from Morgan's mouth by his continual jabbing. The fourth round was decidedly fast, with honors even, and the fifth belonged to Morgan. From this time until the final bell Dundee held the upper hand, although Morgan was generally willing to come back. In the last two rounds the Briton had to hold on to save himself from Dundee's rapid fire, but he rallied before the bell and finished strong, although outboxed in the final chapter.

America vs. Ireland at Soccer.

The first of a series of games for the international soccer championship will be played at Marquette Oval on Saturday, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, between teams representing America and Ireland. The New York Footballers Association has picked a team which is made up of the best players from all of the clubs in this vicinity. The proceeds of the game will go toward a fund for injured players. The teams will line up as follows:

IRELAND—Kelly, (Greenpoint,) goal; McConnell, (Washington,) right back; Waters, (Capt., N. Y. Celtic,) left back; Glass, (Critchley,) right half back; O'Hare, (N. Y. Celtic,) centre half back; McGrath, (St. George United,) left half back; Fleming, (Greenpoint,) outside right; Kelly, (Macdonalds,) inside right; Campion, (B. Celtic,) centre forward; McBride, (Critchley,) inside left; Donegan, (N. Y. Celtic,) outside left.

AMERICA—Jones, (St. George,) goal; J. Robertson, (Capt., B. Celtic,) right back; Juehne, (Camerons,) left back; Glastetter, (Newark,) right half back; Brown, (Critchley,) centre half back; Baerncope, (Sheffield,) left half back; Trinble, (St. George United,) outside right; Ellis, (Columbia,) inside right; Newman, (St. George,) centre forward; McPhee, (Bensonhurst,) inside left; Jones, (Newark,) outside left.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NOTES.

Columbia's basket ball squad will leave New York to-night for Ithaca, where they will play the Cornell five on Saturday evening in the first intercollegiate contest for these teams. The Blue and White team will be without the services of "Danny" Meenan, one of the star forwards on the Columbia squad, and it is possible that "Kid" Benson, his team mate at the forward position, will also have to stay out of the game. Meenan was hurt in the contest with the alumni, suffering several torn tendons in his foot, and Benson hurt an ankle. Benson is in better condition than Meenan, and if the situation requires it Coach Harry Fisher may decide to play him at the last minute. The following men will make up the squad: S. Jacques, Captain; Reynolds, Lee, Burkhardt, Lahey, Veeder, Benson, and Bunkie.

Contrary to expectations, arrangements with the St. Nicholas Rink whereby Columbia could send down a squad for ice practice were not completed until yesterday. The puck chasers will not resume practice until to-morrow night, when Coach Howard will start a strenuous campaign to whip the "seven" into shape for the games that are pending on the new Columbia schedule. No definite announcement has come from Harry Fisher, graduate manager of athletics at Columbia, on the progress that has been made in arranging hockey games with other colleges. It is understood, however, that Yale and Princeton have agreed to play two games, and McGill may appear on the Columbia schedule.

Collegiate School Defeats Berkeley.

The second team of Berkeley School yesterday was defeated by the basketball quintet of Collegiate School at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory by the score of 12 to 9. The fast work of both teams was responsible for frequent penalties. Nuscio, Brandt, and Straus did the best work for Berkeley, while Lent and Lyle excelled for the winners.

HARVARD LOSES AT SQUASH.

Columbia Takes Measure of Crimson Clubmen in "Met" Tourney.

The squash team of the Columbia University Club administered a defeat to the hitherto invincible Harvard Club team yesterday on the courts of the former on the south of Gramercy Park and Irving Place. Frederick S. Keeler, President of the National Squash Tennis Association; H. H. Boyesen, R. E. Wigham, and M. L. Cornell, were the competitors who placed the blue and white to the fore by the score of four victories to three defeats. The series was the first in the metropolitan championship matches which Harvard has lost this season. George Whitney, F. S. Davis, and L. du Pont Irving played well for Harvard, but the three set match in which Keeler defeated William H. Y. Hackett by the score of 16—14, 14—16, and 15—3 was the one which turned the balance in Columbia's favor.

In the other series the Heights Casino of Brooklyn and the team of the Princeton Club counted an even break of three matches each on the courts of the latter on the northerly side of Gramercy Park. As the series stands the odd match must be played to decide the winner, and this will be done within the next few days. The summary:

Columbia University Club versus Harvard Club.—F. S. Davis, Harvard, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 17-15, 15-1; George Whitney, Harvard, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, 15-2, 15-1; Frederick S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated William H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, 16-14, 14-16, 15-3; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, defeated F. M. Blagden, Harvard, 18-14, 15-12; L. du P. Irving, Harvard, defeated A. L. Marvin, Columbia, 18-15, 15-10; R. E. Wigham, Columbia, defeated E. L. Winston, Harvard, 15-7, 15-11; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, defeated Henry Morgan, Harvard, 15-13, 15-6.

Princeton Club versus Heights Casino.—S. Hinman Bird, Princeton, defeated Josiah O. Low, Casino, 15-8, 15-9; Armin W. Riley, Princeton, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Casino, 18-16, 15-10; Harold Tobey, Princeton, defeated Rudolph Goepel, Casino, 15-8, 7-15, 15-13; George Abbott, Casino, defeated E. B. Whitman, Princeton, 15-7, 15-11; C. Truesdale, Casino, defeated Halstead Little, Princeton, 15-7, 15-10; Royal E. T. Riggs, Casino, defeated W. B. Chamberlain, 15-7, 15-7.

IMPROVE AUTO POLO.

New Sport Gets Another Trial at Garden Under Changed Conditions.

Polo, the latest automobile sport, came back to Madison Square Garden yesterday for a seven day's stay, during which a series of fourteen games will be played. On each of the remaining days there will be games each afternoon and evening.

The game made its bow to New Yorkers a few weeks ago, but since then a number of changes have been made that materially help in the competition. The leather ball which was used previously became greasy and could not be accurately followed by the spectators, but it is now painted with a silver or aluminum paint, making it plainly visible at all times. The goal posts which were formerly twelve feet apart have been reduced to eight feet, making scoring more difficult. They are also reinforced with a board railing about four feet in height extending from either side about twenty feet, above which is a screen.

In the two games yesterday the team of King and Ferriter were victorious over Sterling and Jackson. The evening game resulted in a score of 12 goals to 11. The victorious team was on the losing end until the last period was reached, when they went in with all their might and ran up five goals. During the play the cars of both teams was changed five times. The score in the afternoon game was 8 to 5.

Robertson May Play Auto Polo.

So enthusiastic has George Robertson, the former driver of racing cars, become over auto polo that he has offered to take a chance in a game at Madison Square Garden. The auto polo people are so certain that a stranger will have little or no chance against one of their regular drivers that they have gone so far as to offer to furnish Robertson with one of their mallet men. Robertson first said that he would be willing to take a chance provided Ralph De Palma should be physically able to try, but the chances are that Robertson will drive anyway, probably some day next week. With the harder and livelier balls, the extra cars and the increasing skill of the mallet men, auto polo is expected to improve with each performance.

Ward to Coach Penney Crews Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania to-day decided to retain Coach Ward until his contract expires at the close of the approaching season.

Thomas O. Haydock, who volunteered his services in coaching the track team last season, will have charge of the track and field candidates until Mike Murphy is able to resume command.

The Football Committee elected Truxton Hare Chairman, but postponed consideration of the coaching situation. The manager of the team was instructed to communicate with the teams on the Pennsylvania schedule, only Cornell and Michigan having made definite arrangements for games next Fall.

Yale Football Meeting Here Dec. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Walter Camp, alumni representative of Capt. Henry Ketcham of the Yale football eleven, to-night sent out invitations to all former captains and many former players to meet at the Yale Club in New York City on Saturday, Dec. 28, to discuss plans for improving the coaching system.

Y. M. C. A. Boys in Handball.

Some close contests were decided yesterday in the second round of the round-robin handball tournament under the auspices of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. There are sixty contestants in the tournament. The closest game yesterday was the Beaman-Hartence match. The latter won the first leg by a score of 21 to 19. Beaman won the remaining two by close scores, the result being the same in each instance, 21 to 17, after about eight or nine rounds of the ball. Yesterday's results:

Gates defeated Hennessey, 21—9, 21—12; Kern defeated Bishop, 22—20, 21—18; Jenkins defeated M. Litman, 21—13, 21—9; Levine defeated Friel, 21—10, 14—21, 21—10; Logue defeated Mitchell, 21—13, 21—18; Brown defeated Braley, 21—16, 12—21, 21—10; Sloan defeated Seib, 21—18, 12—21, 21—18; Farrell defeated Dr. Perry, 21—12, 21—18; Dalton defeated Kennedy, 22—20, 21—12; Beaman defeated Hartence, 19—21, 21—17, 21—17; Wheaton defeated Goggin, 20—22, 21—12, 21—5.

Junior Championship Entries.

Entries are pouring in for the National Junior Indoor Championships, which are to take place at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 4. Word was received yesterday from Philadelphia to the effect that the Germantown Young Men's Christian Association expect to send six men to compete in the different events. It is expected that all the colleges in this section will be represented. Entries have already been received from Cornell University and Mercersburg Academy, and Fordham, Harvard, Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania have applied for entry blanks. With teams coming from Boston, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and probably Cleveland, as well as the colleges, the New York Athletic Club and Irish-American Athletic Club will have their work cut out for them to win the club championship. Entries close on Dec. 26 with James E. Sullivan, 21 Warren Street, New York City.

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The New York Times prints more automobile advertising than any other metropolitan newspaper. The Automobile Exchange of The Times reaches purchasers of used cars.
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A.—MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
We have a number of 1911-12 new and slightly used automobiles that we can dispose of on monthly payments. A few of our bargains: 1900 Hotchkiss, 7-passenger, $600; 1910 Peerless, 7-passenger, $1,000; 1910 Locomobile limousine, like new, $1,000; 1912 Chalmers, two bodies, $1,100.
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A C. G. V. Landaulet has been placed on sale with me. The owner wants $1,200. He must sell. No reasonable offer refused.
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1910 30 Touring, with 1911 body.
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Main shop, 102 West 46th St., N. Y. Two shops. Branch, 150 Clymer St., Brooklyn. Automobile painting, body rebuilding to any style; tops and slip covers from your material if furnished; mud guards, hood, &c.; let me estimate on your cars and I will surely get your work.

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Paige-Detroit, 1912, 22 H. P. five-passenger touring, Q. D. rims, extra tires, top, windshield, self-starter, speedometer; cost $1,075; bargain at $550; demonstration. C. F. Norton, 1,392 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1546 Prospect.

C. G. V. 1909 50 H. P. seven-passenger chain-drive limousine; imported Rothschild body; just overhauled; in good condition; cost $12,500; bargain for some one, $3,500. Address Apt. 1,041, Ansonia Hotel, B'way and 74th St. Phone 3320 Col.

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Packard 1911 30 limousine, fine condition.
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E. Augustus Willard,
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1912 Amplex chassis for sale, $1,000; self starter, electric lights; tire inflator; demonstration. Inquire Stanley Coeyman, W., C. & P. Garage, 56th St. and Broadway.

100 cars, taxis, deliveries, $150-$3,000. Limousines, landaulets; fit Packards, others, $250 up. 20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

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A few slightly used Reos, 1910, '11, and '12 models; $350 to $750.
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APPERSON, 1912, 45 H. P. touring car, fully equipped; fine condition. Magrath, 601 West 184th. Telephone 3142 Audubon.

Abbott-Detroit, 1911 touring car, fully equipped, A1 condition; will sacrifice; no dealers. J. McGrath, 1,804 Broadway.

Baker Electric Victoria; good condition; comfortable Winter use; exceptional bargain. C. F., 263 West 125th St.

Packard Landaulet car, for sale or to let; beautiful car. Whitehorn, 122 West 54th, Columbus—6840.

Renault limousine, 1909, A1 condition; will sacrifice; no dealers. J. McGrath, 1,804 Broadway.

Maxwell roadster, fully equipped; exceptional bargain; $350. R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Mercedes landaulet, bargain at $750. C. Y. Kenworthy, 1,800 Broadway. Tel. Col. 7110.

Cadillac, 1911, toy tonneau, equipped like new; bargain; $750. Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

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Private Peerless landaulette for monthly service. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St. 'Phone 7845 Columbus.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 20, 1912.

THE NEW IMMIGRATION POLICY.

The House of Representatives passed the bill making ability to read the test for the admission of immigrants by a large majority in a small vote, the division being along the lines of conviction regarding this measure rather than by parties. There is little prospect of the final success of a measure which reverses the action of the House itself, and which is not in accord with the counsel of those who have considered the subject with greater freedom from the influence of persons who for selfish reasons would restrict the country's supply of coarse labor. The Senate passed a broader bill, for which the House substituted its own, and a conference and agreement of the houses will be necessary. The history of the subject begins with the consideration of an illiteracy bill by the House in 1907, but then even the House thought that fuller deliberation was desirable. Accordingly a commission was appointed which, after considering the subject elaborately, reported a year ago. Neither house paid any practical attention to the report. The Senate passed its own bill. The House Committee praised the work of the commission, but rejected it, and proceeded with its own bill. Meanwhile there has been an entire change of conditions, but the position of each house practically is that we are back in 1906 again.

It will be remembered that we were then in a state of depression and there was such an excess of labor that the surplus was extruded, and that the labor left behind was obliged to content itself with humbler tasks and lower pay. Now there is a deficiency of labor, and there is a tendency to reverse the process. Labor is no longer content to take the lower duties which alone were open to it when the House and the Senate first considered the bills which they have since pressed to passage. But there is such a relation between skilled and unskilled labor—as Dr. HOURWICH demonstrates in his book—that skilled labor cannot work advantageously unless there is a supply of unskilled for the lower processes. It is at this economic stage that the restrictionists of the labor supply propose a literacy test to those who would return to this country with the greater activity of industry.

In 1910 the inability to read or write would have excluded 188,439 males and 65,130 females, mostly south Italians, but also some Poles and Slavs. It is hard to see how New York would get its houses or subways built at any reasonable cost without labor of this sort. The supply of their labor stimulates all the material markets and quickens the movement of money in large amounts. The same is true wherever similar trades are active. If coarse labor is scarce and dear there is a restraint of trade of an undesirable sort. Besides we have learned that if ever there is an excess of this sort of labor it takes care of itself, the unemployed returning home. It is not the illiterate who crowd our asylums and almshouses, but the decrepit and defective, around whose admission this bill throws no additional safeguards. This consideration especially concerns New York. The requisition for our insane hospitals next year is $11,792,704, an increase of $3,422,318. The "chief cause" of this large total and disquieting growth is declared by hospital officials to be the admission of insane immigrants. Ability to read would not exclude insane or the infirm in morals, and would not guarantee that those who were admitted possessed the physical capacity of doing the work the country needs done. The question needs reconsideration in the light of those who are guided by knowledge of the subject.

A BELATED EXPLANATION.

Gov. DIX's explanation of his removal of Major Gen. JOHN F. O'RYAN from command of the National Guard is not unsatisfactory. But it has been withheld too long. The authority of the Governor as Commander in Chief of the State's soldiers is not to be disputed. But his removal of Gen. O'RYAN, whom the Governor himself had advanced to his high post with the approval of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was a summary proceeding, wholly unexplained, and has measurably justified some of the harsh comment it caused. Gen. O'RYAN has been widely popular with the National Guardsmen because of his undoubted efficiency. Resentment of high-handed actions even by a Chief Executive is perfectly natural, and it is well that the people should be informed of the reasons for such a proceeding as this.

Gov. DIX at this late day "feels that "the large number of citizens interest- "ed directly and indirectly in the mili- "tia are entitled to know the causes" of Gen. O'RYAN's removal. If he had felt that way at the time of his action he would have placed himself in a better position. Gen. O'RYAN was promoted from the rank of Major, and the Governor offered him the choice of the Adjutant Generalship, which carries a salary, or a Major Generalship, which is unpaid. He chose the latter, and then, in the absence of the Governor, endeavored to obtain payment for his services. The payment was refused by the Adjutant General, and the ill feeling inevitably resulting has been detrimental to the discipline of the militia. This is the Governor's explanation, and it seems sufficient.

Gen. O'RYAN, who has brought a suit to test the legality of his action, will perhaps be able to justify his own course. Clearly, there has been a grave misunderstanding. With the advent of the new administration there will be many changes in the National Guard, and the Dix-Verbeck-O'Ryan trouble may soon pass into history. But it is a pity that the Governor did not publish his explanation with his order of removal.

IRREPRESSIBLE HAMMERSTEIN.

The refusal of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera to release Mr. HAMMERSTEIN from his agreement not to give grand opera in New York for a period of ten years from 1909 is perfectly reasonable and justified by the facts set forth in the statement to the public. When Mr. HAMMERSTEIN was competing with the Metropolitan Opera at his Manhattan Opera House both institutions lost money. That expensive experiment was not needed to prove that the opera-goers of this city are not numerous enough to support adequately two grand opera theatres. That the influence exerted by Mr. HAMMERSTEIN's four seasons at the Manhattan upon the public taste in New York was beneficial is not to be denied. He put new life into the operatic situation. He introduced new artists worth knowing, and produced new or neglected works of acknowledged value. But he was reduced to pecuniary straits, accepted the compromise offered to him, for a consideration, and must abide by the agreement.

Mr. HAMMERSTEIN says that "certain "features in the agreement will show "that in case he should give opera in "English it would not be considered as "breaking the agreement." If that is so, he asked the Metropolitan Directors to set aside the agreement merely as a matter of politeness. In the case of Mr. HAMMERSTEIN nobody ever knows what he is going to do next. Since he shut up shop in West Thirty-fourth Street he has built a great opera house in London, the only modern and comfortable opera house in that capital, and rattled the dry bones of British custom and prejudice. He learned, however, as others had learned before him, that London will not support adequately two grand opera establishments. But nothing dismays him. The refusal of the Metropolitan Directors to admit him to the field indicates their belief that if he gives grand opera in English his productions will be worthy. He may find some small consolation in that thought.

BIG BUSINESS, BIG FIGURES.

Surely the many figures published in connection with the money trust's operations must mean something. Those who do not know what they mean are most likely to think that they mean something portentous. In fact, they mean nothing more than that this is a billion-dollar country. Originally the expression was applied by Speaker REED in extenuation of Government expenses which now seem small, while the same process of growth has been going on in the daily affairs of ordinary people, the plain folks in the street. It is the aggregation of small transactions that produces figures even more amazing than the rows of ciphers in the daily newspapers these days.

New York is but a single city in a country of one hundred millions of inhabitants, yet the clearings through the banks of this city alone have reached $103,754,100,091 in a single year. A year's bank clearings for the country have been $157,681,259,999. These are some figures, and yet they are less than half the country's business, for they include nothing done over the counter and hand to hand dealings. It is difficult to say what this total is, but it has been calculated by experts that the business of the country exceeds a billion dollars daily. Prof. FISHER's calculation is the most careful and authoritative. It is now several years old, and the country has been growing since the volume of trade in 1907 was $412,000,000,000. That beats anything the Pujo experts have put together, and means as much or as little. It surely signifies that this is a billion-dollar country in a larger sense than Speaker REED imagined, or indeed than was true in his time.

Everybody contributes to these figures, and, according to their intelligence, all have the opportunity to interpret them. Their basic significance is merely that many a mickle makes a muckle. If similar figures hereafter shall make the incomprehensible total above seem small, it will signify merely that we are more numerous and prosperous and are trading more briskly. It will not signify that we are wickeder, or that we are slaves of the money trust. This may seem too simple for the understanding of those who think that high finance is something mysterious. If we are not mistaken, the simplicity, the uncommon commonsenseness of the premier financier is the most striking characteristic of his career and of his testimony. To analyze his words is like shattering a vase to learn what perfume it contains. Many who read his testimony will gain the idea that it is a masterpiece of suppression instead of a full disclosure of the awful secrets of finance. Only those will think so that are capable of imagining that in like conditions they could have done the same things. They may be left under that idea, since they will be alone in it. The secret of power and of leadership in high finance is confidence in the leader's worthiness and capacity. That cannot be given or taken by legislation.

RAILROAD WRECKS.

The letters to THE TIMES from Inter-State Commerce Commissioner CLEMENTS and JAMES O. FAGAN, printed this morning, agree at one point, and that is that something must be done to check the steady increase in railroad train wrecks. The Inter-State Commerce Commission this week reports the increase, saying that the fault can hardly be that of negligent employés, since by running past signals they take their lives in their hands.

But they do run past signals, Mr. FAGAN responds, and they do lose their lives. More than that, their negligence results in the killing and maiming of passengers. Mr. FAGAN wrote his "Confessions of a Railroad Signalman" some four years ago, in which he said that the railroads no longer inflicted punishment upon employés by fines and public dismissal. Instead, the careless men were coddled. Attempts at discipline by a railroad Superintendent were promptly checked by the grievance committee of the men with the open or tacit threat of a strike. Instead of fine or dismissal, a system of demerit marks had been substituted that would not hurt any employé's feelings.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission looks now to the perfection of safety devices that would save engineers, passengers, and trains that run by signals. Mr. FAGAN says this would not only weaken responsibility and sap character, but it would be ineffective. As safety devices have multiplied accidents have multiplied.

In the interest of harmony between railway managers and the unions the safety of the traveling public has been sacrificed. Commissioner CLEMENTS says in his letter that the Commission has been investigating railroad accidents "only about a year and a half." Has the Commission ever inquired at all into the methods of discipline obtaining between the railroad managements and their men?

A HUMORIST OF THE STAGE.

The author of the prodigiously successful burlesque called "Evangeline," who was also the inventor of the Lone Fisherman and the famous dancing heifer, will be remembered gratefully. "Evangeline," which was a work of J. CHEEVER GOODWIN'S youth, ranks in American stage history with "The Black Crook." Only a few surviving playgoers can remember its first performance here, at Niblo's Garden, in 1874, when the composer of its melodies, EDWARD E. RICE, occupied the conductor's chair, and WILLIAM H. CRANE, as Le Blanc, sang "The Old Sexton" and danced the darky breakdown between the verses. IONE BURKE, a relative of JOSEPH JEFFERSON, was the Evangeline in that almost forgotten cast, while the Lone Fisherman was JACOB W. THOMAN, a famous old actor. Four years elapsed before "Evangeline" was actually started on its long career, with NAT GOODWIN as Le Blanc and J. S. MAFFIT as the speechless mystery among the starters.

As author and adapter Mr. CHEEVER GOODWIN contributed many pleasant and profitable trifles to the theatre, but nothing else that compared in popularity with "Evangeline." He had the knack of writing jingles, and probably he was excelled by no other librettist of comic opera in his era. He was a Harvard man, a journalist, and the father of a number of rising young actors who may in time rank as high among the comedians as the illustrious theatrical humorists who found advancement in their parent's plays.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

He Waited for Compulsion.

It will be voicing, we think, public curiosity already general and rapidly becoming keener, to ask—of course with the proper oratorical pause after the inquiry—how it is that, Mr. BUCKNER, the counsel for the Curran Committee, is so much more successful than the Commissioner of Police has ever been in getting witnesses willing to testify as to police corruption.

When Mr. BUCKNER was selected for the position he now holds we heard much about his youth and inexperience, as making it certain that he would accomplish nothing. From present indications, these statements must have been about as much expressive of hope as of knowledge, if not more so. While Mr. BUCKNER is neither as old nor as experienced as he will be later, or as a great many other people have been for a good while, he has already done much. To be sure, the witnesses whom he is putting on the stand are not of the best quality, and they are not to be believed without corroboration, but he has gone for them to the only quarters where they were to be found, and the stories they are telling about "protection" and the police have the plausibility that comes from strict harmony with rumors and suspicions that have been common talk in the city for years.

These witnesses are telling us no news—they are simply supplying names and details and giving them out loud and under oath. What the motives of their present loquacity may be is a question of no consequence. Whatever those motives are, these witnesses would have talked as freely to Commissioner WALDO or the Mayor as to Mr. BUCKNER, had they been as well assured of a patient or sympathetic hearing—in other words, if their testimony had been as much wanted.

Neither the Mayor nor the Commissioner is any more friendly to police corruption than is Mr. BUCKNER; it is only that their attitude with respect to its revelation was different. To every accuser, they said, "Prove it!" while he says, "I'll see if it can be proved." Now that the Goode woman and the Sipp man have spoken, Commissioner WALDO starts in promptly and energetically to try the accused policemen. The troubling mystery is why he waited so long and why he was so reluctant to begin. Apparently he confused the reputation and the character of the force he rules, and inclined to defend the one at the expense of the other.

Depravity of Mind Displayed.

Such an accident as that which happened at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street Wednesday evening gives cause for serious thought to every New Yorker, for while the conditions of street traffic remain as they are death may come to any one of us any day in exactly the same form.

A girl of 16, presumably of normal activity and intelligence, was returning with her father from his office to their home. Together they started across Broadway, not in the middle of a block, but at the street intersection, where they had every right to expect the drivers of automobiles and other vehicles to be considerate of the safety of people on foot. Just how cautiously the father and daughter looked each way before they moved away from the sidewalk is not clear, but as it is reported that the girl laughingly said she would be across first it is probable that she could have been a little more careful than she was. There is no reason, however, for believing or even suspecting that either of the two did not exercise what was reasonable care—as much care as any except abnormally timid people ever exercise at crossings—and the girl did nothing that in the slightest degree justified the chauffeur who ran her down and killed her.

He was running on a much-frequented street at an illegal rate, credible witnesses say, and doing it at a time when the pavement was in a condition, as he knew, that much decreased the efficiency of his brakes. Like so many members of his class, he acted as if the street belonged to him—as if he had the right of way, and as if people on foot used it at their peril. As a matter of fact we all do so use the streets, though as a matter of law the foot passenger's rights are superior to those of vehicles of every kind, at the regular crossings.

This chauffeur would have been a lawbreaker, even though he had run over nobody, for he was unlicensed, but he did run over somebody, and seemingly he had the "depraved mind" which under the code makes a killing like this murder. Probably he will claim that he was not exceeding the legal speed limit; even so, at that point and in the circumstances he was driving recklessly, with criminal indifference to the natural consequences of his conduct. The case against him is clear and perfect, even after full allowance has been made for what his counsel will doubtless call the element of contributory negligence on the part of his victim.

Illicit Advertising Condemned.

Magistrate FRESCHI's careful and well-supported opinion, declaring it to be illegal and a punishable form of "disorderly conduct" for a newsdealer to insert in the papers he delivers advertising matter for which those papers are not paid, has been fully sustained in the Court of General Sessions, to which the convicted offender appealed his case. More than that, Justice FOSTER, in sustaining the lower court, expressed something of impatience that so clear a case of wrongdoing should have been brought to his attention, since he could not see what possible hope there was of getting a reversal of the original judgment.

This second condemnation of the newsdealer's part in what is so obviously a form of robbery, is, of course, no less, though obliquely, an equally severe condemnation of those who hire or bribe him to perform the nefarious act. By it the newsdealer adds a few dollars to his hard-earned and scanty income, and he has excuses, of a sort. For those who hire him to break the law there is none at all. It is their indubitable right, if they think a newspaper's rates for advertising space are higher than they, for one reason or another, can afford to pay, to refrain from buying that space, but they have as little moral as legal right to utilize that paper's prestige and responsibility without buying its consent. They do to some degree, even when the inserted advertisement is plainly not a part of the paper, and when they make, as they not infrequently do, their unauthorized sheet a more or less close imitation in size and printing of one of the paper's own pages, they attain this wicked purpose to a very large extent.

STENOTYPE SUPERIOR.

Writes 500 Words a Minute Which Other Operators Can Read.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reporter," in his letter to THE TIMES, says it occurs to him that an "expression of opinion in regard to this machine would be of public interest." It stands to reason that an expression of opinion upon any subject is worthless unless the writer of the opinion is familiar with the subject.

"Reporter" evidently misunderstood the facts when he discussed the writing of 502 words a minute on the Stenotype. The matter written on the occasion to which he refers was an ordinary business letter of 86 words, repeated over and over during one minute. This performance was not at all analogous, as he suggests, to the writing of one sentence over and over again in shorthand by the use of "one character in shorthand" to indicate the repetition.

If a stenographer knew this matter by heart he could, of course, as "Reporter" says, represent it by a single stroke of the pen; as, for instance, L. P. might remind him to write out the Lord's Prayer when he transcribes his notes, but who else could decipher it except the writer? But when 500 or more words are written on the Stenotype any typist in the office who has learned the system can transcribe the notes as readily as if they were ordinarily printed words.

In regard to the so-called contest, it was intended to be not a contest but a demonstration of the possibilities of the Stenotype for the benefit of a body of students. The two young stenographers referred to were present in the audience as graduates of the school and were interested to see this new machine. They took down the dictation, not as contestants, but merely for the purpose of comparing in their own minds and in the minds of the students the old and the new methods of reporting.

I am a stenographer and I am now studying the Stenotype. I feel sure that any one who investigates this machine with an unprejudiced mind will recognize the truth of its claim to superior accuracy, legibility, and speed. Time will prove that the Stenotype is to stenography what the typewriter is to long-hand writing, what the automobile is to the horse car, or the Lusitania to a ferryboat.

E. A. A.

New York, Dec. 18, 1912.

FEDERAL RAIL LICENSES.

Mr. Clements Is Non-Committal—J. O. Fagan Wants Sauce for Goose and Gander.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON.
December 16, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter discussing the report upon the Westport wreck on the New Haven Railroad, which appeared in THE TIMES of Dec. 13, embodies the suggestion that the Inter-State Commerce Commission examine and license those employes of railway companies directly concerned in the operation of trains in the same way as those who operate vessels on the sea are licensed. I have been asked whether this is within the delegated powers of the commission, and, if not, whether it would be desirable so to amend the law as to confer such authority.

The commission clearly has no such authority. As to the latter part of the question, it should be borne in mind that the commission has been investigating railroad accidents for a period of only about a year and a half. However, it has investigated many of the more serious accidents occurring within that time and in its reports thereon has made suggestions and recommendations to carriers, intended to bring about the removal of the causes of accidents to such extent as might be possible by better observance of reasonable rules and practices in the operation of trains, construction of switches, cross-overs, signals, &c. It has undertaken to ascertain and point out the responsibility for these accidents and to ask co-operation on the part of the carriers in the establishment and enforcement of suitable rules governing railway operation and construction, with a view to the promotion of safety.

The commission has pursued the course outlined above with the knowledge that it has no authority to make and enforce orders respecting these matters. But it has felt justified by the gravity and importance of the matter and by the hope that disclosure of the causes of accidents, and its recommendations in respect thereto, might promote earnest and active co-operation on the part of railway managers and employes, to the end that these disasters might be minimized as greatly and speedily as possible.

In its annual report to the Congress, submitted to that body to-day, it has reviewed the situation as developed in these investigations, indicating the results thereof, particularly with reference to the causes of accidents. The commission has also given much thought to the making of suitable recommendations with respect to further legislation upon this subject. Following its discussion of the accidents investigated, and the causes thereof, in its report to the Congress, it says:

> The increase in casualties to railroad employes during the last year, and the numerous fatal accidents to passengers which have occurred in recent months, provoke the inquiry whether additional legislation may not be directed toward safety of railway operation. The commission is giving the matter careful attention, but it is not prepared at this time to make a definite recommendation.

It will be observed by reference to our report of investigations that some of the most disastrous accidents have resulted from defective wheels, defective rails, and defective roadway or construction. It is apparent that accidents due to these and similar causes would not be even remotely affected by the requirement of licenses for employes engaged in the operation of trains. Whether further investigation and consideration will or will not justify the commission in recommending to Congress the enactment of a statute requiring licenses for such employes as a further means of preventing such accidents as are due to negligence or inefficiency I cannot anticipate, nor do I feel justified at the present time in undertaking to express an immature personal view.

JUDSON C. CLEMENTS,
Commissioner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read the Inter-State Commerce Commission's report giving statistics of greatly increased fatalities and injuries on railroads. The commission seems to explain them by reference to the increasing complexity of the duties of the men who operate the trains, and it seems to argue that as the men risk their own lives by non-observance of the rules the remedy for accidents is hardly to be looked for in stricter discipline. Now, after carefully considering the matter, I really hope I am not misconstruing the report or the opinions of the Commissioners, but certainly the point they are trying to make calls for very pointed criticism.

Of course, as the commission argues, it can't be imagined that employes deliberately ignore disciplinary measures which are necessary for their own safety, but those of us who are on the firing line understand that the question of the employes' own safety enters into the problem of railroading very much as it does into the business of the driver of an automobile. Now, in order to correct or discipline the driver of an automobile no one, so far as I know, has yet proposed a fender on the machine to let victims down easy.

But, apart from that, I would like to let this question of discipline be settled by the conduct or example of the Commissioners themselves in other directions. For example: I would like to know just what the Inter-State Commerce Commission thinks of a manager when a wreck takes place on the railroad and many lives are lost. From my point of view the manager receives a terrible blow, not only to his reputation, but to his sympathies as a human being. Just as an employe goes to work to do the best he knows how to avoid an accident, so the manager does his best in his line. In the correction either of the employe or the manager it seems to me the same method of discipline ought of necessity to be applied. Now, as an actual fact, the Inter-State Commerce Commission takes these managers and disciplines them for their shortcomings to the utmost limit of the law, persistently and inflexibly, and this discipline holds these managers up to the censure of public opinion—it fines them, and it now threatens them with imprisonment. It seems to me if the manager is no more and no less human than any other employe that the commission should look upon both cases from the same point of view.

In place of stricter discipline of employes, or as strict discipline as formerly obtained, the Inter-State Commerce Commission inclines, as we all know, to safety devices. But as a matter of fact, the principle of automatically stopping a train, for instance, in case a danger signal is disregarded and overrun, is wrong from the foundation. The correct principle is to endeavor constantly to cultivate a sense of duty and of responsibility and not to destroy it. The locomotive engineer is assumed to be a man of more than average intelligence and character; certainly he ought to be, but if he is to remain so, his duties must be such as to keep him alert, vigilant, and careful. It is a mistake to remove any of his sense of responsibility for results or to attempt to allow any of his faculties to fall into inactivity while he is on duty. The higher the mental and moral standard called for in any vocation the more dignified that vocation becomes and the higher its rewards become in money and in consideration.

So it is wrong on general principles, and it is a special wrong to the locomotive engineers, to lower the requirements of their vocation.

But further, if we relieve the engineer from the duty of watching the signals, or if there is a tendency in any way to relieve him from the duty of watching signals and of stopping his train when he approaches a stop-signal, we simply pass the responsibility along to the man whose duty it is to keep the automatic apparatus in order, namely, the maintainer. Fidelity is not to be measured by money, but it is not out of place to remember that the maintainer is paid about half the wages of a locomotive engineer.

Neither must anybody think that these safety devices of necessity increase efficiency. Some time ago on the Santa Fé Railroad during the telegraphers' strike, when the trains had to be handled and run by trainmen practically night and day without any assistance whatever apart from the timecard and train orders, a greater percentage of trains were on time than has been the case before or since, and the general efficiency did not suffer a particle, and I may say the general efficiency on the Santa Fé is very high, indeed. JAMES O. FAGAN.

Waltham, Mass., Dec. 17, 1912.

THE MOTION-PICTURE LAW

Should Be Amended to Include Existing Theatres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposed amendment to Section H of the moving-picture ordinance will remove considerable of the criticism of that measure that I have previously expressed.

Without it it was open to the following objections:

(a) It enabled those in the business to perpetuate so long as profitable the conditions that called for correction.

(b) It enabled them even to increase the seating capacity of their shows without increasing the protection of their patrons.

(c) By this discrimination it put those in the business in a position of potentially controlling it as against the competition of newcomers who would have to obey the proposed regulations.

Section H, if it is amended definitely as indicated, will make the entire ordinance applicable to shows that increase their seating capacity, thus eliminating one of the above criticisms, and although Subsections 1 to 6 of Section D will not apply to them if the seating capacity is not increased (excepting that part of Subsection 3 which refers to exits and courts and is to be discretionary,) still something has been gained. But I think Subsection 2, which prohibits these shows in frame buildings, hotels, tenements, lodging houses, factories, or workshops, unless adequately separated from the rest of the building, is so important that it should be made of universal application. Perhaps, however, these can be reached if the social workers were to bring their efforts to bear upon the fire underwriters.

On the principle of accepting half a loaf where the full one cannot be gotten, it might be advisable to help the law through; but there is no doubt that, in conferring a partial benefit upon the community, you will, as frequently is the case with remedial police legislation, injure some and tend to enrich others.

It would be interesting if the committee having the legislation in charge had full statistics showing just what existing shows in the greater city escape the six subsections in question and what their condition is as regards safety, &c. B. T.

New York, Dec. 18, 1912.

THE CHEERING WORD

Should Be Given Generously, Col. Lampton Urges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I haven't the most remote idea who "R. B. W." is who writes so kindly of me in Tuesday's TIMES, but whoever he is, he calls me a liar with such delightful delicacy and sympathetic sincerity as quite disarms me of all desire to call him another. I make no claim of deserving his good opinion, but I want to thank him for it as publicly as he has written, and I wish especially to commend the spirit that prompted him to say the good word.

We do not do it enough. I don't mean in print, but in our homes, in our daily associations everywhere, to the high as well as to the low. Every human being in whom the spark of humanity yet lives feels better and is better for hearing the good word. Even God Himself loves the praise of man. Always I have seen how careless men and women and children are in this regard, and years ago it moved me to write a bit of verse that may fit in here and give encouragement to some lagging spirit, unlike that of "R. B. W." The verse runs thus:

SPEAK THE GOOD WORD.

It isn't the thinking how grateful we are
For the kindness of friends come to bless
Our sorrow or loss 'neath the weight of the cross—
It is telling our gratefulness.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts,
And neglect or forget to reveal,
That brightens the lives of husbands and wives—
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the thinking of good to mankind
That comes as a cooling drink
To the famishing ones of earth's daughters and sons—
It is telling the good that we think.

It isn't the music asleep in the strings
Of the lute that entrances the ear
And brings to the breast the spirit of rest—
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the lilies we hide from the world,
Nor the roses we keep as our own,
That are strewn at our feet by the angels we meet
On our way to the great White Throne.

It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed
That heartens and strengthens the weak
To triumph through strife for the great things of life—
It's the words of good cheer that we speak.

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Dec. 18, 1912.

Reciprocal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan to build a monument in England to George Washington is fine. Let us reciprocate, and put up one to George III. R.

New York, Dec. 19, 1912.

THE HIKERS.

We're marching on to Albany
With scrip and staff in hand,
(Say, classic Tarrytown has got
Some hills to beat the band!)
We're not afraid of anything
This pilgrimage reveals,
(I've got to stop and put some salve
Upon my blistered heels.)

With powder puffs and chewing gum
And banners in the van,
We're doing it to show 'em our
Equality with man.
We're footing it with hopeful hearts
And stockings full of holes.
Lieut. Peary found the pole,
We're looking for the polls.

A few, it's true, have left the ranks,
But not enough to hurt.
It was a bargain sale of pins
That caused them to desert.
The yellow cockades in our hats
Are all on straight, I trust;
So hike it, girls, along the pike,
It's Albany or bust.

MINNA IRVING.

CAN'T PUT CIRCULARS INTO NEWSPAPERS

Injunction Is Granted to The World in Case Against Levi Bros. & Co.

COURT CALLS CUSTOM DECEIT

Says Newspaper Circulation Is Entitled to Protection After the Papers Are on Sale.

An important decision in the case of the Press Publishing Company, publishers of The World, against Levi Brothers & Co. of Brooklyn was handed down yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Stapleton in Brooklyn, restraining the defendants from inserting sheets of advertising matter in copies of The World during the pendency of an action for damages. Justice Stapleton wrote the opinion and censured the practice of using newspapers as an indirect advertising medium.

The case was brought to restrain Levi Brothers & Co., who operate a department store, from inserting their advertising sheets in the papers on sale at the newsstands. The World was represented at the hearing by Morris & Plante and the department store firm by Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard.

Justice Stapleton in his opinion held that the sale of a newspaper differed from the sale of food commodities, for instance, in that the control of the publisher did not cease with the sale; that the sale of a newspaper was for circulation and that non-interference with the make-up of such a newspaper was implied.

Unfair Competition, Justice Says.

He labeled the scheme to get cheap advertising as "unfair competition in business" and said the scheme was "plainly a design to deceive the ordinary reader." Justice Stapleton said:

"The paramount profitable feature of its business (the Press Publishing Company) is its availability as an advertising medium. Its success as a business enterprise is almost dependent upon the profits realized from the advertisements which it carries in its publication.

"Its position as a valuable advertising medium has been attained by the expenditure of large sums of money and the exercise of that peculiar skill and enterprise which catch the attention and secure the patronage of the reading public in these days.

"The act of the defendant (Levi Brothers & Co.) of which the plaintiff complains is that it causes the local dealers to whom the plaintiff sells its newspapers, for the obvious general purpose of distribution to the readers, to insert within each newspaper a sheet of matter, printed on both sides, containing an advertisement of defendant's business. The character of the sheet, as to size, is practically the same as the sheets within which it is folded, and it closely resembles the advertising sheets of the newspapers as to typography and general structure. The notable, and claimed by the defendant to be the distinguishable, difference is that while the plaintiff's newspaper is printed with black ink on white paper the inserted sheet is printed with black ink on green-colored paper. At the top of the inserted sheet is the inscription:

"'This Publication is Not a Part of Any Newspaper.'

"The method by which the defendant's design is accomplished is that it contracts with a third person to cause the insertion and the delivery to be made, and that third person contracts with the local distributing dealers to do the actual work of inserion and delivery. Both intermediaries act for compensation.

Unwarranted Business Interference.

"The plaintiff claims that the act constitutes an unlawful interference, to its injury and damage, with its business as the publisher of a modern newspaper, the prosperity of which is so largely dependent upon the advertising feature of its enterprise.

"The defendant contends that it is pursuing a fair and lawful purpose; that the plaintiff, having absolutely sold the particular print of its newspaper—that is, the commodity—has no reason to complain, as it has no right to project its control beyond its original sale, as the power to do so was not reserved by express agreement at the time of the sale by this plaintiff, through intermediaries, to the local distributing dealer.

"The sale, by a publisher, of newspapers to a newsdealer, is distinguishable in many respects from the sale of other marketable commodities, as, for instance, clothing and groceries. Producers of the latter have in them no interest that extends beyond the sale to the distributer, while in the case of a newspaper it is to the interest of the publisher that it be not surreptitiously cumbered with extraneous matter, as it is to the interest of the advertisers that its contents be not depleted.

"The sale is for circulation, and that the publication be distributed in form and substance as issued, without improper or unfair addition, substraction or defacement, is implied from the circumstances of the transaction. The sale of the commodity by the plaintiff does not involve the impairment or destruction of its right to protect and control its advertising business.

"Could the defendant, before distribution, leave out any part of the advertising pages? If the publisher has no control which survives the sale, I cannot see why this could not be done with impunity. The statement that it could be done is destructive of its own soundness in any system of jurisprudence having justice for its object.

"The plaintiff has a business of value, the character of which is peculiar and the essence of which is its advertising capacity. It has the right to send its print through the ordinary channels of fair dealing, unobstructed by the imposition of any device having an unjust purpose, it matters not how ingenious the design or how plausible the disclaimer of an intent unlawfully to interfere.

Trading on Newspapers' Standing.

"The obvious purpose of the defendant was not alone to secure distribution of its advertising matter, but to tack such matter on to plaintiff's publication, to impress some persons with the belief that it was part of the newspaper, to trade on the favorable reputation of the plaintiff in an unfair and fradulent manner by the use of an ingenious device which, unless the design be as suggested, is otherwise purposeless.

"What was the purpose of the defendant in resorting to the device? Why the similitude between its sheet and plaintiff's pages? Why the physical incorporation of its sheet within the folds of the newspaper at the time of distribution? Why the imperfect attempt to warn, in print, that the similarity should not be taken for that which it appears to be?

"The scheme is plainly a design to deceive the ordinary reader, casually reading, into believing that an extensive advertisement of the defendant is printed in a newspaper of recognized efficiency as an advertising medium. It is not essential that the simulation be perfect and complete if it be such a resemblance as will probably deceive the ordinary reader into giving such attention to it as is ordinarily given.

"Unfair competition in business, conducted with the intent on the part of the unfair competitor to avail himself of the reputation of his competitor and to palm off his goods as those of the other has in proper cases constituted ground for equitable relief.

"In my judgment equity should restrain not only the actual competitor in the advertising business, but the person who has contracted with him to do the unlawful act.

"The plaintiff may enter an order restraining the defendant, during the pendency of the action, from directly or indirectly inserting or folding in and delivering, with the newspapers published by the plaintiff, to the readers, subscribers and purchasers thereof, or to the public, any page or sheet which is similar, as to typography and general structure, to the sheets of the newspaper.

Other cases, both civil and criminal, involving the same misuse of newspapers by mercantile concerns or their agents for advertising purposes are pending.

NO ANSWER TO 'THE QUESTION'

But if Looking for an Excuse to Celebrate, This "Licker" Play Provides It.

THE SEASON'S WORST

George W. Wilson Provides a Character Study That Is Worthy of a Better Cause.

The Southern Colonel was with us once again last night.

Also the "licker" question.

The Colonel was with the "drys" on election but didn't believe in carrying his principles too far. Instead, he carried a flask.

The flask contained a peculiar red liquor that flared up when his indignant son cast it into the flames. But curiously enough, father, who drank the liquor, didn't flare up. Sonny, however, who was for the "drys" first, last, and all the time, went up like gunpowder when he discovered that his sister was in love with the man from the North who trafficked in the stuff that cursed men's souls and ruined their bodies, or words of equally felicitous freshness to the same effect.

When sonny flared up he had his finger on the trigger of a nasty-looking gun, but just at this point the Colonel staggered on.

"My son," he said in a very thick voice, "do not shoot that gun. It's your mother's blood in you that makes you want to do it. She was always dead ag'in licker. And I—ha! ha!—I put the licker on her."

Sonny dropped the gun. "'Tis a lie," then sobbed daughter, who refused to believe the worst of mother, "father always talks like that when he's in the drink."

"Quite right," says father, "but I've saved a mighty good son-in-law."

In the next act daughter had married the man from the north, the noble distiller, who insisted that men would have drink, and, consequently, he was going to supply the kind that would do the least harm. In the meantime, he and his wife were carrying on tenement reform and other highly altruistic enterprises. And he was being vilified in the press. Wherefore he was about to answer his accusers, being particularly incensed against some alleged scientific deductions on the subjects of drink.

How do you suppose he was deterred from this purpose? Why, his beautiful transplanted Southern rose, hitherto on the water wagon with brother, had the "licker put on her" by father, and presently came into the room, lapped up the contents of several cocktail glasses, and was seemingly about to empty the caraffe when husband snatched it from her hand and threw it into the fireplace.

What happened at Daly's thereafter we do not know. Nor are we prepared to admit the worst with what happened outside. But if ever there was a play which justified a hurried exit to the nearest place where soft beverages are sold "The Question" is that play. There is no question about that. Nor about the inanity, absurdity, antiquity, and general incompetency of the whole proceeding.

The only remaining question is, "WHY 'THE QUESTION'?"

And answer merely echoes "WHY?"

Or, perhaps, after its discussion of the liquor question one merely answers "LEAD ME TO IT."

George W. Wilson, a really fine character actor, made the author's caricature of the Southern Colonel as interesting as any such loquacious character could be. Miss Ellen Mortimer, except where the going was strong and ridiculous, was simple and charming; Miss Olive May giggled overmuch; Richard Sterling was naturally vigorous; Robert Haines talked "deep i' the throat" as is his habit, and Edwin Arden seemed quite as per usual.

MRS. HECKSCHER ENTERTAINS.

Her Dance at the Ritz-Carlton Preceded by Several Dinners.

Mrs. G. Maurice Heckscher gave a dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton in the new ballroom, which was preceded by several dinners, including one by the hostess. The ballroom was decorated with palms, and Mrs. Heckscher, in blue brocaded in gold and wearing pearls, received the guests, Mr. Heckscher standing with her. At midnight a seated supper was served in the large hall outside the ballroom, and dancing was resumed.

The guests invited included:

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Vanderhoef, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Keach, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Schley, Mr. and Mrs. Bernon Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. H. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Lorimer Worden, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Allan G. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Courtland Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Monson Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Elliman, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Auchincloss, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Marston.

G. Elten Parks, Maurice and Francis Roach, Robert Breese, Harry Curtis, Seymour Johnson, Seton Henry, Harrison Tweed, Wistar Kendell, Sherman Day, T. Chesley Richardson, Franklin and Howard Plummer, Fairfax Ayres, Chalmers Wood, Jr.; Coster Wilmerding, Stewart Pyle, George Wrenn, Anton Schefer, Frederick Frelinghuysen, J. A. Blair, Jr.; Robert Macon, Elliot Cowdin, 2d; Howard Phipps, Newton Rae, Percy and Taylor Pyne, Philip Mills, Pierre Lorillard, and Gordon Abbott.

Change of Saturday Afternoon Opera.

Owing to the illness of Umberto Macnez, the young Italian tenor, announced to make his debut at the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow afternoon in "Don Pasquale," Mr. Gatti-Casazza has found it necessary to postpone the revival of that opera until a later date. The double bill at to-morrow's matinee will consist of "The Secret of Suzanne," with Miss Geraldine Farrar, Mr. Scotti, and Mr. Bada, Mr. Polacco conducting, and "La Boheme," with Miss Lucrezia Bori, Mme. Bella Alten, and Messrs. Martin, Gilly, De Segurola, Didur, Ananian, Pini-Corsi, and Reschiglian, Mr. Sturani conducting.

Natural Alkaline Water

Not Genuine without the word CELESTINS

A delightful table water with highly medicinal qualities

Ask your Physician

(FRENCH REPUBLIC PROPERTY)

CELESTINS VICHY

SOCIAL NOTES.

The Misses Cholmeley-Jones and J. Jefferson Jones, Jr., are to give a thé dansant at their home, 108 East Sixteenth Street, to-morrow afternoon from 4 to 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Richards of Tuxedo are at the Plaza for a visit.

Mrs. Stephen C. Millet, who is recovering from a serious operation, expects to return to her home at Irvington-on-Hudson on Sunday, where she will remain quietly for several months.

The Cornell University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Clubs are giving a concert at the Hotel Astor on Monday evening, Dec. 23.

Mrs. Curtis N. Douglass and Miss Douglass of Albany are at the Hotel Manhattan for several days.

Mrs. William Henry Young of Tuxedo has sailed for Europe and will visit her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Young, in Vienna, whose marriage took place last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman D. Kountze of Bedford, N. Y., are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Miss Laura Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Miss Madeleine H. Cook, and J. Fahys Cook will leave town to-morrow for Panama and will return about the middle of January.

A dance in aid of the St. Agnes Day Nursery will be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 28, at the residence of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, 11 Washington Square, North.

Dances will be given this evening by Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull at Delmonico's, Mrs. R. A. C. Smith and Mrs. E. T. Holmes at the Ritz-Carlton, Howard Taylor at his residence, and there will also be the St. Christopher League dance at the Plaza.

The first of the drawingroom lectures under the auspices of the Vivisection League is to be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, 3 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Mrs. Alexander Jay Bruen of 19 East Eighty-third Street will give a tea this afternoon to introduce her niece, Miss Lily Fiedler Robertson, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Montague Robertson.

A recital by Fritz Kreisler will be given at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Music School Settlement, of which Mrs. Howard Mansfield is the President, and Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, Mrs. G. L. Nichols, and Miss Laura J. Post are among the managers.

MISS WARREN WEDS COUNT.

Few at Ceremony, Owing to Mrs. Goelet's Death.

The wedding of Miss Constance Warren, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, and Count Guy de Lasteyrie, son of the Marquis and Marquise de Lasteyrie of France, and lineal descendant of Gen. and Marquis de Lafayette, the companion in arms of Washington, was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the town residence of the bride's parents, 924 Fifth Avenue.

As first planned, the wedding was to have been a large one, but, owing to the recent death in Paris of Mrs. Robert Goelet, the bride's aunt, only the nearest relatives and a few intimate friends were invited to witness the ceremony, which was performed by Mgr. Michael Lavelle of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers in vases, and the ceremony took place in the drawing room on the second floor under a bower of palms and pink roses.

After the guests, numbering about thirty-five, had arrived, Mrs. Warren receiving in the large hall at the head of the staircase, Count Lasteyrie and George Henry Warren, Jr., the bride's only brother, who acted as best man, entered the drawing room, where they were joined by the bride, who entered with her father. She was unattended.

Mgr. Lavelle and his assistant, the Rev. Father Byrne, wore their purple robes of office, and as the Count joined his bride before the prie dieu, which was of old brocade, Mrs. Warren stepped forward and took the bridal bouquet. The ceremony then began. There was no music and the marriage contracts were signed immediately following the ceremony.

No civil ceremony preceded the religious rites, as the French Government recognizes any wedding ceremony in which one of its citizens figures provided it is performed in accordance with the laws of the country in which the wedding takes place.

The bride wore a robe of white satin brocaded with silver and a large and exquisite point lace veil worn by her mother when a bride. The veil, surmounted by a chaplet of orange blossoms, was arranged around the head in a cap effect and was fastened at the shoulders, falling in folds almost to the end of the court train, and was adorned at one side by a festoon of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

After congratulations were over a buffet collation was served in the dining hall, where the decorations were pink roses and greens. Half an hour after the ceremony the guests began to leave the house. It was about 6 o'clock, however, before the Count and his bride left on their honeymoon. The Countess wore a dark blue velvet going-away gown, with sable furs and a velvet hat to match her costume. They left for the West, their first stopping place to be the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. After a trip through Arizona they will go to Pasadena, Santa Barbara, and other California towns, and may do some hunting for big game in the Rockies before they start back East late this Winter. They will then sail for Europe and will pass the Spring with the Count's parents on the Rue de l'Universite in Paris and at their beautiful country seat, the Château de Lagrange, which is near Paris.

The bride is one of the most popular young women in New York and Newport society, and at the latter place she has been the leader of outdoor sports among the younger set. The Warren family has long been distinguished in the history of New York and Connecticut. The Lasteyries are also well known in New York society, and it was during the Count's visit to New York last season that he first met his bride. His father is regarded in France as the principal representative of the family of General and Marquis de Lafayette. The couple's engagement was announced in Paris last October while the Warrens were still abroad, and was first made known to society here by a cabled message from Paris to THE TIMES.

Among those who attended the wedding were:

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren and their daughter, Miss Gabrielle Warren; Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams and their daughter, Miss Georgia Williams, Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Karrick Riggs and her daughter, Miss Pauline Riggs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, F. Townsend Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, with whom Count Lasteyrie has been staying since his arrival on this side, Miss Fanny L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Miss Effie Pearson, and Mrs. William H. Tillinghast.

MISS WILLIAMS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams to Wed A. C. Schermerhorn.

The engagement of Miss Georgia Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams of Stoneridge, Stonington, Conn., to Amos Cotting Schermerhorn of this city, has just been announced. Miss Williams made her débût in society last year, and is a niece of Mrs. George Henry Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are at the Hotel Vanderbilt, having come here to attend the wedding yesterday of Miss Constance Warren to Count De Lasteyrie.

Mr. Schermerhorn lives with his brother, John Egmont Schermerhorn, and his sister, Miss Katie Schermerhorn, at 25 East Seventy-ninth Street. He is a graduate of Columbia, class of '00, and belongs to the Metropolitan, Union, Fencers, and St. Anthony Clubs, and is a member also of the St. Nicholas Society.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bovee-Taylor Engagement Broken.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian N. Bovee of 38 West Eighty-fifth Street announce that the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary I. Bovee, to Bertrand L. Taylor, Jr., has been broken by mutual consent. Mr. Taylor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand L. Taylor of 784 Fifth Avenue. His sister, Miss Dorothy C. Taylor, was married on June 27 last to Claude Grahame-White, the aviator, and Miss Bovee was one of the attendants. Their engagement was announced last Spring.

REVIVAL AT OPERA OF GLUCK'S 'ORFEO'

Conductor Toscanini Warmly Greeted on His First Appearance This Season.

MME. HOMER THE HEROINE

Anna Case Sings Role of Ombra Felice Exquisitely — Graceful Dance in the Elysian Fields.

Orfeo .... Louise Homer
Euridice .... Marie Rappold
Amore .... Lenora Sparkes
Un Ombra Felice .... Anna Case
Conductor, Arturo Toscanini.

Gluck's "Orfeo" was restored to the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, with the return of M. Toscanini, who has been absent for the first month of the opera season and who last evening made his first appearance there. He was warmly greeted with several handsome rounds of applause when he came to the conductor's stand; but the applause did not come near to expressing the satisfaction that his return and his activity in the performances at the Opera House will give to its patrons. The performance of "Orfeo" showed immediately that his return had had its effect. It is now the fourth season that Gluck's masterpiece has been given at the Metropolitan under the present dispensation there. Although it has apparently an accepted position in the repertory, it would not be easy to say how far it has found a widely popular acceptance. Last evening's audience was not one of the large ones of the season.

The performance is in many respects an admirable one. A proper representation of the work needs to be informed with something of the dignity, grandeur, and noble simplicity of style that are inherent in it, and a dramatic quality that is conditioned by them. There is also needed something, indeed much, from the audience, who must listen with care and with an intellectual attitude not wholly those of to-day. A detachment from the style and method of the operatic art of the present is certainly requisite for enjoyment and appreciation of Gluck's masterpiece. It is one of the oldest operas now alive upon the stage, and one of the most archaic in its style. And yet that its music has something of immortality and that its profound and touching beauties and its dramatic effects rest upon some of the most elemental bases will not be doubted by those who listen to it with sympathy and understanding, with a willingness to forget and forego the newer acquisitions of the lyric drama in the way of sensuous and vivid expressiveness.

The performance last evening did not differ essentially from those of recent seasons either in its musical or its scenic features, and had its superlative merits. The latter are of true artistic beauty—in the first act at the tomb of Eurydice, the third in the Elysian fields, and the second scene of the fourth, the Gardens of the Temple of Love. The Orfeo of Mme. Louise Homer has been recognized as one of her most successful impersonations, in its dignity and tenderness and in the sustained beauty of her singing of the music. Mme. Rappold as Eurydice is not one of the strongest features of the performance.

Lenora Sparkes sang the air of Amore with much credit, as she has before. Anna Case appeard for the first time as the Ombra Felice, a part which was exquisitely sung in the previous performance, and sang it herself exquisitely, with delicate beauty of voice and purity of style.

The dance and pantomime in the Elysian fields were executed with the simplicity and grace that are befitting the scene. It would be easy, however, to quarrel with the doings of the furies in the scenes in Hades. As for the orchestra, its playing under the hand of Mr. Toscanini was of ravishing and exquisite beauty, in its perfect balance of tone and its beauty and poignancy of phrasing.

STAGE CHILDREN'S XMAS.

Festival to be Held on Sunday Night, Dec. 29, at Criterion Theatre.

The Christmas festival for stage children, under the auspices of the Stage Children's Festival Fund, will be held Sunday night, Dec. 29. At 8 o'clock there will be an entertainment on the stage of the Criterion Theatre by and for the children. From there they will go to the concert room of the New York Theatre, where a supper will be served. When the tables are cleared away there will be a Christmas tree and distribution of presents.

The first Christmas festival was held in 1877 as the result of the efforts of the late "Aunt" Louise Eldridge, Antonio Pastor, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez. Donations of money or gifts for the occasion will be acknowledged by William Harris, Manager and Treasurer; Miss Bijou Fernandez, President; Mrs. Anna V. Morrison, Secretary; Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, the Honorable President, or the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Vice President.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Fania Marinoff has been engaged for the role of Helen Morris in "Within the Law," at the Eltinge Theatre, succeeding Catherine Tower, who will go with a company playing the same piece on tour.

The Shuberts announce a special matinee of "The Red Petticoat" at the Broadway Theatre next Thursday afternoon at popular prices.

H. H. Frazee has engaged Thomas Wise for the principal role in "The Silver Wedding," the new play of German-American life by Edward Locke, which will be produced here in January.

A special matinee of "The Lady of the Slipper" will be given the Friday following Christmas at the Globe Theatre.

M. Andre de Fouquieres, the Paris dandy, who is expected to-day on La Provence, will inaugurate a series of "color conferences," which Elizabeth Marbury is arranging at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, with a matinee on Jan. 22. His subject will be some brilliant social functions in Paris and will be illustrated.

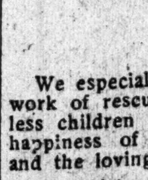
Greenwich Settlement House, at 26 Jones Street, will give a theatre party to eighty children to-night at the Hippodrome.

Sydney Rosenfeld will speak before the Hungry Club on Saturday evening at the Hotel Marseille on "The Present Need of the Theatre."

Francis J. Hurlbut has just turned over to James K. Hackett three of the four acts of the Craig Kennedy story which he is dramatizing for him.

Walter C. Jordan has been appointed American agent for the Society of Authors of Great Britain.

Christmas Appeal.



THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY asks your help to make a Merry Christmas for the children of the poor. Hundreds of orphans and homeless children find shelter in our Lodging Houses and Temporary Homes. 7,000 poor children of the tenements attend our Industrial Schools.

We especially ask your help in our work of rescuing orphans and homeless children and of giving them the happiness of possessing real homes and the loving care of foster parents.

A Christmas gift of FIFTY DOLLARS will enable the CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY to place a little waif in a country home and defray the cost of supervision until the child is firmly established in its new family circle.

Gifts large or small are welcome and will be used in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

EDWIN G. MERRILL, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St., New York City.
William Church Osborn, President.

PLAN MEDITERRANEAN TRIP.

Balkan War No Check to Winter Tourist Travel.

The steamship companies which handle the Mediterranean tourist business report that they are expecting a very good season this Winter. The average number of Americans who break away from the Nortnern Winter for a few weeks in the Mediterranean is about 10,000, but last season that number was considerably increased.

The companies believe that this was due to the interest in the Near East caused by the Turco-Italian war. When the season opened the offices of the agents were besieged with inquiries as to the safety of the trip and the risks that tourists ran because of hostilities. They were assured that nothing was likely to happen to vessels sailing under neutral flags, and that the passengers were absolutely safe from all perils in that if they ever approached a danger spot they could stay comfortably aboard.

Much the same effect is expected from the present war. It has aroused the keenest interest of America in this part of Europe, and it has been so thoroughly localized that, even if peace is not declared in a few weeks, there is believed to be no danger of its interfering with tourist travel. The cholera, of which many exaggerated rumors have been sent out by the war correspondents, occurred only among the Turkish troops. It has now been checked by the advance of Winter, and as far as epidemics are concerned the steamship traveler, the companies maintain, is actually safer than a resident of New York.

GEN. T. F. RODENBOUGH DEAD.

Ex-Chief of Bureau of Elections, and Author—His Career.

Brig. Gen. Theophilus Francis Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, who was at one time Chief of the Bureau of Elections in this city, died yesterday morning in his seventy-fifth year at his residence, 231 West Ninety-second Street. He was born at Easton, Penn., Nov. 5, 1838. He took courses in mathematics and English at Lafayette College, and was engaged in business when President Lincoln, at the outbreak of the civil war, appointed him a Second Lieutenant in the Second United States Dragoons, the old Second Cavalry. After his part in the engagements during the Peninsular campaign he was made a First Lieutenant two months after his first appointment. On July 17, 1862, he was promoted to Captain.

He was taken prisoner at Manassas, but exchanged shortly after. At Beverly Ford in June, 1863, he was slightly wounded. He commanded a regiment at Gettysburg. He was severely wounded on June 11, 1864, at Trevilian Station. In September of that year he lost his right arm at the battle of the Opequan. On his recovery early in 1865 he was assigned to command a brigade of regulars and volunteers in the district of Clarksburg, West Va. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer forces on Oct. 31, 1865.

Gen. Rodenbough received a medal for gallantry at Trevilian Station, and received five brevets for his services during the war. His last brevet was that of Brigadier General for distinguished gallantry at Cold Harbor.

During the Winter of 1865 he served as Inspector General in Kansas and the territories, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Later he served with the Second Cavalry. In 1866 he was appointed Major of the Forty-seventh Infantry and served in the northern part of this State till he was retired in 1870 with the rank of Colonel. He then became Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, holding that position for a year.

Gen. Rodenbough was the author of "From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons," "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute," "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor," "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees," "Sabre and Bayonet," and "The Bravest Five Hundred of Sixty-one."

J. CHEEVER GOODWIN DIES.

Librettist of "Evangeline" and "Wang" Had Been Ill Four Years.

J. Cheever Goodwin, the playwright, died yesterday morning at 252 West Thirty-eighth Street. During the last four years he had suffered partial paralysis due to hardening of the arteries. On Tuesday he had rallied somewhat, giving his wife directions for the Christmas of his children, and saying that he hoped to be able to write postcards to his friends, so that his death came unexpectedly.

Mr. Goodwin was the author or adaptor of more than forty musical comedy librettos. He was born in Boston sixty years ago, and was graduated from Harvard. He worked a year on The Boston Traveler, and at the same time wrote "Evangeline," one of the best of his light operas, which appeared in 1874. Since that time he had written almost exclusively for the stage. Some of his greatest successes were "Wang," which was written in 1891 for De Wolf Hopper; "Dr. Syntax," "Panjandrum," "The Merry Monarch," for Francis Wilson; "The Devil's Deputy," "Lion Tamer," "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen," and "Daughters of the Revolution." He also produced American versions of "Beauty and the Beast" and "Madam Angot," and prepared pieces for Alice Oates, Della Fox, and the Rogers Brothers. One of his greatest hits was the song "When Ruben Comes to Town."

Mr. Goodwin was also a frequent contributor to Life and The Boston Globe. For five years he was secretary to ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers. He was a charter member of the Boston Lodge of Elks, the Boston Veteran Journalists, and the Strollers' Club of New York.

In 1878 Mr. Goodwin married Ida Drigg in Boston. The couple had eleven children, of whom five are living. These are Miss Louise Goodwin, who is in the cast at the Hippodrome; Eileen, with Henry Miller in "The Rainbow"; Helen, also an actress; Nevins, the only son, and Dorothy, who was with Miss Taliaferro in "Polly of the Circus."

Jonathan Duell Hyatt.

Jonathan Duell Hyatt, who for more than fifty years was principal of "Old 60" Public School and of Public School No. 9 in the Bronx, died on Wednesday at his home, 69 Burling Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y. He was 87 years old and had been retired since 1904. Mr. Hyatt was noted for his original research work in insect anatomy. He was elected a member of the Royal Microscopial Society of London in 1879. For many years he was a member of the Torrey Botanical Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Mineralogical Club. He had been for years President of the Microscopial Club of New York. Mr. Hyatt was for more than fifty years a member of the Morrisania Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Obituary Notes.

STEPHEN H. HICKS, 72 years old, a carriage maker, died yesterday after an illness of several months, in St. Luke's Hospital.

Dr. ELI PECK MILLER, 84 years old, one of the oldest physicians in the city, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 11½ East Twenty-ninth Street. He left a widow.

CHARLES E. BARRETT, 68 years old, in the railway business here, died suddenly yesterday in Philadelphia.

Mrs. FREDERICK R. SEARS, mother of Miss Eleanora Sears, the tennis player and society girl, died yesterday at her home, 122 Beacon Street, Boston. Mrs. Sears was related to many of Boston's oldest families.

THOMAS VARKER RUTTER, 57 years old, of 491 First Street, Brooklyn, a member of the leather firm of Turner & Rutter, at 32 Spring Street, died yesterday at his home.

Mrs. AMELIA WOODWARD TRUESDALE, 74 years old, at one time National secretary of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died yesterday at her home in Oakland, Cal.

WILLIAM HOOPER DENNIS, 79 years old, for more than fifty years connected with the United States Coast Survey, died on Wednesday at his home in Washington, D. C.

The Rev. JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, rector of the Catholic Church of the Holy Infancy at South Bethlehem, died Wednesday at the age of 50 years. Before he entered Overbrook Seminary he was a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After his ordination he was for several years stationed at Port Carbon, Penn., and three years ago transferred to South Bethlehem.

Miss CLARA BAUER, founder of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, died on Wednesday in her home in Cincinnati.

Dr. PAUL OSCAR MEYER, a practising physician, died on Tuesday at his home, 280 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City. He was 56 years old, and for 30 years a resident of Long Island City.

KENWOOD HUGHES, steward of the New York Press Club, and formerly Treasurer of the Atlantic Garden, died suddenly on Tuesday morning at the home of his aunt, Mrs. E. Leonard, 1,061 Simpson Street, the Bronx.

ARCHIBALD C. SHENSTONE, a lawyer, with offices at 170 Broadway, died on Tuesday at his residence, 226 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn. He was 60 years old.

CHARLES H. BURKE, ex-Mayor of Nashua, N. H., died on Wednesday at his home in that city. He was Chairman of the Nashua Board of Assessors at the time of his death.

WILLIAM HENRY WEEKS of the firm of A. M. Robbins & Co., produce merchants in the Fulton Market, died on Tuesday at his home, 508 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM LE ROY, a retired business man, 62 years old, died on Tuesday at his home, 233 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn.

HENRY BRIEN, 73 years old, died on Wednesday at his home 800 Riverside Drive, of asthma and heart disease. He was in the wholesale and retail grocery business till three years ago, and was a member of the Produce Exchange. He left a son and two daughters.

GEORGE TWIDY, who was in the tea and coffee business in this city until a few years ago, died on Wednesday at his home in New Haven, Conn. He was 68 years old, and left a wife and two daughters.

Mrs. EMMA ROEBER, 67 years old, widow of William Roeber, a coal dealer in this city, died on Wednesday at her home in Sea Cliff, L. I. She left four daughters and six sons.

THOMAS WHEELER GALLEHER, general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio lines east of Pittsburgh, died yesterday at his home, 2,700 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

JACOB ERDMANN, an importer of lace, died on Wednesday at his residence, 50 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was 82 years old and left a wife and son.

Dr. EDWIN R. ARMSTRONG of New Brunswick, N. J., died at his home there on Tuesday night in his 86th year. He left five daughters.

LOUIS MELOCHE, a press telegrapher, employed in the offices of The American and Journal, died on Wednesday of heart disease at his residence, 849 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Capt. JOHN WATSON, Eighth United States Cavalry, who was killed on Tuesday night by a Moro at Selt Lake, near Augur Barracks, Jolo, in the Philippines, was a native of Kansas, 37 years old. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point from Kansas in June, 1895, and was graduated five years later. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Cavalry, and promoted to First Lieutenant, Eighth Cavalry, in 1901. He became a Captain in that regiment in March, 1911. Capt. Watson was graduated from the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1910.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BROWNE—GIBSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, in the chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Isabel, daughter of Mrs. Jennette Frazer Gibson, to Thomas Quincy Browne, Jr.

COTTER—PENOYER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, Fannie Penoyer of Middletown to John Isaac Cotter of Campbell Place, New York.

FERGUSON—TAYLOR.—In the Church of the Messiah, New York City, by the Rev. St. Clair Hester, D. D., Dorothy Herron Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Taylor, to Walton Ferguson, Jr., Dec. 19, 1912.

GROSSE—MEYER.—Dec. 18, 1912, at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Kanedy, Rosa Wadsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Meyer, to Dr. Alfred Grosse of San Francisco.

KEPPEL—VICKERY.—At Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, Thursday, Dec. 19, David Keppel to Dorothy E. M. Vickery.

LE VINO—BLUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Le Vino beg to announce the marriage of their daughter Edna to Mr. Morton G. Blum on Thursday, Dec. 19, at the Hotel Majestic.

MILLIGAN—PARMELEE.—At the Hotel Vanderbilt, Dec. 19, by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelbkin, May Arthur, daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Parmelee, to James Alexander Milligan.

Brooklyn.

ALLEN—SERUCE.—Dec. 14, Rae Seruce to Charles B. Allen.

BLANTON—WASHBURN.—Dec. 18, Anna Washburn to Sanders Blanton.

CROWELL—SHERIDAN.—Dec. 18, Martha G. Sheridan to Robert B. Crowell, Jr.

Died.

BARRETT.—On Dec. 18, 1912, at Philadelphia, Penn., Charles E. Barrett, aged 68 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services Saturday afternoon precisely at 1 o'clock at his late residence, The Admaston Apartments, 89th St. and Broadway. Interment private.

BRIEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1912, Henry Brien, aged 73 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 800 Riverside Drive, (157th St.,) on Friday, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, William Wallace Campbell. Funeral services from his late residence, 800 Home St., on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.

CARLETON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Will Carleton, at his residence, No. 444 Greene Av., Brooklyn, at which funeral services will be held Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock. Members of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to attend. Interment Saturday morning at Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

CARLETON.—Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M. Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, to be held at 444 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over the remains of our late brother, Will Carleton.
CLEMENT C. YOUNG, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

CURREY.—At San Francisco, Dec. 18, John Currey, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, in his 99th year.

ERDMANN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1912, Jacob Erdmann, beloved husband of Rosina Erdmann, in his 84th year. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

ERLANDSEN.—Clarita Knight. Funeral services will be held at residence of her mother, 146 West 119th St., New York, Friday evening at 8. Interment in Kensico Cemetery at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HALSTEAD.—On Dec. 19, 1912, Sarah E., aged 89 years, widow of Nathaniel W. Halstead and mother of Mrs. Charles A. Reed, at her late residence, 219 West 121st St. Funeral private.

HAMELL.—At the Polyclinic Hospital Wednesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Eugenia Shipley Hamell. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., Friday, Dec. 20, at 1:15 P. M.

HEUBACH.—At her home in Montreal, Canada, on Dec. 17, 1912, Helen E. Heubach, formerly of 66 Montague St., Brooklyn.

HICKS.—On Dec. 19, Stephen H. Hicks, aged 72. Services at Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Sunday, 1:30.

HYATT.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., on Dec. 18, 1912, Jonathan Duell Hyatt, in his 88th year, retired principal of Public School No. 9 of the Bronx. Funeral services from his home, 69 Burling Lane, on Friday, Dec. 20, 8 P. M. Interment private.

HYDE.—On Saturday, Dec. 14, 1912, at Tucson, Ariz., after a lingering illness, Richard Hyde. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 22 Eighth Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 22, 1912, at 2 P. M.

IRVING.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Frances R., daughter of the late John Treat and Helen Schermerhorn Irving, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 121 East 37th St., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JANOWITZ.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1912, at her residence, No. 11 West 82d St., Deborah K., aged 53, beloved wife of Julius Janowitz. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Sunday, Dec. 22, at 9:30 A. M.

KINGSLAND.—At Jersey City, on Dec. 17, 1912, Edmund W. Kingsland. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 258 Montgomery St., Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LANGER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, in her 44th year, Annie Langer, beloved daughter of Simon Silverstein, sister of Benjamin, Gussie, and Flora. Funeral from her late residence, 601 West 112th St., Friday, Dec. 20, 9:30 A. M.

LOTHROP.—At her home, 106 West 90th St., New York, on Dec. 18, Mrs. Fannie M. Lothrop. Funeral services at 7 o'clock, Friday evening. Interment private.

MacDOUGALL.—Entered into rest, suddenly, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1912, at 1:30 P. M., Hugh MacDougall, dearly beloved husband of Mary MacDougall, (nee Posh.) Funeral from residence, 3,219 Greer Av., St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.

McMULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, Lucy J. Stanton, widow of David P. W. McMullen. Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Charles A. Hull, 115 Remsen St., on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 4 o'clock. Interment private.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Dec. 19, Frances Cheesman, wife of Cornelius Mead. Funeral private.

MILLER.—Eli Peck Miller, M. D., "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday, 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—At Yokohama, Japan, on Monday, Dec. 16, 1912, the Rev. Arthur R. Morris, a former resident of New York.

RAFFERTY.—Frances Rafferty, (nee Veitch,) beloved wife of the late Bernard Rafferty, suddenly at her residence, 265 West 25th St. Notice of funeral later.

RUTTER.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, 1912, Thomas Varker Rutter, beloved husband of Florence Hornidge Rutter and son of the late William and Mehetable Brown Rutter. Services at his late residence, 494 1st St., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 20, at 8:30 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery privately.

SCHRANK.—Charles, aged 55. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, West 23d, (Frank Campbell Building,) Friday, 2 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

SCOFIELD.—On Thursday, Dec. 19, in her 82d year, Chastina Buffum, widow of Clark N. Scofield, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. S. Beeson, Cecil Park, Scarsdale Road, Yonkers, N. Y. Funeral private. Interment Brandon, Vt.

SEARS.—In Boston, Dec. 19, Eleonora Randolph, wife of Frederic R. Sears and daughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge. Funeral at Trinity Church, Boston, on Saturday at 12 o'clock.

SHAND.—In Adelaide, S. A., Nov. 30, 1912, Mary Greenleaf, daughter of the late Frederick R. Tracy and widow of the late Dr. Henry Miller Shand of South Australia.

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Died.

SHOOKHOF.—On Dec. 19, Mrs. Charles Shookhof, 29 years, beloved wife of Dr. Charles Shookhof. Funeral at 2 P. M. Friday from residence, 247 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STAPLES.—At Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1912, Mary R., wife of the late Alva S. Staples. Funeral from residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. M. Tremper, No. 65 West Chestnut St., Saturday at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

SWAIN.—Emma, widow of John W. Swain. Funeral service at the home of her sister, Mrs. James B. Hay, 15 West 43d St., Bayonne, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 20, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family. Bloomfield, N. J., papers please copy.

TUCKER.—Dec. 17, at 144 East 22d St., Edgar Tucker, husband of Mary Preble, in his 82d year. Services Friday noon, chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

TITUS.—George Hale, Dec. 18, at New Rochelle, N. Y., in his 74th year. Funeral services Friday, Dec. 20, at 4 P. M., 23 Bay View Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Interment at Pennington, N. J.

WALKER.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 18, 1912, Marion, daughter of the late Thomas George and Lucy Holbrook Walker. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer Friday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

WENDEL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1912, Esther Pratt, wife of George V. Wendel. Funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 8:20 P. M. at her late residence, 42 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. Please omit flowers.

WHITE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, Mary Kilpatrick, widow of the late Maurice White of Newburg, N. Y. Funeral at her residence in Newburg Friday at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 18, 1912, at his home, 309 Washington Av., Frank M. Wilson, beloved husband of Julia L. Wilson. Funeral private.

WINSLOE.—In Bareilly, India, suddenly on Wednesday, Dec. 18, Edith Stone Winsloe, daughter of Mrs. Joseph F. Stone. Notice of funeral hereafter. Cincinnati papers please copy.

BACON.—May, 461 Willis Av., Bronx, Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
BAMBERGER.—Anna, 768 Columbus Av., Dec. 17, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
BAUER.—Eva, 1,461 3d Av., Dec. 18, aged 81.
BIGLEY.—Frank, 3,254 Broadway, Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
BRADY.—Michael, 237 East 75th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
BROMBERG.—Sara, 76 East 93d St., Dec. 18. Funeral private.
BROOKS.—Kenneth D., Dec. 18. Funeral 171 8th Av.
BRUSLE.—Eugene, 158 East 117th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
CAREY.—Bridget, 414 East 20th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
FRANKLIN.—Lillian, 841 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
HAGGERTY.—Mary, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dec. 18, aged 62. Funeral private.
HALES.—Nora, Dec. 17, aged 60. Funeral 1,879 Amsterdam Av., to-day, 2 P. M.
HUNT.—Mary U. R., 60 East 105th St., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
KAVANAGH.—Benjamin A., 224 West 149th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
KRUG.—Minnie, 619 West 135th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day.
McKEON.—Catherine, 307 West 51st St., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
McMAHON.—Thomas, 456 Manhattan Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
MAYER.—David, 586 East 136th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.
MAYFORTH.—Edith K., 14 West 128th St., Dec. 18. Funeral service to-day.
MUNROE.—Mary, 244 West 122d St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
O'BRIEN.—Cornelius, 242 West 146th St., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
PANZENBECK.—Anna, 207 East 88th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
POHLEY.—Edward, 1,621 Nelson Av., Bronx, Dec. 18, aged 72.
ROCHE.—Edmond J., 2,072 8th Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
RYAN.—Michael, 108 East 102d St., Dec. 18. Funeral notice later.
TROY.—James, 1,565 Fulton Av., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day.
ULRICH.—William, 216 3d Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow.
WAGNER.—John, 458 East 167th St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.
ZIEGLER.—Theodore, 1,016 1st Av., Dec. 18, aged 60. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AITKEN.—Jennie V. R., 611 Rogers Av., Dec. 18. Funeral service to-day.
BARRY.—Ellen, Dec. 18. Funeral 77 Hudson Av. to-day, 9:30 A. M.
CAHILL.—Dennis S., 305 Kosciusko St., Dec. 18. Funeral Dec. 23, 9 A. M.
CONRY.—Mary, 273 Hicks St., Dec. 17, aged 75.
GEBAUER.—Anna, 163 Liberty Av., Dec. 18. Funeral notice later.
HEESELER.—Wilhelm, 136 Ralph St., Dec. 17, aged 74. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HORGAN.—Cornelius, 237 Sands St., Dec. 18, aged 47. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
HYLAND.—Matthew, 207 Walworth St., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
JOHNSON.—Genevieve, 609 Greene Av., Dec. 19.
KAHWATZ.—Olga, 65 Atlantic Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
KOSSMANN.—George, 331 Stockton St., Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
KUTNER.—Julia, 4,705 14th Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.
SECKLER.—Harriette J., 94 Hicks St., Dec. 18, aged 85.
LAMPE.—Henry W., 62 South 4th St., Dec. 18, aged 84. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
McCARTHY.—Agnes, 473 Lafayette Av., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow.
MALLORY.—Wallace A., 252 Cornelia St., Dec. 18, aged 44. Funeral to-morrow.

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Died.

MEYER.—Christiana, 660 10th St., Dec. 18, aged 76. Funeral service to-day.
PAUL.—Elizabeth E., 180 Harmon St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
PRENDERGAST.—Bessie, 234 North 11th St., Dec. 19, aged 35. Funeral to-morrow.
PURCILL.—Elizabeth, 20 Manhassett Place, Dec. 18, aged 76.
SCHUELER.—Margaret, 1,314 Jefferson Av., Dec. 18, aged 67. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
SCULLY.—Charles B., 691 President St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
SHEIL.—Patrick, 666 Carroll St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow.
STEARNS.—Junius B., 1,102 Bergen St., Dec. 18. Funeral service to-day.
TURLEY.—John L., 21 Garden Place, Dec. 17. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
WATSON.—Susan, 293 Hewes St., Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
WHITNEY.—Dudley R., 294A Brooklyn Av., Dec. 18. Funeral service to-day.

Jersey City and Newark.

BILL.—Anna, 33 Milton Av., Jersey City, Dec. 18, aged 41. Funeral to-day.
COOLEY.—Elizabeth B., 253 8th St., Jersey City, Dec. 18. Funeral to-day.
COSGROVE.—Catherine, 55 Newark Av., Jersey City, Dec. 19.
HEFFERNAN.—John, 35 Mulberry St., Newark, Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.
HERMANSDER.—Fanny, 510 Bergen St., Newark, Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
KEEGAN.—Constantine, 490 Mercer St., Jersey City, Dec. 18.
LANDS.—Mary A., 206 Orange St., Newark, Dec. 19, aged 88. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
LYNER.—Anna, 111 South 6th St., Newark, Dec. 18. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.
PATTON.—William, Newark, Dec. 18.
STEADLEY.—Andrew, 105 Collard St., Jersey City, Dec. 19. Funeral to-morrow, 4 P. M.
WAGNER.—Christina, 298 South 6th St., Newark, Dec. 18, aged 77.

Long Island.

CARNER.—Elizabeth H., Richmond Hill, Dec. 17, aged 78.
DONNELLY.—John J., Corona, Dec. 17, aged 32.
ESSNWEIN.—Christine, Metropolitan, Dec. 17, aged 69.
MEIXNER.—Walter V., Glendale, Dec. 17.
MEYER.—Dr. Paul O., Long Island City, Dec. 17, aged 56.
PLACE.—William, Little Neck, Dec. 17, aged 94.
REITERMEYER.—John C., Glendale, Dec. 17.
STOFFREGEN.—Mildred, Corona, Dec. 17, aged 1.
STONK.—Marie, Cutchogue, Dec. 18. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.
TULLY.—John, 34 North William St., Astoria, Dec. 17, aged 82.
WILLE.—Lillian, Corona, Dec. 17.
WINHAM.—Harrie, Richmond Hill, Dec. 18. Funeral private.

In Memoriam.

DUANE.—Mary, mass Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn, to-day, 10 A. M.
HANEFU.—Elizabeth, in memory of, died Dec. 20, 1911.
HEALY.—Timothy P., mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, to-day, 8 A. M.
THOMPSON.—William J., mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

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LET STATES DEMAND PROMOTERS' PROFITS

Suggestion of Exchange Governor, Who Says It is Not a Function of the Stock Exchange.

CAN'T GO BEHIND CHARTERS

These Are Granted by the States, Which Should Require Complete Details of Incorporators.

The admission of Frederick Lewisohn before the Pujo committee that in the case of securities listed on the Stock Exchange the public should be informed as to what proportion of the issue represented profits and commissions of promoters and what proportion represented the real selling price the vendor received for his properties has caused considerable discussion of this question in the financial district. It was brought out at the examination that in England a company has to lodge with the public authorities all the contracts of bankers, brokers, and intermediaries, showing every profit, from the original seller down to the banker who issued the stock.

Several of the Governors of the Stock Exchange were asked yesterday if they did not think all these facts should be spread before the public in connection with the listing of a stock.

"I believe the public is entitled to such information," said one of them, "although I do not think it so important as it has been made to appear. It is not in any case the function of the Stock Exchange to require corporations to make these things public. Most of the large industrial corporations are organized under the laws of New Jersey, Gov. Wilson's State. The State of New Jersey is the proper authority, in such cases, to require the disclosure of the profits of the promoters of a new company. In England the law requiring such publicity is not directed to the Stock Exchange, but relates to the incorporation of companies. It is the Government that exacts the information, and it is with the Government officials that it is filed. In the same way it would be proper for the State of New Jersey to make similar requirements.

"So far as we are concerned, the situation is this: When a company applies for the listing of its stock it presents several copies of its incorporation papers, showing that every legal requirement has been complied with, and that the charter has been granted by the State. It is not our business to go back and require something the State does not require.

"You must remember that the people who buy these securities are not farmers and working men, who rush into the market on the strength of the statements furnished by the company and published in our listing papers. They are bought by persons who know something about the flotation of new companies, and who have an opportunity to talk with their brokers about the property before they go into it. Everybody knows that the promoters of a company make something out of it, and they are entitled to, although it must be admitted that in some cases the profits are excessive."

"In the absence of such a Government requirement, don't you think it would be well for the Stock Exchange to insist on the information being furnished?" was asked.

"No, I don't think it is any of our business, and I think the company would have a right to object to our making requirements that are not made by the State in which it is organized. Of course, we could refuse to list the stocks without the information, but we are already being criticised for taking it to ourselves to say what stocks shall be listed and what stocks shall not. This power is one of the things complained of by the Pujo Committee, so that we are being blamed from both directions."

Another of the Governors said he was decidedly in favor of a Government requirement that the profits of the organizers be stated, but he agreed that it was not the function of the Exchange to demand these facts.

"The facts concerning these profits," he said, "do not really concern the Stock Exchange or the investor. With the exception of mining shares, we do not list a stock until the company has been in existence at least a year, and we require a statement showing its earnings during that time. The value of the stock depends on those earnings, and not on the profits that may have been made out of its organization before it began operation. We are under no obligation to publish any statement of a company's affairs, but we do so for the information and protection of the public, and now we are criticised because we don't do more. That is the usual result of being compelled to do something that the Government ought to do."

The listing of California Petroleum, in connection with which Mr. Lewisohn was questioned, was the most recent case of the spectacular entry of a new stock to the list, and the circumstances were much criticised at the time. The Governors, at a special meeting on Oct. 4, ordered the stock listed, and trading began the next day, which happened to be Saturday. Owing to some changes in the listing papers at the last moment, the copies usually furnished to the press on the day the Governors act were not printed for several days, so that the information they contained was not available when trading began.

In the short Saturday session "California Pete," as it was dubbed, threw United States Steel, Reading, and Union Pacific into the shade as market leaders. Sales of common stock were 54,800 shares out of a total listed of 90,729. Preferred shares sold totaled 8,000. On this day the common opened at 66, advanced to 72½, and closed at 70¾. The preferred opened at 94¼, sold up to 95¼, and closed at 95. The common stock has never sold as high since, but the preferred went up to 95½ the following Monday.

The furious activity with which the trading began continued in somewhat diminished volume on succeeding days. The total shares dealt in up to yesterday's close was 679,170 common and 54,075 preferred. Sales of common, therefore, have been more than seven times the entire issue. A new low record for the common was made Wednesday when it reached 49¼, more than 23 points below the opening day. The preferred has been down to 84¼ and sold Wednesday at 85¼.

Mr. Lewisohn's testimony furnished the Stock Exchange with the first information it has had as to the profits that went to the promoters. He said the profits were about $1,100,000 in cash and $5,000,000 of common stock, which was sold at 70, netting $3,500,000, or a total of $4,600,000. The investment made by the syndicate amounted to $10,000,000.

The listing papers showed merely the price at which the company acquired the property from the syndicate and not the price at which the syndicate got it from the owners. Balance sheets of the constituent companies, however, were given, which showed the earnings in the year before. As oil stocks are regarded as mining stocks, it was not necessary, under the rule, to wait for a year's operation of the new company before listing it.

The proposed issuance of a defensive statement by the Stock Exchange in answer to some of the criticisms brought out at the investigation in Washington is now in the hands of the Law Committee, which will report to another meeting of the Governors in a few days. Some of the Governors are not in favor of making such a statement, on the ground that the proper time for the Exchange to present its side of the case is when hearings are held on such bills as the Pujo Committee may recommend to Congress.

HIGHER STREET CAR WAGES.

Philadelphia Traction Company Announces a New Year's Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to-day announced another increase in wages for its 7,000 motormen and conductors. It will become effective on Jan. 1.

Those who have been in the service more than five years will receive 27 cents an hour, an increase of 2 cents an hour above their present wages. New men will receive 22½ cents instead of 22 cents, and the wages of those who have been in the service from one to four years will be raised in proportion.

STIMSON AGAINST PIER BILL.

Expects Early Report from Board Now Considering Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—After careful consideration of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Sulzer of New York for the extension of the piers on th North River front in New York from Thirtieth Street to the Battery, and consultation with the Chief of Engineers and the members of the New Yark Harbor Board, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, has gone on record against the project as being opposed to the policy of the Government in harbor improvements. In a letter addressed to Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, Mr. Stimson said the introduction of the bill produced a condition similar to that of Congress interfering and legislating to settle the controversy as t saw fit when the case was being argued and adjudicated in court. Headmitted that Congress had the power to authorize any kind of solution of the water front problew in New York Harbor, but he held that it never had used that power in similar circumstances.

Secretary Stimson's letter to Chairman Adamson was written in response to a request for his opinion of the Sulzzer bill.

"The bill in question," Secretary Stimson wrote, "proposes to take a matter which is peculiarly appropriate for scientific and judicial determination away from the proper tribunal which under existing law is now engaged in considering the same, and to arbitrarily fix the pier head line by a statutory enactment.

"This would be a violation of the established policy of the United States throughout the entire area of its navigable waters. That policy contemplates that the pier head line should be fixed by an impartial board of engineers with reference to the commercial interests of the entire Nation, and not to those of any single locality alone, and to do so only after full and deliberate consideration of all of the questions involved.

"The passage of the proposed bill would violate this National policy and would prevent such a deliberate, scientific and judicial decision, and I therefore recommend against its passage."

The extension of the line on the Lower Hudson, Mr. Stimson explained, was in the jurisdiction of the New York Harbor Line Board, acting subject to the approval of the Secretary and the Chief of Engineers of the army. He added:

"The precise question of the advance of the present pier head line on the Hudson River in the Port of New York is now under consideration by that board, which has been and is holding public hearings thereon, and is considering the intricate questions involved in co-operation with State Commissions appointed by the State of New York and the State of New Jersey. There is no reasonable doubt that its decision will be rendered in the near future."

The bill would provide for an advance of the line from the Battery to West Thirtieth Street, the extension varying from 100 to 260 feet.

A copy of the Secretary's letter was shown to Governor-elect Sulzer at a dinner given by the City Club in his honor last night. He made this statement:

"Of course, Secretary Stimson does not like my bill. The bill was introduced at the request of the merchants of New York and the public officials of the city merely because Secretary Stimson already had refused to grant the relief demanded. But Congress will not refuse; it will grant the relief. New York must have those piers or lost her commercial supremacy."

FAVOR MARGINAL RAILWAY.

Terminal Committee Wants Tomkins Authorized to Adopt Plan.

The Committee on Terminal Improvements of the Board of Estimate recommended yesterday that authority be given to Commissioner Tomkins of the Dock Department to adopt the plans for Brooklyn terminal facilities and equipment as modified by the committee. The committee modified the plan after it had been submitted by the Dock Commissioner. The plan is subject to still further modifications as to details.

The city is not committed to any immediate expenditure of money under the arrangement. In the long run, however, something like $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 will have to be spent. The plan provides for the building of a marginal railway by which the trunk railways running into New York will be benefited, but it is still a mooted question whether the Bush Terminal Company and the New York Dock Company shall operate the terminal plant by private management under supervision by the city.

"The city should proceed to vest title in the property required for the terminal just as soon as the Appellate Division releases the dock bonds," said President John Purroy Mitchel. "Representatives of the trunk line railroads are now formulating a plan for the operation of the terminal road, and if this plan is satisfactory we shall proceed to acquire the property as early as possible. The cost of establishing the terminal will depend on the terms that the city will be able to make with the Bush and New York Dock people and what the easements will cost."

ARGENTINA BUYS MUCH.

Our Best Customer for Agricultural Machinery—Rush of Immigrants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Argentine Republic is now the largest purchaser from the United States of agricultural machinery and wooden furniture, according to Consular reports received at the State Department. Argentina is also this country's third largest customer for wire, and the sixth largest for boots and shoes.

Exports of clothing and wearing apparel and of jewelry to Argentina quadrupled in the past year. A gain of more than one-half is noted in many widely diversified articles.

Equaling and perhaps exceeding the wild rush of immigration to America a quarter of a century ago is the tremendous flood of Europeans now pouring into the Argentine Republic to develop its vast sources. Figures received at the State Department and just made public show that in ten days, from Nov. 1 to 10 last, no less than 17,530 European immigrants landed in the Southern republic, of whom 80 per cent. were Italians and Spaniards.

AN OLD SUIT UP AGAIN.

Twenty-six Justices Have Considered Action Over Stone Order.

Some ten years ago Joseph Hendler, owner of a Pennsylvania stone quarry, received an order from the D. E. Culver Company to ship a lot of stone for a bridge to be built across the Hudson. The bridge has no tbeen built, and the quarryman has been trying since Nov. 22, 1899, to collect $84,400 due on the order.

The suit has been before twenty-six Justices of the Supreme Court, including Justice Amend, before whom it was revived yesterday. Of these, Justices Bookstaver, Truax, Barrett, Andrews, and Beekman are now dead, several others have quit the bench, two, Scott and Clarke, are in the Appellate Division, and another, O'Gorman, has been elected to the United States Senate.

According to the complaint, the suit is to compel the Culver Company to live up to an alleged agreement to accept from Hendler 450,000 cubic yards of stone from Hendler's quarries in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, at a price of $2 a cubic yard. The complaint further states that the stone for the bridge was to be a "monument" to the quality of the product of the Hendler quarries. Adjournment after adjournment had been granted by twenty-five Justices.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There is a good business being done in the local handkerchief trade. Goods are wanted for the holidays, and most of the orders are accompanied with requests that they be sent by express.

Owing to the increased cost of lumber, hardware, and other materials used in the construction of furniture, prices for 1913 are expected to be advanced when the new season opens.

There has been very little change in the dress silk and ribbon situation of late. Both markets are generally quiet, with little activity looked for until after the first of the year.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

TIE SILKMAKERS HAPPY.

Increased Call for Cut Silk Neckwear Helping Them.

The turn of men's fashions toward cut silk neckwear after a considerable period of more or less inactivity is proving gratifying to makers of tie silks, according to E. J. Ross of the E. J. Ross Manufacturing Company.

"The holiday season for this end of the trade has been over for some little time," said Mr. Ross yesterday, "and for us it has proved to be considerably better than that of last year. Fall lines will be put in work next month.

"Present indications point to an excellent call for fancies in large shapes and large designs for the Fall season, but plain fabrics will by no means be disregarded. Plain color assortments offered range from 16 to 22 shades, and the average selection from this number by customers ranges from 9 to 12. At the moment it looks as if the best attention will be given to browns, blues, garnets, pearl, gray, purple, lavender, and, to some extent, greens."

RAW SILK MARTS QUIET.

Decline of 20 Yen at Yokohama Makes Buyers Wary.

A decline of 20 yen a picul at Yokohama featured the raw silk situation in the last week. While some business was attracted there by the decline, the market was generally quiet, and holders seemed anxious to realize. Shipments of the week totaled 1,500 bales, of which 600 came to the United States. The Canton market was steady, with improved buying for American account, and sales for the week aggregated 600 bales. The seventh crop was reported small, being less than 2,000 bales. Shanghai was quiet, but steady. The rising exchange continued to increase the lay down cost in that market.

The situation at Milan showed little change, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., 95 Madison Avenue. The best call there was for the coarse sizes for prompt delivery. Local business was light pending the settling of the Japanese market, though there was a good call in evidence for silks available for immediate delivery.

COTTON CONVERTERS UNITE.

Form Association to Consider Tariff and to Promote Welfare of the Trade.

The cotton goods converters of New York City have combined to obtain legislation advantageous to the development of the trade, promote friendly intercourse between the members and other allied trades, obtain better labor, and improve in all ways the condition of the industry. Some hundred concerns are represented in the association, and the aggregate capital of the members runs into millions.

The officers of the organization, which will be known as the Cotton Goods Converters' Association, are President, Frank I. Worrall of Fred. Butterfield & Co.; Vice President, Charles L. Bernheimer of the Bear Mills; Treasurer, Sol Friedman of Sol Friedman & Co.; Secretary, William I. Spiegelberg of L. Spiegelberg & Sons.

The association will devote special attention to the tariff question. Julius Henry Cohen has been retained to draft suggestions embracing the views of the converters for presentation before the Ways and Means Committee at an early date.

FURNITURE BUYING LIGHT.

Little Doing Now, but Much Activity Expected Next Month.

The local furniture trade is quiet just now so far as actual buying is concerned, but manufacturers are generally busy with orders that are still unfilled. Factories are working hard to take care of these orders, and at the same time make up the sample pieces for the new season. Considerable activity is looked for about the middle of next month, when the local market opens for the new year. Visiting buyers are expected then in large numbers from all over the country, and the outlook for a good volume of orders is bright. Collections are reported good in general, and the trade seems well satisfied with present conditions. Some cancellations are being received, but this is usually expected at this time of the year when retailers are cleaning up their stocks. Manufacturers are still far behind on deliveries.

Statistics gathered at the New York Furniture Exposition last July show that 2,194 buyers representing 1,802 stores throughout the country visited the local market at that time, and a large attendance is expected next month.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hand-Made Pictures on Cotton Screens Do Not Make Them Paintings.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by the Asiatic Import Company, on cotton screens bearing painted scenes, assessed under the Tariff act of 1909 at 45 per cent ad valorem as manufactures of cotton. They were claimed dutiable at 15 per cent. under Paragraph 470, as "paintings in oil or water colors." Judge Cooper decided.

The S. S. Pierce Company gained lower duty on cylindrical paper cups filled with stearin and a wick. The firm asked duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem on unenumerated manufactured articles.

Protests sustained were by William Dixon, on walrus leather; Marky & Hamascher Company, and William Gay, lithographic roller leather; the W. H. Horstmann Company, buff leather; Langfeld Brothers & Co., grain leather, and F. L. Kraemer & Co., bridle leather. Protests overruled were by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, calf skins; R. F. Downing & Co., P. Waldheimm, and others, dressed upper leather, and A. J. Worsdell & Co., grain leather.

The Board decided that raspberry juice boiled with water was dutiable as assessed at 70 cents a gallon as a "fruit juice or syrup," under Paragraph 310. Claims for lower duty were made by the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, Park & Tilford, and others.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Edward Kolbert Company, cloaks and suits, will move early in January to 25 West Thirty-first Street, where the tenth loft will be occupied. The company is now located at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street. The Jacob Hertz Company, furs, now located at 35 East Twentieth Street, will occupy the sixth loft in the same building about Jan. 15.

Joseph A. Morris & Co., Inc., costumes and dresses, now at 71 Fifth Avenue, will be located at 112 Madison Avenue, at Thirtieth Street, after Jan. 1. The seventh and eighth floors there have been engaged.

Gottlieb Brothers, furriers, 22 West Twenty-seventh Street, are negotiating for the lease of two additional floors in the building in which they are now located.

Sales of raw silk at Yokohama in the last week amounted to 3,000 bales, leaving stocks at 20,000 bales. Of this, 18,000 bales were filatures and 2,000 re-reels.

A luncheon will be held to-day at the restaurant of Charles Lena, under the auspices of the Silk Association of America, at which the principal speakers will be John H. Fahey, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Frederick Bode, President of Gage Brothers, Chicago, and a Director of the Chamber. The advantages of the National body will be the main subject of the addresses. The committee in charge of the luncheon is made up of Jerome C. Reade, Charles Cheney, William Skinner, H. Schniewind, Jr., Sydney Blumenthal, H. J. Soria, and Thomas F. Vietor.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Plans are said to be about ready for the new Immigrants' Hotel which the Government is to erect at Montevideo, Uruguay. The building will be of sufficient size to accommodate several hundred immigrants. The plans have been prepared by the official architect and tenders are to be called for. It is estimated that the building will cost about 300,000 pesos ($310,200) United States currency.

Exports of tea from Java for the first six months of 1912 amounted to 60,978,105 pounds, of which 47,096 pounds were shipped to the United States.

An American firm, the Union Sulphur Company of New York, which controls Louisiana sulphur mines, has lately been negotiating with the Rotterdam city authorities with a view to renting a suitable tract of ground having access to one of the harbors, upon which to erect a sulphur mill and other buildings. The city has offered a tract of land 330 by 420 feet, with dock facilities on the Maas Haven, (Harbor,) for which an annual rental of $4,200 is asked.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

E. WESLEY PRESTON, trader and salesman, of 200 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $4,905 and assets unknown. He was Western agent for Burr Brothers, Incorporated, when that concern was put out of business by the Government. Among the creditors are Edward B. H. Meyers, $1,409; J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., $500, and Lon Jones of Louisville, Ky., $1,504.

NATHAN HORWITZ.—A petition has been filed against Nathan Horwitz, manufacturer of cloth shells for fur coats, 35 and 37 East Tenth Street, by these creditors: R. Goldklong, $800; L. Perez, $100, and J. Abrahams, $25. Judge Holt appointed Ezra P. Prentice receiver, with a bond of $500. The liabilities are $25,000 and the assets $10,000.

MICHAEL J. LEVINSON.—A petition has been filed against Michael J. Levinson, doing business as M. J. Levinson & Co., manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 15 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: Brill Abrams Company, $560; Max Feist, $52, and Sunshine Pressing Appliance Company, $5. The liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000. Judge Holt appointed Walter W. Irwin receiver; bond, $500.

ZUCKER & GOLDBERG.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Zucker and Isaac Goldberg, who compose the firm of Zucker & Goldberg, manufacturers of paper boxes, 80 Bowery, by these creditors: John T. Boyle Company, $392; Louis Jacobs, $206, and John Boyle, $47.

GOLD & BERLINER.—A petition has been filed against Jacob Gold and Nathan Berliner, who compose the firm of Gold & Berliner, manufacturers of paper boxes, 193 Canal Street, by these creditors: Samuel Schnitzer, $70; Henry Newman, $250, and Samuel Rosen, $200. The liabilities are $1,500 and assets $400.

WORTHMORE WAIST COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against Samuel H. Langsam and Charles Giamanco, doing business as the Worthmore Waist Company, at 128 East Sixteenth Street, by these creditors: Israel Lacov, $600; Pietro De Cecco, $107, and Aaron Rosin, $31. The liabilities are $4,500 and assets $1,000.

LEONARD UNGER, lodging house keeper at 405 to 409 West Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $4,885 and no assets. Edna Unger is a creditor for $2,500.

DAVIDSON, DAVID.—Judge Holt has granted a motion to deny a discharge to David Davidson, tailor, of 109 East 125th Street, against whom a petition was filed on June 13, 1911, on the report of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, that Davidson had concealed $900 from his creditors. The liabilities were $14,987 and assets $436.

ALONZO B. PANDOZ COMPANY.—Schedules of the Alonzo B. Pandoz Company, cigar manufacturers, 173 East Eighty-seventh Street, show liabilities $20,292 and assets $22,452. Among the creditors are the Twenty-third Ward Bank, $8,000; Security Bank, $1,000; Sarah Schneider, $4,032, and Hill Schneider, $1,002.

POTTICK & GOLDWIN.—Schedules of Pottick & Goldwin, waists and dresses, 87 West Nineteenth Street, show liabilities $3,728 and assets unknown.

Trenton Foundry and Machine Company Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court here to-day by the Trenton Foundry and Machine Company. The liabilities are given as $66,366.96, while the assets are put at only $14,176.89. There are about 200 unsecured creditors, with claims ranging from 50 cents to $4,000.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments, entered for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Buschen, Herman—H. L. Rokohl, $247.
Blum, Jacob—S. Blum, $2,490.
Bishop, Abigail H.—R. W. Tate, $906.
Bercovitz, Philip, and David Horowitz—R. Fish, $119.
Cantey, Hamilton B.—E. Rawlett, $662.
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—F. A. McCoy, $1,546.
Clarke, John T.—R. E. Brown, $1,361.
Cahn, Abraham—N. Zussman, $195.
Conforti, Nicholas—E. Felice, $109.
Duncan, Henry S.—J. Nugent et al., $239.
Davis, Lewis K.—Dubois Mfg. Co., $246.
Evans, Georgia—Maison, Bernard, $268.
Fisher, Lillie, and Frederick Hechter—People, &c., $500.
Forrester, James—Guarantee Trust Co., $195.
Elias, M. Angelo—H. Hirsch, $155.
Fleming, George B.—W. Shipway, $661.
Frey, Joseph—A. Weiser, $251.
Goldberg, Wolf—R. Mintz, $230.
Garfein, Raphael—A. J. Zeeman, $154.
Grieve, Louis H.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $151.
Friedman, Isidor—M. S. I. Brill, $184.
Goetz, Frederick, and Margery or Margary Howard—M. Eschwege et al., $524.
Hirsch, Ludwig—E. H. Vines, $169.
Hooker, Edw. D.—Ludowici Coladen Co., $400.
Haff, B. Robert W.—W. A. Pecter, $6,585.
Hallman, Herman—A. Hellwege, $219.
Hynd, Robert and William, (not summoned)—Collins, Levery & Co., $514.
Hiland, William J.—M. Cohen, $390.
Henderson, William, and William Henderson, Inc.—Harlem River Lumber Woodworking Co., $830.
Hall, Clarance M.—S. E. & M. E. Bernheimer, Inc., $240.
Keaus, Adolph—W. J. Rosenberg Co., $188.
Hallock, Sanford, Jr., and Julius—G. A. Zabriske, $2,386.
Harrison, Walter A.—S. W. Shipway, $400.
Keneely, Charles—Hentschel, $227.
Kraus, Adolph—W. J. Rosenberg Co., $188.
Kerrigan, Peter—W. Belinger, $292.
Keaus, August—Blue & Queriple Co., Inc., $133.
Liebers, Murray—S. Fishman, $157.
Lesch, Flora—M. Neumann, $154.
Linnonberg, Benjamin—M. Pfeiffer et al., $119.
Langley, Edw. G.—S. W. Shipway, $184.
Lee, George D.—M. Huhn et al., $205.
Macioce, Frank—J. Katz, $795.
McKenna, Mary—New York Telephone Co., costs, $108.
McGee, Wallace L.—Northern Bank of New York, $152.
O'Reilly, George—J. F. Maher, $359.
O'Brien, Stephen—Barclay Realty Co., $480.
Provansky, Max J.—J. Tadini, $105.
Pateracki, Leo S. J., or Leo Frank—M. Patterson, $248.
Reichenbach, Louis, Emil, and Louis, Jr.—H. Kottler, costs, $109.
Rousseau, William—B. Dinowitz, $119.
Ringelstein, Charles, Charles, Jr., and Louise—First National Bank of Mount Vernon, costs, $258.
Rosemeier, Harry A.—Mitchell Motor Co. of New York, $219.
Rochelle, Ella—E. McGregor, $284.
Sheedy, Michael R.—R. W. Goelet, $652.
Sears, J. Howes—President, &c., of Manhattan Co. et al., $480.
Stoff, Morris—G. C. Greenberg et al., $584.
Seidenberg, Cacilie—J. Gross, $168.
Sachers, Ralph J.—First National Bank of Yonkers, N. Y., $625.
Sinkowitz, Israel—H. Lemkin, $407.
Stanley, Alfred T.—R. Buggelin, $1,808.
Stirrup, Frank A.—H. Schopp, $3,127.
Schell, Augustus F.—D. B. Heine, $139.
Silverman, Carl—S. Greenberg et al., $794.
Sickels, Francis—G. A. Hoffman, $128.
Scharnberger, Gustave—Northampton Portland Cement Co., $529.
Stager, Abraham—N. Lubitz, $149.
Stager, Abraham—N. Lubitz, $123.
Stancheff, S. S.—M. A. Mokarzel, $392.
Sloane, William J.—Mason Seaman Transportation Co., $846.
Schwarz, Gustave—R. Waldron, $146.
Strack, Otto—J. Oakley, $5,143.
Spicciati, Antonio—Seminole Distilling and Distributing Co., $268.
Schaeffler, Frank C.—German Exchange Bank, $660.
Tyrrell, Margaret J.—S. A. Thurber, $1,557.
Vogel, Anna—Francis X. Keil Co., $115.
Unterweiser, Isidor—J. J. Reisler, $304.
Williams, John T.—780 Madison Avenue Co., $1,589.
Weinberger, Morris—M. Kaempfer & Sons, $234.
Walsh, Beatrice—People, &c., $1,000.
Walsh, Elmer J.—E. Aurada, $191.
White, Harry B.—D. L. Gluck, $210.
Zaccaro, Anna, and Mary C. Setaro—M. Boniorno, $119.
Zatz, Nathan—M. Adler, $117.
Ziegfeld, Florence, Jr.—G. Polgary, $180.
La Magnita Cigar Co. and Harry E. Rothschild—Cosmopolitan Bank, $2,442.
Maier-Usoskin Co.—Parker Process Co., $119.
McCoy Co., Henry J.—Dobble Foundry and Machine Co., $239.
Kwench-A-Thirst Products Co.—Ruthrauff & Ryan, $154.
McCoy Co., Henry J.—S. H. Johnson et al., $130.
New York Veal and Mutton Co.—E. Gunther, $10,134.
Empire Graphite Co.—J. Hymes, $214.
Metropolitan Trust Co., administrator—Montgomery Bank and Trust Co., $5,730.
Sommer & Patterson Co.—M. Kulesky, $277.
Colonial Column Mfg. Co. and Charles V. D. Peck—A. W. Stanley, $157.
Davis Confectionery Co. and John F. Davis—Kulenkampff & Co., $375.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Velisarios, Vasilos, and James Stamatoplas—M. G. Kepper, Dec. 24, 1911, $505.
Levine, Rosie—City of New York, June 24, 1912, (vacated,) $107.
White, Mariam G.—M. Tecla & Co., Dec. 18, 1912, $4,938.
Friedlander, Meyer—J. Fleischhauer, April 5, 1911, $133.
Grening, Maria A.—James M. Shaw & Co., March 7, 1912, $256.
New York Steam Co.—Donegan & Swift, Inc., Jan. 25, 1912, $2,145.
Same—same, Dec. 5, 1912, $129.
O'Farrell, Mary E.—Empire State Surety Co., Dec. 27, 1910, $283.
Polla, William C.—M. H. Grossman et al., Oct. 22, 1912, $172.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—T. Weiss, Nov. 27, 1912, $591.
John Pierce Co.—P. H. Blight, Feb. 15, 1912, $5,958.
Kraus, Julius C.—M. H. Oppenheim, Dec. 28, 1911, $209.
McKeon, Margaret—Dimock & Fink Co., June 23, 1911, $1,713.
Miller, Tobias—S. Guasti et al., April 16, 1895, $1,085.
Ruppel, Wilhelmina—C. Anderson, Dec. 17, 1912, $103.
Schwartz, David—H. Neustein, Dec. 14, 1912, $144.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

446.—The United States, appellant, v. the Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.—Motion as to form of mandate submitted by Attorney General.

108.—John E. C. Robinson et al., appellants, v. John E. Lundrigan.—Death of appellant suggested and appearance of Hedwig Robinson as a party appellant filed and entered.

110.—Seaboard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, v. Gustave Monteleone.—Dismissed.

114.—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, plaintiff in error, v. Michael Kiley.—Dismissed.

116.—The people of Porto Rico, appellant, v. Pierre Emanuel, Baron De Laurens d'Oiselay.—Passed.

103.—Pittsburgh Steel Company, plaintiff in error, v. Baltimore Equitable Society.—Argument concluded.

104.—The Marshall Dental Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, v. the State of Iowa.—Argued.

105.—Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, v. Henderson Elevator Company.—Argued.

108.—Hedwig Robinson et al., appellants, v. John E. Lundrigan.—Arguments commenced for appellants.

The day call for Friday, Dec. 20, will be as follows: Numbers 108, 109, 112, (and 113,) 115, 117, 119, (and 120,) 121, 122, 123, (and 124,) and 126.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 113—Loraine Development Company v. General Electric Company. 115—J H Sullivan Co v. Wingerath. 117—Hurd v. James Goold Co. 118—Cowen v. Price. 119—Elbs v. Rochester Egg Carrier Co. 121—Brown v. Greenfield Cong Socy. 175—Am Mfg Co v. Maslanka. 109—Aubrey Sisters v. Creme de Mohr Co. 122—In re Monarch Corp. 123—In re Tug Charles B. Sandford.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Admiralty. 84—Packard v. Tug Chas A Fox. 99—Shamrock Tow Co v. Tug Industry. 121—Howard v. City of N Y. 17—Gallagher v. Tug Lizzie D. 18—Morrell v. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Case on. Locker v. Am Tob Co. No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Coxe, J. Motion calendar. 1—Sadler v. Boston & Bolivia Rubber Co. 2—In re R G Packard Co. 3—Gillette Safety Razor Co v. Weinstein. 4—Same v. Needdy. 5—U S v. K G Mfg Co. 6—El Palmar Rubber Est v. Tailor. 7—Ball v. Imp Prop Holding Co. 8—A R Mosler & Co v. N Y Sporting Goods Co. 9—Whikin v. Knick Ice Co. 10—Giviadys S S Co v. Gans S S Co. 11—In re Galati. 12, 13—Bowers v. Strong. 14—Barren Island Realty Co v. Martin & White Co. 15—United Fruit Co v. Atlantic Fruit & S S Co. 16—Societe v. Stillman. 17—Grossman v. Eagle Co. 18—Niver v. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 19—Shamrock Towing Co v. Canalboat John H Neville. 20—O'Neill v. Fox. 21—Boston Ins Co v. Steamtug Bean. 22—U S v. Sielcken. 23—Irvine v. Putnam. 24—Vermeule v. Reilly. 25—Collier v. Imp Film Co. 26—Cofforr v. Van Deusen. 27—Nat Elec Signaling Co v. Telefunken W T Co. 28—Burke v. Ocean S S Co. 29—Myers v. Dairy Products Co. 30—In re Robt M Moore. 31—Am Hay Co v. Dry Dock, E Bway, &c, R. R. 32—Bruce v. C, H & Dayton Ry. 33—Andtonik v. Coward. 34—Barnes v. Trees. 35—Dick v. Fuller. 36—In re Feldheim. 37—Reid v. Fargo. 38—In re Beasley Shipping Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: 355—Midwood Park Company vs. Baker. 356—Worth vs. Moore Blind Stitch Company. 532—People v. Clemente.

Upon adjournment to-morrow the court will go into recess until Dec. 31. On that day it will hand down decisions in such cases as Judges Haight and Vann, who retire with the calendar year, sat.

The court will resume sittings for the hearing on arguments on Jan. 6.

New York County.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SUPREME COURT.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Dowling, JJ.—Motions and non-enumerated motions. 30—Stout v. White. 24—In re Johnson. 28—Conklin v. Jarvis. 11—Sellers v. Fox. 35—Remington v. Taylor. 37—Van Boskerck v. McDonogh. 38—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 39—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 41—Matter of Benjamin Steinman v. Eva K. Conlon. 43—Mittedorf v. Milliken. 44—R & S Realty Co v. Hudson Realty Co. 45—Coe v. Champlain Granite Co. 46—Lippman v. Meade. 47—Wacker v. Wacker. 48—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 49—Title Guarantee & Trust Co v. Asbestos Shingle Slate & Sheathing Co. 50—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Keasby & Mattison Co. 51—Southern Cotton Oil Co v. Garrigues. 52—Walsh v. Barrett. 53—Murphy v. Murphy. 54—Mason v. N Y Review Pub Co. 55—Skelly v. Mortimer. 56—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 57—Snyder v. Fisher. 58—Julius Bien Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 59—Prudential Vaudeville Exchange v. Cleveland. 60—Rodenberg v. Warden of Penitentiary. 61—Matter of William O'Connor. 62—Glenn v. Union-Buffalo Mills Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J. Litigated motions. A—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 1—Bankers' Trust Co v. Dietz & Co. 2—Same v. Dietz. 3—Michelin Tire Co v. Ash. 4—Roessle v. Roessle. 5—Matter of City of N Y (Wadsworth Terrace.) 6—Patten v. Payson 7—Glatt v. Glatt. 8—Saurman v. Warren. 9—Timoney v. Lockin. 10—Bauduy v. Mall and Express Co. 11—Orlando v. Bonn. 12—Roth v. Roth. 13—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 14—Matter of Smigel. 15—Stiebel v. Grossberg. 16—Graham Wood Co v. Standard Wood Co. 17—American Taximeter Co v. Krauss. 18—Lang v. Josephi. 19—Falk v. Proctor. 20—Dell' Abate v. Dell' Abate. 21—Weiser v. N Y City Ry Co. 22—Fuller v. Walsh. 23—Moses v. N Y Railways Co. 24—Fritkin v. same. 25—Boyd v. same. 26—Garlick v. same. 27—Grossman v. same. 28—Franc v. same. 29—Quinn v. same. 30—Matter of Mullin. 31—Volck v. Volck. 32—Fabricius v. Wilson. 33—Matter of Holtzer. 34—Pachesky v. Joline. 35—Garlick v. N Y Railways Co. 36—Greenberg v. same. 37—Powell v. Carr. 38—Allinci v. Morrison. 39—Zinsser v. Garvan. 40—Klein v. Klein. 41—Matter of Fernandez. 42—L'Amoreaux v. King. 43—Nathan v. Nathan. 44—Appleton v. City of N Y. 45—Phillips v. McCarthy. 46—American Mtg Co v. Levy. 47—Matter of Munn. 48—Lewis v. City Realty Co. 49—Lytol v. Lytol. 50—Murphy v. Dyer. 51—Matter of People's Surety Co. 52—Slater v. Slater. 53—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 54—U S Trust Co v. Focarile. 55—Edman v. Wolkawisky. 56—Mosler Safe Co v. Guardian Trust Co. 57—Steinman v. Hosier. 58—Johnson v. McAtamney. 59—Reilly v. Leary. 60—People v. Gandolfo. 61—Eisler v. Agugliaro. 62—Stern v. Stern. 63—People ex rel Van Beuren and N Y Billposting Co v. Miller. 64—Matter of Thomas. 65—Byrne v. Walker. 66—Barber Asphalt Pav Co v. City of N Y. 67—Welsing v. Welsing. 68—Roehn v. Roehn. 69—Matter of Degenhardt. 70—Abraham v. Leve. 71—Leve v. Rosenstein. 71½—Jaeger v. Gavron. 72—People v. Tirnan. 73—Crane v. Shonts. 74—Colosuennan v. Mason Helpers' Int Union of America. 75—Kindel Bed Co v. Mathews. 76—Maurice Co v. Hudson Bay Imp Co. 77—Same v. same. 78—Smith v. Wiener. 79—Neukirch v. McHugh. 80—Matter of Northern Bank, &c. 81—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 82—Same v. same. 83—Oliver & Burr v. Casualty of America. 84—Same v. same. 85—Koerner v. Koerner. 86—Gamble & Co v. Int Mercantile Marine Co. 87—Matter of Esseff Knitting Mills. 88—Gutfreund v. Gutfreund. 89—La Grange v. Pokress & Co. 90—Same v. Greenwich Hat Works. 91—U S Trust Co v. Daniel. 92—Hoffmann v. Hoffmann. 93—Menton v. Gerry. 94—Scott v. Ford. 95—Daimler Motor Co v. Daimler Mfg Co. 96—Brown v. Brown. 97—Cirone v. Camardella & Hettesheimer. 98—Freeman v. Freeman. 99—Matter of D'Zulba.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McCall, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrers. 66—Wable-Phillips Co v. Fitzgerald. 73—Crome v. Erie R R. Preferred causes. 597—Comm'l Trust Co v. Schiff. 1454—Paider v. Suchy. 1449—Miller v. Abeloff. 890—Hoffman v. Hoffman. General calendar. 422—Stokes v. Stapes. 273—Bergen v. Pettus. 774—Electro-Silicon v. Glazier. 714—Corson v. Rothenberg. 979—Finrock Iron Works v. Hurwitz. 1111—Kuder v. Hogan. 1138—Joseph v. Joseph. 1168—Burger v. Robinson. 1186—Lusher v. Eysoldt. 1384—Klein v. Klein. 420—Hall v. Handy. 701—Jackson v. Jackson. 155—Klauber v. Abeles. 156—Same v. same. 1466—Federal Terra Cotta Co v. Sternfield Building Co. 1486—Leonard v. Leonard. 1488—Weissbaum v. Weissbaum. 1491—Schwartz v. Guayaquil & Quito Ry Co. 263—Schultz, Jr. v. Schultz. 230—Johnson v. Isaacs. 163—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Colwell. 81—Zarch v. Zarch. 764—Independent, &c, Socy v. Cherora B'nai Sholom. 311—Smith v. Finkelstein. 547—Tofanno v. McOwen. 766—Warner v. Ostrander & Co. 595—Savarese v. Aiello. 1613—Coufal v. Gunby. 1628—Wells v. Culver. 1656—Jawitz v. Wagner. 1657—Moran v. Kleinschmidt. 1661—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 1662—Lyman v. Bush. 1689—Lanza v. Carlo. 1670—Baker v. Redfield & Co. 1698—Palmer v. Palmer. 1699—Lowe v. Gordon. 1706—Central Trust Co of N Y v. Bourne. 1708—Glemby v. Glemby. 1722—Catts v. Levy. 969—Mosapp v. Stevens. 1187—Grady v. Tarbox. 1383—Hester, Inc, v. Sutphin. 1059—Terry v. Thomas. 1438—Anderson v. Warsing. 1121—Egan v. Egan. 874—Comiskey v. Fitzpatrick. 1713—Maxwell v. Cebrelli. 873—American Paper Co v. Weinberg. 978—Skrillow v. Rubinovitz. 980—Burke v. Rubinovitz. 1071—Hutchinson v. Sperry. 1161—May v. Stein. 1429—Bromberg v. Centennial Securities Co. 1611—Charlton v. Frawley. 511—Watson v. Watson. 324—Dumphey v. Kelly. 218—Laitman v. Montgomery. 1359—Rastetter v. Hoeninger. 907—Hallahan v. Hallahan. 40—Spain v. Talcott. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 1611—Charlton v. Frawley. 1137—Ladner v. Levy. 1157—Davidson v. Davidson. 1377—Rafsky v. Smith. 1497—Rotch v. Lorence. 242—McLean v. Gardner. 1173—Wrightsville Hardware Co v. Assets Realization Co. 1616—Irish v. White. 186—Swimer v. Swimer. 1793—Oberndorf v. Farmers' L & T Co. 1156—Lavoie v. United Film Co. 66—Hammerstein v. Mann. 1088—Catalano v. Catalano. 1444—B'klyn Sav Bank v. Schalk. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. 2716—Stenz v. Oberndorf. 2514—Boller v. Williams. 2048—Kunzman v. Pfizer, Jr, Co. 2834—Salagona v. Salagona. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantim. 2775—Whitelaw v. Benford Mfg Co. 2132—Sella v. Auto Register Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Erlanger, J. 906—D'Zinba v. Mann. 1578—Lay v. Cartazo. 1763—Bolt v. Joline. 1770—Moore v. Connecticut Cab Co. 1771—Dreko v. Hinkle Iron Co. 1649—Goldmeer v. Int R T Co. 1390—Cohen v. Alcourt R. Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Gavagan, J. 1770—Dixon v. Hoffman. 1630—Settaducati v. National Fireproofing Co. 563—Collegiate Baptist Church v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettlinger v. same. 1111—Lacongnata v. Reich. 1359—Krooks v. Joline. 1489—Jones v. same. 1727—Veneruso v. Spear & Co. 1728—Fealy v. Hudson S & S Co. 1730—Palmer v. Kolb. 1737—Krakower v. Press Pub Co. 1739—Suchy v. same. 1740—O'Connor v. Footman. 1742, 1743—Heise v. Gignere. 1746—Kraus v. Horton. 1753—Villano v. N Y Times Co. 1757—Harris v. Mason Seaman Transp Co. 1744—Klein v. C I & Bklyn R R. 1752, 1754, 1756—Quinn v. Whitridge. 1227—Daly v. Linch. 1736—Gorvans v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Lehman, J. Case on. O'Keefe v. Gulick and City of N Y. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Ford, J. Case on. Roberts v. J L Eccles Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hendrick, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Pendleton, J. Inquest. 1722—Guarino v. Jackson. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Delany, J. 40½—Sperrazza v. B U El R R. 1450—John Netneth, Inc, v. William W Tracy, Inc. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Newburger, J. 1484—Baler v. B H R R. 1303—Harty v. Ehret, &c. 1589—MacCruden v N Y Transp Co. 1662—Carey v. Am Ice Co. 1677—Kennedy v. Gossett. 1682—Abramovitz v. Durra. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 1673—Schmelzer v. "Huyler's." 1674—Rudovsky v. Brooklyn Union El Co. 1709—Solomon v. Brooklyn Heights R R. 1680—Bauer v. H. Morgenthau Co. 1679—Hill v. A & S Const Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Emerson, J. 989—Loewenthal v. Haines. 410—Anderson v. Ill Surety Co. 592—Sniffen v. Fleischman. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 352½—Anglo-S Am Bank v. Nat City Bk. 1307—Stiles v. Berry. 1376—Milne v. Board of Education. 1390—Aldrich v. N Y & Queens Elec L & P Co. 1395—Sonntag v. Felker. 1399—Blaney v. Loew. 117—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. 1368—Alexander v. Ellis. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Hotchkiss, J. Case on—Suarez v. Johnson. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. Case on—Steers v. Hewlette Bay Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Hubbs, J. Case on—McDonald v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Cohalan, J. Case on. Richards v. Caffin. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. James Williams, Delia H Tone, Clinton E Wilkins, Israel Zelewsky, Meyer Kahn, Mary A Cavanaugh, Helen C Brown, William E Leviness, Stephen McPartland, John H Edelmeyer, Eliza J Smith, Giuseppe Provenzano, Pearl Middler, &c, Morris Levine, Morris Goldstein, David Schneider, Harry Berlit, Eleanor B. Whisten, Ann E. Schneider, John Rundstrom, Luther P Tucker, Matilda Turner, Charles D Price, Charles A Brodil, Charles Faas, Philip J Jetter, Kate Clarke, Joseph W Hans, Diradooran Assadaur, Frank Hankinson, Mary M Carroll, Eugene O'Reilly, James H Ledwith, Frank Flanagan, George Geottel, Mary Redon, Annie T White, James Meehan, Henry Agins, Theodore Lescher, John Hartmann, August Hollinger, Bernhard Klingenstein, Mayer S Bernheimer, Virgina F Hawley, Charles A Brice, Joseph De Bona, Frances Heilpern, Lizzie Donegan, Edgar S Auchincloss, Theodore Eckholt, Sigmund Grabenheimer, Franklin R Wallace, John M Ehni, Francis W Mattlage, John L Allen, Nicola Marino, Jennie M Pardee, Catherine Knoud, James Walsh, Edwin W. Spofford, Julie F H Nevins, Emma Falck, Kate Clark, Mary A Wenk, Mary Schackter, John T Sharkey, Katharina Knab, Addie Woodhouse, Stephen B Smith, John H Rosenbaum, William H Beadleston, William L Schumann, Elizabeth F Noble, Amos R Eno, Mary Spyrik, Joseph L Michaelson, Cornelia H B Rodgers, Frederick Meyer, Katharine Jochmann, Ann Willis, Emilie D Martin, Richard Hickson, Alice O'Brien, Edwin Hawley, Kate L Damon, Oliver Ames, Rosa Vinitz, Joseph H. Snyder: In the estate of Maria Christain, Issue of Fact. Wills for Probate—Ros L Dibble, C Francis Bates, David L Brown, Catherine Curren, Mary J Akin, Mary A Beattie, Gottfried Franke, Mary E Higgins, Samuel Wilkinson, Edward Curtis, Albert Maud, John T Atterbury.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schmuck, J. 1587—Potasky v. Abramson. 886—Sugarman v. Stelling. 1360½—Tepper v. McWilliams. 1584½—Crane v. Andrews. 1590—Carmine v. McAvoy. 4804—Selznick v. B'way-51st & 52d St Co. 4782½—Horgan v. Int R T Co. 4909½—Regg v. Buckley-Newhall Co. 1563—Anderton v. 58th St and 7th Av Co. 855½—Sellitz v. O'Rourke Bros Co. 1060—Hass v. Korlblutt. 4874½—Guberman v. Lemberg. 1289—La Grange v. Pokress. 1591—Smith v. McNally. 1594—Hillers v. Man Centre Co. 1595—Reisberg v. Hagstedt. 1533—Nat India Rubber Co v. Weingarten. 1329—Pierini v. Ullman. 447—Paelstein v. Ginsberg. 738—Kantorsky v. Gaffney. 4587½—Meyer v. De Ross. 1245—Barre v. Margulies. 4887½—Hannah v. G H Morrill Co. 1567—Doherty v. Consol Gas Co. 784—Berman v. Whitridge. 1090—Cunningham v. Renown Paper Box Co. 1278—Burns v. Hennessy. 1239—Duffy & Sons v. Levin. 191—Bytorm v. Gutman. 4474½—Schoenfield v. Gross. 4533½—Chasner v. Blakely. 4536½—Fox v. Fox. 1484—Providential L & I Co v. N. Y., S & W R R. 4635½—Munson v. Stern. 1570—Siegel v. Corvan Co. 1573—Morales v. Int R T Co. 3690½—Black v. Ullman. 1600½—Helm v. Burley. 1602—Moss v. Hammer. 1604—Lippincott v. East River Mill, &c, Co. 1605—Robison v. Spinell. 1606—Hutton v. Imp Warehouse Co. 1607—Ferguson v. Delaware Ins Co. 1608—Same v. Dixie F I Co. 1609—Same v. People's Nat F I Co. 1610—Same v. Aetna Ins Co. 1611—Same v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1612—Mickelberg v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 1613—Friedman v. Newark F I Co. 1614—Same v. Commerce Ins Co. 1615—Ericson v. Gabowitz. 1616½—Bowe v. McBride. 1618—Petringe v. Ketterer Co. 1620, 1621—Hanrahan v. Whitridge. 1622—Goldowitz v. Kupfer. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Smith, J., case on; Part IV., Donnelly, J., case on; Part V., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on; Part VI., La Fetra, J., case on; Part VII., Finelite, J., clear; Part VIII., Delehanty, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Lynch, J. 5087—Stebbins v. Margolies. 5081—Davison v. Guardian S & T Co. 5037—Keller v. Sigler. 4525—Celillo v. Illinois Surety Co. 4684—Nicoletti v. same. 5005—Berkman v. Berkman. 4968—Winship v. Lesser. 5090—Bishop v. Simke. 5028—Winser v. Wightman. 5056—Hays Printing Co v. Sire. 5067—Magilansky v. Kobre. 5075—Rice v. Black. 4923—Weinstein v. Bassuk. 5030—Stoff v. Realty Trust. 5069—Breggenworth v. Senor. 5047—Title G & T Co v. Myers. 4894—Wasserman v. Kinscherf. Case on.

Court Note.

To-day, Friday, Dec. 20, 1912, at 2 P. M., at Supreme Court, First District, Special Term, Justice Bijur will call a calendar to mark causes for trial in the January term, 1913. Except for causes stipulated or moved to terms of 1913, this call is all the causes remaining on the Special Term calendar. No cause noticed for a term previous to November, 1912, was without at least one opportunity for trial. The November and December issues were called Nov. 27, 1912. When these issues were called, counsel selecting a day previous to Dec. 5, 1912, for trial, the causes were reached by Justice Bijur in regular course Dec. 13, 1912. An issue joined Nov. 8, 1912, noticed for the December term, 1912, was tried Dec. 13, 1912, judgment granted the same day. Counsel selecting a day for trial subsequent to Dec. 5, 1912, and the day calendar developing a list of causes averaging in trial two days, the causes marked for trial beyond Dec. 5 are not yet reached on the day calendar. At the close of 1912 beyond 250 more causes will be disposed of than in the year 1911. More causes were added to the calendar in 1912 than in the year 1911. At the opening of the January term, 1911, 1,670 causes were on the calendar. At the opening of the January term, 1912, 1,312 cases were on the calendar. At this date—Dec. 20, 1912—approximately 900 causes remain for the first term of 1913.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Martin v. Gibb—Oliver R Brant.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J. Aspinwall v. Met Holding Co—Benno Lewinson. Prettyman v. D'Asoli—Meyer Auerbach. Bryan v. Decker—Francis S Root. Swan v. Rosenwasser—Alphonse G. Koeble. Larkin v. Callon—John C Hoenninger.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Hollis E Cooley v. George D Coleman—Arthur L Livermore.

CITY COURT—Donnelly, J. Isidore Block v. Legrand S Cholwell—Henry F Rabbe.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Kapper, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Crane, J. This calendar will be called in Part IV., Room 40. 2410—Yonkers G City R R Co v. Jackson Brothers' R Co. 2576—Robbins v. Hill. 1782—Moran v. Moran. 2602—Schneider v. Schneider. 2633—Gold v. Kaplan. 1965—Fauls v. Fauls. 1514—Isaacson v. Isaacson. 2426—Witten v. Witten. 2000—Klein v. Krakower. 2643¼—Minden v. Bashit. 2582—Eagle Savings Loan Co v. Wickens. 2347—Cohen v. Cohen. 2450—Mullins v. Curley. 2864—Albanis v. Albanis. 2848—Silinsky v. Himmelstein & Arker Co. 2259—Meis v. Meis. 1887—Johnson v. Johnson and another. 2882—Journeay v. Tilney. 927—Klein v. Gallin. 2260—Franzese v. Rourke. 2898—Lairo v. Lairo. 2388—Gallery v. Gallery. Highest number reached on the regular call 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Clark, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Marean, J.; Part V., [illegible], J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part [illegible], Van Siclen, J. 5185—Elorriaga v. City of New York. 6004—Wright v. Nassau R R. 6000—[illegible]n v. B H R R. 6142—Gross v. Lidgerwood Mfg Co. 5701—Edelman v. Nassau R R. 6164—Goldberg v. Malzman et al. 6278—Murphy v. Sea Beach Ry Co. 6279—Cavanagh v. same. 6275—Koronkiewicz v. Lorre. 5480—Hamas v. Levine. 7463—Muncie v. Smith. 6225—Duggan v. Hogan & Sons. 6227—Slack v. B H R R. 897—Derchinsky v. Freed. 8790—Clair v. Clair et al. 2118—Muojo v. B H R R. 2210—Mallouk v. Louden. 2929—Stockton v. Roos et al. 3958—Wagner v. Stacom and ano. 4342—Heffran v. Simms. 4561, 4562—Zagarsky v. Walker. 4600—Ward v. Hogan & Sons. 5056—Gordon, Roberts & Co. v. Northern Assurance Co. 5490—Kovalski v. Rogers, Jr. 5551, 5552, 5940—Finkelstein v. Belford. 5562—Grant v. Sherry. 5879—Prosser v. Nassau R R. 6100—De Witt v. Finn et al. 6144—Ducasse & Co v. Rosenweig. 7709—Edison Elec Ill Co v. Gair Co. 8255—McGarry v. N Y Dock Co. 6250—Smith v. Struse et al. 6251—Sony v. Nassau R R. 6252—Miller v. Crowell et al. The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 6, 1913. Highest number reached on regular call, 6279.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Aspinall, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Joralemon St (P S C.) 2—Matter of Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners. 3—Clinton Mortgage Co v. Furman Realty Co et al. 4—Schultze v. Sanborn. 5—Lipschitz v. Zechnowitz et al. 6—Bowery Savings Bank v. Kenick. 7—Thompson v. Thompson. 8—Malone v. McDonell. 9—Dein and another v. Capital K Co. 10—Thompson v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 11—O'Connor v. O'Connor. 12—Graham v. Straus et al. 13—Gerstenhober v. Silver and another. 14—Dankulick v. Armour Fertilizer Works. 15—People ex rel Sparks v. Phillips and another. 16—People ex rel Pleasant Pt Pump Co v. Prendergast. 17—People ex rel Bergoffen v. Board of Education et al. 18—Brown v. Brown. 19—Smith v. Excelsior Brewing Co. 20—Fagan v. Atlantic Coast Line R R Co. 21—Leary v. Leary. 22—Fowler v. Pendleton et al. 23—Hoolihan v. Kiley and another. 24—Iserman v. Hyatt. 25—Raynor v. Raynor, Jr. 26—Cohen v. Friedman. 27—Matter of Buckley, Woodhull & Burns. 28—Mattlage v. Bartels et al. 29—Steen v. Gray and another. 30—Weisbrod, Jr, v. Winslow. 31—Bowdren v. Met Life Ins Co. 32—Faulkner v. Faulkner. 33—Matter of Church Av (Junghans.) 34—Flach v. Benscheid and another. 35—Becker v. Meserole et al. 36—Sonsire v. Sonsire. 37—McCarthy v. Pearce et al. 38—Von Glahn v. Wagner et al. 39—Hamilton Trust Co v. Shevlin and another. 40—Metropolitan Dredging Co v. Howard Estates Dev Co et al. 41—Baldwin v. Baldwin. 42—Snow v. Seagate Assn. 43—Biggs v. Seagate Assn. 44—Kelly v. Kelly. 45—Commerdinger v. Burt and another. 46—Hamilton Trust Co v. Shevlin and another. 47—Ashley v. Heatley. 48—Ashley v. Heatley. 49—Matter of Thatford Av-Osborn St. 50—Matter of Pitkin Av. 51—Kunath et al v. Kunath et al.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Joseph Dawe, Samuel Gottlieb, Louis Kohler, Paul Bevaqua, Giovanni Pirro, James Lombardo, Vincenzo Anaclerio, Salvatore Francavilla, Raffaelo Studa.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Nathan Stimmel, William Farren.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Niemann, J. James Walsh, Salvatore Genaro, Dominick Grassia, Joseph Quinlan, Peter Natolli, Salvatore Meradi, Albert Cash, Mary Haskins, Meyer Ripstein, Toby Sauranto, Howard Roy.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Ottaway, J. 2461—Woods Sons, (inquest,) v. Cusick. 2624—Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co v. Cappadona, (continued.) 2629—Flushing Iron Works v. Peristein. 2407—Cary v. Marin Sigel Realty & Construction Co. and another. 1902½—Wieber v. Supreme Counsel of the Royal Arcanum. 2625—Stowe v. Jamaica Securities. 2626—Mortgage Securities Co of N Y v. Sanborn.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kelby, J. 505—Koerner v. Balteransky. 973—Celmer v. Ostrowski. 1075—Crowley, as administratrix, v. N Y Central & Hudson River R R Co. 1078—Sherlock, as administratrix, v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1068—Frey v. Frank Ibert Brewing Co. Highest number reached on general calendar, 1083. Remainder of calendar passed for the term.

COUNTY COURT—Humphrey, J. Equity causes. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Fava v. Dunton Lodge Realty Co. Blau v. Smith et al.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; C. E. Smith, boys' clothing; 2 Walker; Navarre.
Caro Waist Co., Boston, Mass.; I. Caro, waists; Navarre.
Hub Clothing Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. J. Barber, clothing; Hermitage.
American Clothing Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Silverman, woolens; Herald Square.
Ohio Novelty Hat Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. E. Bright, millinery; Collingwood.
Summerfield, M., Son & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Summerfield, notions; L. Summerfield, notions; York.
McDowell & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Elser, carpets; Victoria.
Meldrum, H. A., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Cronin, silks; J. H. Healy, dress goods, cloths; 1,270 Broadway.
Heller, C. D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. D. Heller, millinery; Pierrepont.
Schwartz, F., & Son, Allentown, Penn.; E. G. Schwartz, woolens; Herald Square.
Halle Brothers Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. D. Boyce, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
Hudson, J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Webber, waists, furs; T. F. Ranck, cloaks, suits; 209 4th Av.
Block Brothers, Kansas City, Mo.; A. G. Block, cloaks, suits; 25 W. 26th; Latham.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. L. Gill, millinery; 115 Worth.
Filenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Anderson, misses' coats; Mr. Speer, misses' coats; Miss Horan, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
Bornstein & Zimmerman, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. Bornstein, manufacturers of cloaks, suits, skirts; Broadway Central.
Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; F. Coleman, black and dress goods; 31 Union Square.
Jacob, A. A., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. M. Stack, millinery; 640 Broadway; Hermitage.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Jones, jobs, dresses; 22 West 22d St.
Milwaukee Apparel Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Isba, ready-to-wear; 7 West 22d St.
Siegel, H., Co., Boston, Mass.; G. I. Latz, cloaks, suits, furs; 6th Av. and 19th St.
Brown, Durrell Co., Boston, Mass.; J. P. Lynch, muslin underwear, waists, wrappers; 19 West 19th St.
Newland Hat Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Barber, hats; Navarre.

SALESMAN.—Experienced New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, thoroughly acquainted, large, medium trade, to represent popular-priced line lingerie dresses, silk waists; state full particulars. M 162 Times.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN on misses' and children's shoes and dresses is open for a proposition. Can sell good merchandise to the best houses in the city and Middle West. Louis Sonn, 523 West 143d St.

We are open for a quantity lot of striped and plain taffetas at a price. Call or phone, Dendosky Bros., 149 Wooster St.

Wanted line of pressed hats, suitable for jobbing and department store trade. T 104 Times.

Chinchilla coats, infants', children's and juniors' sizes, to close out. 'Phone Stuyvesant 2483.

AUCTION SALES.

At peremptory auction sale, stock of high grade

FURS

which excels in quality and style my sale held last Friday, consisting of chinchilla, squirrel, mink, ermine, kid, lynx, leopard, skunk, civet cat, raccoon, natural lynx, real mole, natural blue, black, red, cross, smoked and white fox.

SCARFS AND MUFFS in sets; also an exceptionally fine stock of Persian Lamb, Hudson seal, mole, natural black rat, marmot, nutria, caracul, pony and leopard skin.

¾, 48 and 54 inch COATS ranging in price as high as $600 per garment; also large stock of skunk, ermine, mink, fox, and Persian lamb skins.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, sells to-day, Friday, Dec. 20, at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom, 8 Greene St., near Canal St.

For information telephone 4299 Spring.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of its creditors of OPPENHEIMER, BRUSSELS IMPORTING CO. to HERBERT J. B. WILLIS, says: Please take notice that as assignee of the above-named company by virtue of a deed of assignment dated November 14th, 1912, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the same day, I will offer at public auction the stock of the above-named company, consisting of Imported Jewelry, Novelties, Necklaces, Chains, Matchsafes, &c., on the 30th day of December, 1912, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the premises of the Oppenheimer, Brussels Importing Co., Flatiron Building, New York City, and that the said stock will be sold to the highest bidder or bidders at that time and place.

Dated New York, December 19th, 1912.
Yours, &c.,
HERBERT J. B. WILLIS, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for the Assignee, 55 John Street, New York City.

CONTINUATION SALE.
M. Wormser sells to-day, Friday, Dec. 20th, at 11:30 A. M., by order of National Outlet Co., 393 Broadway, near Walker, 30 visible and other typewriters, 6 billing typewriters, desks, chairs, stands, carbon paper, typewriter ribbons, &c.
Must be removed at once.
Auctioneer's office 393 Broadway.
Telephone 787 Franklin.

Macaroni — 4,700 boxes Italian Macaroni, just arrived, at auction Friday, 20th, at 12 o'clock, at 29 Burling Slip, by Burdett & Dennis.

CITY BANK ANNOUNCES ITS PENSION SYSTEM

Death Benefits and Gratuities with It—Effective at Once as Christmas Present.

RETIREMENT OPTIONAL AT 60

No Assessment of Employes—Directors Authorized to Give Additional Rewards for Merit.

The biggest Christmas present in Wall Street's Christmas stocking this year was made known by the announcement yesterday to the officers and clerical force of the National City Bank that the pension system, death benefits, and gratuities in which the employes of the bank will share, would go into effect at once, without personal contributions. Just what the amount involved in carrying out the obligations of the plan will average annually only an insurance actuary could estimate, but since the bank has about 450 employes the total is bound to be large. One other large National bank and one of the large trust companies which, as told in THE TIMES, are working out pension systems, are not now expected to have them perfected in time for announcement at Christmas, but will probably put them in force about the first of the year.

The National City Bank began to frame a pension plan more than a year ago, and a system of retirement pensions and death benefits was worked out which pleased everybody until an insurance expert discovered that it would entail an obligation running into the millions. As now modified, the death benefit takes the form of a flat payment of two years' salary to the family or dependents of an employe. It is in this respect that the plan differs most radically from that of the First National Bank, which was the first financial institution to undertake to pay pensions and death benefits. The First National's plan, which went into effect in January, 1911, requires subscriptions from employes to the pension fund amounting to 3 per cent. of salary, but pays pensions to widows, or orphans under sixteen, to the amount of half what husband or father would have been entitled to.

The amount of the pensions paid is practically the same in the City Bank's plan as in that of the First National, that is 2 per cent. of salary multiplied by the number of years of service, except that in the former's plan the 2 per cent. is calculated on the average salary for the three years immediately preceding retirement, and in the latter's for two years. Both institutions put a maximum limit of $5,000 a year on the amount of any pension and also limit the proportion of pensions to salary. The City Bank's new pensions will never be allowed to exceed 60 per cent. of the average salary for three years before retirement, and the First National's maximum is 35-fiftieths of the average salary for two years back.

Retirement is optional under the City Bank plan at 60, and compulsory at 65, unless the continued service of the employe is requested by the Board of Directors. With the First National, 65 is the age of retirement, provided the employe has then completed fifteen years of service.

The National City Bank makes this explanation of death benefits:

"The death benefits provided by the plan are payable upon the death of an officer or clerical employe in active service, or of a pensioner on the retired list. An amount equal to two years' salary of such officer or clerical employe is to be paid to his family or dependents. The sum, however, is not to exceed $10,000. Similarly, upon the death of a pensioner twice the amount of the annual pension which he had been receiving is to be paid to his family or dependents."

The National City Bank is the first financial institution to shoulder itself the entire responsibility for pensioning employes. Other plans have involved contributions from employes running from 2½ to 3 per cent. of salary in this country, and as high as 4 to 5 per cent. in foreign banks.

Besides the regular pension under the plan, a novel feature of the City Bank's system is the power resting with the Directors to reward by an additional annual allowance any employe or officer who is considered to have rendered especially valuable service. The City Bank employes have already an endowed club which has some $250,000 permanent funds and maintains a Summer home in the country.

Increases Capital to $2,400,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Company of New York filed a certificate to-day with the Secretary of State, notifying that it had increased its capital stock from $1,200,000 to $2,400,000. All the original capital had been issued.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company have voted to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000 and to increase the surplus from $62,500 to $125,000, owing to heavy recent enlargement in the company's business.

James E. Miller, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, has been elected one of its Vice-Presidents. Mr. Miller will be at the uptown office of the company, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Ernest V. Connolly has resigned as cashier of the Aetna National Bank to take effect on January 15, to accept the Presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Long Island City, which has just been organized.

The Directors of the Fulton Trust Company have declared the forty-first consecutive semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. payable Jan. 2.

Southgate B. Freeman and William Strother Jones, Jr., have been elected members of the Stock Exchange. The seat of Winthrop Smith has been posted for transfer to Howard Butcher, Jr. The last sale was at $55,000.

WALLPAPER OUTLOOK GOOD.

Mail Orders for the Month Better Than Usual.

No change of importance has taken place in the local wallpaper trade during the week. Salesmen representing manufacturers are returning to their home offices for the holidays, having had good trips generally. Early in the new year they will start out again after revising their samples, and manufacturers are expecting good results. Stocks are low in second hands throughout the country, and in the West particularly they are said to be smaller than in several years. General business conditions seem to warrant the belief held by many of the representative wallpaper houses that business will be good in 1913.

Some improvement was noted during the week in certain quarters in the volume of mail orders received. One of the leading manufacturers said yesterday that the business received through the mails this month was better than it had been for a long time. The demand is steadily increasing for goods of the better quality, and the outlook is considered bright.

PRINTCLOTH PRICES STEADY.

Business was decidedly dull in the local printcloth market yesterday, but prices remained unchanged for the most part. The day's quotations follow:

Twenty-seven inch, 56-52s., 3¼c; 27-inch, 56-56s, 3¾c; 27-inch, 64-60s, 23 13-16c; 28-inch, 64-60s, 4c; 28-inch, 64-64s, 4 1-16c; 38½-inch, 60-52s, 4⅝c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5¼c; 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5⅜@5½c; 39-inch, 68-72s, 5⅞c; 39-inch, 72-76s, 6⅜c; 39-inch, 80-80s, 7⅜c; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8½c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6½c; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 7½c; brown drills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@16¼c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13@13½c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, at value, and 6½c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The following were among the companies incorporated to-day:

The Gainey Farm Company, Inc., of White Plains, to develop and operate the Gainey Farm in Westchester, $1,500,000. Robert E. Farley, L. Ward Prince, C. Halsey Mitchell, White Plains.

The Vaughan Car Company, Inc., of Manhattan, automobiles, $1,000,000. Raymond C. Thompson, Julius Kahn, Paul T. Kammerer, Jr., 157 East Forty-sixth Street, New York.

Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., of Millbrook, woolen and cotton fabrics, $1,000,000. P. S. Worrall, Frank I. Worrall, Walter L. Worrall, Ely Avenue, Pelham Manor.

The Grant Food Products Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, $150,000. Frederick J. H. Kracke, Arthur E. Claus, Aron L. Squires, 226 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Oriental Review Publishing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $50,000. Lucien T. Chapman, William H. Hanford, Theodore Hansen, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

The Gillette Company, Inc., of Cortland, clothiers, $50,000. Joseph Bernat, Charles A. Stevens, Frank Davis, 57 Homer Avenue, Cortland.

The Carbondale Sponge Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $50,000. Frank R. Furbish, William T. Gilmour, P. H. Gilmour, 264 Stratford Road, Brooklyn.

M. Langfelder & Son, Inc., of Manhattan, laundry, $30,000. Marie Langfelder, Julius Langfelder, Frederick W. Koppenhoefer, 312 East Ninety-second Street, New York.

The Monarch Feature Film Company, Inc., of Manhattan, motion pictures, $25,000. T. Hayes Hunter, Ernest G. Palmer, Robert L. Noah, 145 West Forty-fifth Street, New York.

The Ventilator Sales Company, Inc., of Manhattan, window ventilators, $10,000. Samuel Brang, Armin H. Mittlemann, Frank Slater, 980 Kelly Street, the Bronx.

The Elmira Builders' Supply Company, Inc., of Elmira, $10,000. Joseph P. Brake, Esther L. Brake, Ruth C. Brake, 206 North Madison Avenue, Watkins.

The S. H. Jones Realty Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000. Stewart H. Jones, Roy C. Whiteman, Louis O. Moody, 2 Rector Street, New York.

The American Bed and Spring Corporation of Buffalo, $10,000. William H. Fleischman, George B. Boyle, Armand E. Sauner, 836 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

The Corrugated Paper Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000. Bernard Rous, Bertha Rous, Jacob C. Goodhart, 1,049 Forest Avenue, New York.

The Arrochar Improvement Company, Inc., of Manhattan, realty, $10,000. A. Lincoln Eglinton, John W. Curtis, Julius Pepper, 1 Liberty Street, New York.

The Tiffany Amusement Corporation of the Bronx, $10,000. Robert E. Godfrey, William Harris, Jr.; Felix Feist, 532 West 111th Street, New York.

The George Taylor Brass and Bronze Works, Inc., of Manhattan, $10,000. George F. Dubuar, Jefferson A. Morand, George Taylor, 97 Cliff Street, New York.

The D. & O. Moving Picture Company, Inc., of Manhattan, $20,000. Louis Frankel, Agnes T. Madden, Richard Ely, Short Hills, N. J.

Georgia Central's $3 Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—At a special meeting to-day the Directors of the Central of Georgia Railway Company declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 a share on the $15,000,000 of preferred stock that was issued on July 1. This is the first dividend on this stock. The Directors also took final steps in approving the general and refunding mortgage which is to secure bonds of $80,000,000. Only $5,000,000 of the bonds will be issued at this time.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The following is the forecast for Friday and Saturday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair Friday and Saturday; light southwest and west winds.

Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi—Fair and somewhat warmer Friday. Saturday fair; light variable winds.

Louisiana—Fair Friday; cooler in northwest portion. Saturday fair; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Friday; colder in north portion. Saturday fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Missouri—Fair and somewhat colder Friday. Saturday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Indiana—Fair Friday, except snow flurries in extreme north portion. Saturday fair; moderate west and northwest winds.

Illinois—Fair in south, cloudy in north portion; colder Friday. Saturday fair; brisk west and northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Local snows Friday. Saturday cloudy; moderate west and northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Local snows Friday and Saturday.

Wisconsin—Local snows and colder Friday. Saturday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Minnesota—Snow flurries and colder Friday. Saturday fair; moderate to brisk northwest winds.

Iowa—Cloudy and colder Friday. Saturday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Friday and Saturday.

South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Fridy; colder in est portions. Saturday fair.

Last Year's Business and Prospect for Next

The New York Times Annual Financial Review

JANUARY 5TH, 1913

Seventeenth Year of Publication

What Will Come When the Panama Canal Opens.
Year's Records of the Stock Exchange.
Bank Transactions.
What Has Finally Happened in the Trust Dissolutions.
The Possibilities and Probabilities of Tariff-Changing.
The Big Movement for Better Farming and Agricultural Credits.
The Real Measure of the Increased Cost of Living.
How American Corporation Stocks Are Held.
Production of the Farms, the Mines, and of the Leading Industries.
Government, State and City Finances.
Europe's Finances by Leading Writers.

ORDER IN ADVANCE

WILL MAKE AUTO PARTS AT THE SHOW

Machine Tools Will Operate During Exhibition—Motor Truck Club Meets.

It has been decided by the Show Committee of the National Automobile Show, which will begin Jan. 11, to transfer the novel exhibit of machine tools which will show the actual manufacture of motor car parts to the second week of the exhibition, and to place it in Madison Square Garden rather than the Grand Central Palace. Special flooring would be required in the uptown building, and for this reason it is believed that the Garden will be more suitable. This exhibit, under the auspices of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association, will contain automobile turret machines, boring, grinding, drilling, and welding machines. Rough castings will be cut down to the finished product. There will be shown in addition a model stock room for the housing of finished and unfinished parts. Some of the exhibitors of parts and accessories will show products made in this minature plant during the exhibition.

***

At the annual meeting of the Motor Truck Club on Wednesday night, the present officers, D. C. Fenner, President, and Emerson Brooks, Vice President, were re-elected, and Ellis L. Howland, Secretary, and Charles E. Stone, Treasurer, already elected to serve during 1913, were reaffirmed. It was voted to change the by-laws so that in future no administration should be elected to succeed itself. It was left to the Board of Managers to finally decide whether the club should be incorporated, but the idea was viewed with favor by the members present. Plans for the breakfast to be held during the truck week of the automobile show were further perfected. This function will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock in the morning, probably at the Automobile Club of America. About two hundred have promised to attend. Men prominent in the motor truck industry will be the speakers.

***

A demonstration of handling gasoline with safety was given at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night by E. W. Marshall, gasoline expert. The lecture with experiments marked the opening of the new term of automobile instruction.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Reacts—Corn and Oats Easier Cotton Steady—Pork Heavier.

The wheat market reacted under local realizing, closing at a little decline. Corn and oats were also easier with less active demand. Provisions were steady. Cotton was very quiet, nearby positions developing decided strength. Coffee was dull, with small net changes.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was dull all day, closing at a small net decline. The cables were disappointing, and there were reports of a pause in the foreign demand. European markets showed some advance, but not in keeping with the recent American firmness. The Argentine reports continued of good weather and excellent advancement of the harvest. Thrashing results are reported excellent. Another surplus estimate was current to-day pointing to an outturn of about 128,000,000 bushels, which is somewhat under the recent estimate received by The Northwestern Miller. The movement of wheat West showed maintained activity. The actual receipts, however, have decreased this week about 100,000 bushels a day, compared with last week. The total shows an increase for four days over a year ago of 3,500,000 bushels, while interior shipments have increased 1,400,000 bushels. Shipments from the seaboard have fallen off compared with the recent volume of movement. The export demand was less active, and total sales were reported of only 120,000 bushels. Well-informed brokers believe that the export business for the past two weeks has been of a much larger volume than indicated from the daily reports. The flour market continues slow, and reports indicate a rather conservative volume of flour business. This is natural. Most dealers have their supplies arranged for until after the new year opens, and after Jan. 1 the new crop conditions will, from week to week, become an increasing factor in the situation. Cash wheat was firm, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.08½ free on board; No. 2 hard Winter, 98¼c; No. 1 Northern Spring, 97¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 98½c.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York—					
December...	..	..	94½	94½	96⅞
May	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	97⅛	1.02⅜
Chicago—					
December...	86	85⅝	85⅝	86	94
May	91¼	90⅝	90⅝	91¼	98⅜
July	88	87⅜	87½	87⅞	93⅝
Minneapolis—					
May	85⅝	85⅛	85⅜	85⅝	1.06
July	87½	87	87⅛	87½	1.06⅜
Winnipeg—					
December...	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	80⅞	94⅝
May	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞	85⅛	98⅝
July	86½	86¼	86¼	86⅝	..

CORN.

The market was less active, with the December showing pressure. Weather conditions were better, and there were predictions of larger receipts. The actual receipts were more than double last week, and in four days have increased 2,300,000 bushels, compared with last year. Interior shipments for the same time have decreased 700,000 bushels. This falling off in shipments at the same time the receipts are increasing tends to check speculative buying. Cash corn is steady at the seaboard, with the export grade quoted at 54⅛c, free on board and cost, insurance, and freight corn was quoted from 60c down to 55c, near by and forward, as to grade.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Corn—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¾	48⅛	48¼	48⅝	63¼
May	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	48⅞	64¼
July	49⅝	49⅜	49½	49⅝	64¼

OATS.

Prices were a little lower and trading was slow. The decline was largely sympathetic with the decline in other grain. Cash oats West were firm, and the interior shipments are nearly taking care of the receipts. Spot oats locally are also firm, with standards 40c; No. 3 white, 39½c; No. 4 white, 38½c; white, clipped, 39½@42c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Oats—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	33	32¼	32⅜	32⅞	46⅞
May	33⅜	33⅛	33¼	33⅝	47⅞
July	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	33½	44⅞

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was less active, prices rallying from the low figures of the preceding few days, with less pressure on the future market. Hogs were firmer and the receipts were much smaller, totaling only 72,000 at the leading points. Packing for the past week was quite large, amounting to 740,000 against 750,000 last year. Since Nov. 1 the total is only 505,000 under a year ago.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Dec.	10.07½	10.00	10.02½	10.02½	....
Jan.	9.90	9.85	9.87½	9.82½	9.17
May	9.92½	9.87½	9.90	9.85	9.40
July	....	....	....	....	9.52
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.75	9.67½	9.70	9.62½	8.80
May	9.75	9.70	9.72½	9.65	8.60
July	....	....	....	....	8.65
Pork—					
Jan.	17.87½	17.75	17.80	17.75	15.57
May	18.12½	18.02½	18.07½	18.00	16.02

COTTON.

The market again fluctuated over an extremely narrow range with the volume of business reduced. Comparative strength of the near position, however, was not overlooked during the quiet session. Support in these months partly reflected the light offerings from the South and the small unsold stocks held in the local market, while it appeared as though the principal spot houses were disposed to give more support to the Winter options than others.

Quotations did not vary much during the day. For the most part, the list was at small gains, although there was sufficient realizing in preparation for this morning's census report on ginning and in the nature of evening-up of contracts over the Christmas holidays to limit the upward movement. Sentiment is more confused than for some time, and it appears as though the South and leading local trade houses are extremely bullish against contrary opinions expressed by Wall Street and some Northern and Western interests.

Liverpool was just about as expected yesterday. The spot sales at that centre were 10,000 bales. Press advices to the effect that an agreement had been reached between Austria and Servia were not ignored, although there are many imbued with the idea that the unsettled financial situation at home and abroad induces spinners in general to pursue a conservative policy. It is admitted that absorption of cotton by trade people has been rapid thus far this season, but the question is being asked as to the extent of the probable purchases during the early part of 1913.

The ginning report to be issued at 10 A. M. to-day will compare with 13,771,000 bales last year and 11,904,000 bales in 1908, in which year the total production was approximately 13,500,000 bales, and when the ginning for the period was 895,000 bales, against 964,000 last season. There has been no abatement in the dispatches from the South telling of very little cotton remaining to be ginned, and therefore it will be difficult to make deductions from to-day's official report.

Obviously, if it is unexpectedly small, the statistics will serve to strengthen the idea that the Government's crop estimate of 13,820,000 bales, exclusive of linters, was a full one. General expectations are for the report to show around 12,500,000 bales, which would mean ginning of about 650,000 bales from Dec. 1 to 13, but there is an unusual difference of opinion, with some estimates as low as 500,000 bales and a shade under; others close to 725,000 bales.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	12.83	12.72	12.81@12.83	12.75
January	12.88	12.76	12.86@12.87	12.78
February	12.82	12.78	12.81@12.83	12.78
March	12.87	12.79	12.81@12.82	12.83
April	..	..	12.81@ ..	12.83
May	12.88	12.79	12.81@12.83	12.84
June	..	..	12.73@ ..	12.70
July	12.80	12.72	12.73@12.75	12.79
August	12.65	12.59	12.62@12.63	12.67
September	..	..	12.08@12.10	12.09
October	11.95	11.91	11.94@11.95	11.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

Dealings witnessed during yesterday's session were devoid of much significance, although it was evident that limited offerings had disturbed some shorts. Crude oil was somewhat steadier, with an improved inquiry at the decline, but in most instances the holiday spirit seemed to be spreading, and nothing unusual was anticipated. Near months showed relative firmness in the future market. It was intimated that consuming demand was likely to expand on a further material setback, although at present users of cottonseed oil, seems to be showing quite a little caution. The oleostearine market is weak, which is in partial confirmation of the claims that the demand for the lard substitute has been less active.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	6.20	6.10
December	..	..	6.25	6.15
January	..	..	6.20	6.16
February	..	..	6.22	6.17
March	6.24	6.20	6.24	6.21
April	..	..	6.25	6.23
May	6.33	6.30	6.34	6.30
June	..	..	6.35	6.31
July	6.36	6.30	6.39	6.34

COFFEE.

COFFEE.—Prices moved within a narrow range, opening steady unchanged to 3 points higher and closing net unchanged to 6 points lower. Total sales, 40,250 bags. Early cost and freight offers were unchanged to 5 points up, but later one prominent house was offering coffee at a decline of 5 to 10 points. Havre came ¼ to ½ franc lower, while Hamburg was unchanged to ½ pfennig decline. Both Rio and Santos markets were unchanged. Spot coffee unchanged; Rio 7 quoted at 14¼c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	13.45	13.45	13.45@13.46	13.45
January	13.45	13.45	13.45@13.46	13.50
February	13.55	13.55	13.54@13.55	13.60
March	13.85	13.79	13.80@13.81	13.81
April	..	..	13.90@13.91	13.91
May	14.03	13.98	14.00@14.01	14.02
June	..	..	14.06@14.07	14.11
July	14.13	14.12	14.12@14.13	14.14
August	..	..	14.18@14.20	14.20
September	14.29	14.22	14.24@14.25	14.26
October	..	..	14.24@14.26	14.26
November	..	..	14.24@14.26	14.26

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, pound, 36½@37c; firsts, 32@35c; seconds, 29@31c; thirds, 27@28c; held, extras, 32@33c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 26@27c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 28@32c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 23@25c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; factory, held, 23½@24½c; current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, held, 22@23c; current make, No. 2, 21½c; No. 3, 20@21c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 18c; white, 18c; colored, average fancy, 17½@17¾c; white, 17½@17¾c; fresh, colored, specials, 17@17½c; white, 17@17½c; colored, average, fancy, 16½@16¾c; white, 16½@16¾c; very green and pasty, 16@16¼c; poor, 14½@15½c; daisies, held, best, 18c; State, skims, held, specials, 14@14¼c; choice, 13@13¼c; fresh, specials, 13½c; choice, 12@13c; poor to fair, 8@11c; full skims, 4@6½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds and lower grades, 25@25c; held, fresh, average, best, 23@24c; poor to fair, 16@22c; fresh gathered, dirties, 16@18c; checks, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, local storage, charges paid, 19½@20c; firsts, local storage, charges paid, 18½@19c; firsts, on dock, 18½c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds and poorer, 14@17c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 42@45c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 35@40c; nearby selected whites, refrigerators, 18@22c; Western, gathered whites, 30@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 27@34c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 10c; loins, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 10c; rounds, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9c; chucks, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 8½c.

SUGAR.—There were no important changes in refined sugar prices yesterday. The tone of the market was steady, with fine granulated still at $4.90.

The following quotations are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes, in cases of two-pound cartons, $7.90@$8; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7.40@$7.50; Eagle tablets, $6.20; cutloaf, $5.70; crushed, $5.60; Mold A, $5.25; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered, and Eagle, confectioners' granulated, $5.15; XXXX powdered, $5.05; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle, coarse granulated, $5, fruit, powdered, and Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.90; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five pound cartons granulated, $5.10; three-and-one-half-pound bags, $5.15; five-pound bags, $5.10; ten-pound bags, $5.05; twenty-five and fifty pound bags and standard granulated, $4.90; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.90; confectioners' A, $4.75; No. 1, $4.65; Nos. 2 to 12, $4.60@$4.10, in five-cent ranges; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $4.05.

The London beet sugar market was quiet and ¾d lower. December stood at 9s 6d and January at 9s 6¾d, with May at 9s 11¼d. The local raw sugar market was steady and unchanged, with centrifugal at $3.92, muscovado (89° test) at $3.42, and molasses at $3.17.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses and syrups market was quiet yesterday, with prices steady and unchanged.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans, open kettle, 37@52c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The demand for popular grades of rice was fairly active. The tone of the market was steady, with full and unchanged prices noted.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4½@4¾c; fair, 4½@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head, Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6⅝@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was inactive, but showed a steadier tone owing to the recent advances in wheat.

The following are prices quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.10; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.25; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln-dried, $3.25. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.40; coarse, $1.30@$1.35. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.75; standard middling, $23.50; flour, middling, $27; Red Dog, $27.10; city bran, $23 bulk, $24 sacks; middlings, $23.75@$30; Red Dog, $30.50; hominy, chop, $23@$24 bulk; $24.20@$25.20 sacks; oil-meal, $33@$34.50. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.50 for 100 lbs.

HAY.—Market quiet. Quotations: Standard, $1.05; prime nominal, No. 1, $1.10@$1.12½; No. 2, 97½c@$1.05; No. 3, 80@85c.

OILS.—An advance of 15 points was reported in the price for refined petroleum in cases yesterday, but the quotations for bulk and barrels were unchanged. Linseed oil was unchanged.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50, bulk $4.80; standard white, cases, New York, $10.55; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50, bulk $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.55; linseed, American seed, city raw, 46@47c; out of town raw, 45@46c; Calcutta raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was weak and lower. Resin and tar were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 42c. Tar, $6@$6.75. Resin, common to good, strained, $6.15@$6.25; B and D, $6.50; E, $6.55; F and G, $6.60; H, $6.65; I, $6.75; K, $7.10; M, $7.65; N, $8.35; W G, $8.90, and W W, $9.25.

5½% IS WHAT YOUR MONEY WILL EARN IN GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE

Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. We have amounts from $500 to $100,000.

Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO. Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF

The Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of THE EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1st, 1898, Two Hundred and Twenty-five (225) Bonds were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, being bonds numbered:

6	923	1691	2839	3392	4358	4916	6084
43	936	1726	2868	3395	4384	4948	6171
63	987	1866	2870	3410	4388	4966	6192
109	994	1845	2905	3413	4390	4977	6297
174	998	1867	2938	3474	4440	5023	6338
277	1019	1960	2950	3506	4459	5031	6366
314	1071	1972	2969	3518	4491	5041	6393
322	1106	2055	2996	3554	4532	5063	6435
345	1134	2181	3001	3626	4557	5084	6442
385	1158	2207	3004	3645	4574	5179	6510
392	1210	2286	3035	3659	4609	5192	6517
426	1220	2348	3039	3661	4616	5246	6554
443	1338	2361	3051	3681	4620	5286	6587
490	1353	2381	3076	3706	4656	5333	6596
495	1373	2384	3087	3711	4661	5459	6646
506	1381	2413	3104	3770	4676	5467	6770
537	1425	2436	3118	3785	4690	5510	6836
584	1464	2460	3153	3789	4706	5565	6860
604	1487	2498	3188	3792	4720	5626	6905
617	1506	2552	3240	3887	4725	5641	6975
625	1513	2553	3241	4009	4748	5690	7007
652	1530	2597	3268	4058	4803	5701	7059
688	1544	2631	3275	4069	4812	5760	7060
719	1551	2650	3279	4212	4817	5781	7110
764	1588	2737	3286	4244	4825	5886	7141
766	1617	2780	3301	4251	4875	5926	7165
775	1676	2782	3343	4326	4876	5943	7433
811	1679	2789	3350	4344	4884	6078	7484
840.							

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1st, 1913, on presentation at the office of The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, New York City, on and after January 2nd, 1913. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
December 2d, 1912.

Issue of $1,000,000

6%

First Mortgage

TRUST GOLD BONDS

These bonds are the direct obligation of the Company and are secured by the deposit with the Queens County Trust Co. as Trustee of first mortgages on New York City real estate limited to 60% of the appraised value.

Offered at Par and Interest

The Queensboro Corporation

Capital and Surplus $1,350,000.
Bridge Plaza North, L. I. City.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.
71 Broadway, New York, November 29, 1912.
Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. Co.
6% Mortgage.

In accordance with the terms of the mortgage of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad Company, the following ninety-one (91) bonds have this day been drawn by the Trustees for the Sinking Fund, viz:

2	188	368	536	724	922	1100	1470	2076
16	202	400	539	775	946	1108	1605	2135
21	266	420	541	788	953	1143	1608	2154
25	271	435	549	817	976	1188	1628	2181
34	274	448	582	818	983	1281	1657	2254
46	276	450	603	838	985	1386	1734	2341
50	279	463	615	860	999	1387	1805	2416
88	312	497	649	893	1035	1422	1856	2432
117	318	500	681	905	1050	1428	2034	2487
131	323	515	714	908	1095	1468	2064	2502
								2504

The interest on the same will cease February 1st, 1913, and the principal of the bonds, plus ten per cent. premium, will be redeemed at this office on and after that date.
E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.
San Juan, P. R., October 30th, 1912.

The City of San Juan, P. R., shall pay on the 1st day of January, 1913, or on any other working day after that date, up to the sum of FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS ($48,000.00), corresponding to bonds numbered 404 to 451, of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS each, issued on the 1st day of January, 1902. This payment shall be made in the office of the banking firm of Messrs. Muller Schall & Co., No. 46 Wall Street, New York City. Provided that the interest on said sum of FORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS ($48,000.00), that is to say, on bonds numbered 404 to 451, shall cease to accrue and be payable from and after the said date of January 1st, 1913. This advertisement is published by authority of an ordinance of the Municipal Council dated October 16, 1912, ordering this redemption of bonds.
R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

NOTICE.
PONCE, P. R.
Bonds of 6% Gold Loan of 1902, $200,000.

In accordance with the terms of the bonds and by authority of an Ordinance of the Municipal Council of Ponce, approved by the Mayor on 22d of October, 1912, and by the Executive Council of Porto Rico on 24th of October, 1912, there will be redeemed on January 1, 1913, $17,000.00 of the above-mentioned issue, bonds numbered from 137 to 153, inclusive, which bonds will cease to bear interest on and after January 1st, 1913.

Payment of principal will be made at Muller, Schall & Co., 44 Wall St., New York City, upon presentation of the bonds.
S. MORET, Mayor of Ponce, P. R.

American Bank Note Company

Broad and Beaver Streets, New York

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT 5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

The Argentine Government invites Tenders December 21st, 1912, in London in sterling £58,000 5% Internal Gold Loan, 1909, under par. Payment March 1st, 1913, ex coupon, in London. We will cable tenders received at our office, 23 Wall Street, New York, prior to 3 P. M. December 20th, 1912.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Dated New York, December 10th, 1912.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

Savings Institution. Founded 1888. under New York State Bank Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 10th earn from Jan. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

38 Park Row, New York

4½%

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Realty, Dock, and Improvement Corporation, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of December, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [Seal.]
JOSE E. PIDGEON, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

THIS CERTIFICATE issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that I. ANEKSTEIN, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of December, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. [Seal.]
JOSE E. PIDGEON, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE CO-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PENNANT AND NOVELTY CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and by the withdrawal of SOLOMON BERGER therefrom.
SOLOMON BERGER.
R. WILLIAM HAIMOVITZ.
Dated New York, Dec. 19th, 1912.

The co-partnership existing between LEWENHOF & ABRAMS has been dissolved by mutual consent. LEWENHOF & ABRAMS.
Dated Nov. 1, 1912.

DIVIDENDS.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,
330 Bowery, New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 13th, 1912 a semi-annual dividend of 10% has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913. Transfer books to close December 23d, 1912, reopen January 2d, 1913.
GEORGE KERN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The United States Finishing Co.

320 Broadway, N. Y., December 19, 1912.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 54.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1912.

COUPON NO. 17, due January 1, 1913, on consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

COUPON NO. 23, due January 1, 1913, on first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of THE STERLING DYEING AND FINISHING COMPANY will be paid at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City.
F. S. JEROME, Treasurer.

258th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend

ESTABLISHED 1784.

The Bank of New York

National Banking Association

New York, Dec. 17th, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8%) per cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1913.

The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 21st, 1912, to Jan. 2d, 1913.
JOSEPH ANDREWS, Cashier.

213th DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.
Bank of The Manhattan Company,
New York, December 19, 1912.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 7% out of the earnings of the past six months, and an extra dividend of 1% for the year ending December 31, 1912, free from tax, payable January 2, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 27, 1912. Transfer books to remain closed until January 2, 1913.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY,
26 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
December 16th, 1912.

The Directors have declared a dividend of two per centum (2%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 10th, 1913, to holders of certificates for full shares of stock, of record on the books of the Company on that date.

For the purpose of this dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, December 24th, 1912, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, January 11th, 1913.
E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

The Peoples Bank of the City of New York.
December 19, 1912.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1913. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st inst. at 12 M. and reopened January 2d, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.,
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 13.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½% on the Preferred Stock of the American Power & Light Company has been declared, payable on January 2, 1913, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business December 23, 1912, on which date the transfer books will close, and reopen on January 2, 1913.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after Thursday, January 2, 1913. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 20, 1912, at close of business, and reopened Friday, January 3, 1913, at 10 o'clock A. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.
New York, December 19, 1912.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Five Per Cent. Adjustment Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The Semi-annual instalments of interest on this Company's Adjustment Bonds amounting to 2½% ($25.00,) represented by Coupons Nos. 11 and 12 for $12.50 each, will be paid on and after February 1, 1913, at the office of Messrs. Blair & Co., No. 24 Broad Street, New York.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY,
By D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary.
New York, December 18, 1912.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY

BOSTON

Preferred Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable Jan. 1, 1913, to preferred stockholders of record Dec. 24, 1912. Checks will be mailed.
WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

UNITED UTILITIES COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend (No. 8) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of the United Utilities Company will be paid on January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1912.

The preferred stock transfer books of the Company will close at the close of business December 21, 1912, and will reopen on January 3, 1913.
E. B. TRACY, Secretary.
New York, December 10, 1912.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
60 Broadway.
New York, December 19, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 31st, 1912, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, December 23d, 1912. The Transfer Books will not close.
L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY.
165 Broadway.
New York, December 19th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. upon the preferred stock, payable at its office on January 2d, 1913, to holders of preferred stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on December 26th, 1912.
MORRIS B. MEAD, Treasurer.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street
Philadelphia, December 18th, 1912.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable January 2nd, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 21st, 1912. Checks will be mailed.
WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

FULTON TRUST CO. of N.Y.

149 Broadway, New York City, December 19, 1912.

41st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

By Resolution of the Board of Trustees a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an Extra Dividend of TWO PER CENT., is payable on January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3 P. M., December 23, 1912.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK,
49-51 West 33d Street,
New York.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held December 12th, 1912, a semi-annual dividend of 6% was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record December 23d, 1912. Transfer book to close December 23d, 1912, and reopen January 3d, 1913.
HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York.
59 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 19th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of One and One-Half per cent. (1½%) upon the capital stock, payable Tuesday, December 31st, 1912, to stockholders of record December 23d, 1912.
M. C. COGGESHALL, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL PAPER BAG CO.
17 Battery Place, New York, Dec. 19th, 1912.
31st consecutive common stock dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½) on the common stock has been declared payable December 27th, 1912, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on December 23d, 1912. Checks mailed.
D. FISCHER, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL PAPER BAG CO.
17 Battery Place, New York, Dec. 19th, 1912.
50th consecutive preferred stock dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½) on the preferred stock has been declared payable December 27th, 1912, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on December 23d, 1912. Checks mailed.
D. FISCHER, Secretary.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York December 11th, 1912.

A Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15th, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, December 20th, 1912.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Dec. 18, 1912.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Treasurer on Saturday, Feb. 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 27th, 1912.
MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK.
New York, December 19, 1912.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable January 2, 1913, to stockholders of record on December 23, 1912.
C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY

293 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the First Preferred stock, and a Two Per Cent. (2%) dividend on the Second Preferred stock, payable January 2d, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 20, 1912.
GEORGE K. GILLULY, Secretary.

Durango, Mexico—State of Deuda,—Amortizable Del Estado Durango, Mexico

5% Mexican Silver Funding and Water Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1907.

The following numbers are called for payment Dec. 31, 1912, at Chase Nat. Bk. or Banco Central Mexicano, Mexico City, viz.: 54, 264, 351, 384, 669, 723, 898,921, 1,098, 1,460, 1,937, 2,002, 2,138, 2,186, 2,221, 2,377, 2,438, 2,466, 2,583, 2,613, 2,664, 2,706, 2,721, 2,729, 2,761, 2,864, 2,910, 2,942, 2,969, 2,972, 3,008, 3,025, 3,030. Interest ceases Dec. 31, 1912.
CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

United Gas & Electric Company

40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
December 19th, 1912.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½% on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record December 31st, 1912, books to close December 31st, 1912, and reopen January 15th, 1913.

Dividend checks will be mailed.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c per share) on the Preferred capital stock, and a dividend of 2% (50c per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable January 4, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1912.
L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
Philadelphia, December 18, 1912.

The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its common stock to stockholders of record December 28, 1912, and a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (or $2.50 per share) on its preferred stock to stockholders of record December 28, 1912, both payable January 11, 1913.

Checks will be mailed.
J. M. BAXTER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK
New York, December 3, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the Banking Rooms, No. 93 West Broadway, Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, January 11, 1913, until 10 o'clock A. M. January 15, 1913.
HARRY E. WARD, Cashier.

Take Notice That the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Henry Elias Brewing Co. for the election of (5) Directors for the year 1913 and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 403 E. 54th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1913, at 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 28th day of December, 1912, at 6 P. M. and will remain closed until the 21st day of January, 1913.
GEORGE H. ELIAS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of EWING, BACON & HENRY will be held at the office of the Company, 30 CHURCH STREET, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1913, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, December 12, 1912.
J. H. SCHNACKENBERG, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, December 6th, 1912.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the banking house, No. 139 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK
New York, December 12, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its Banking House, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 14, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
STEVENSON E. WARD, Cashier.

BRAUNWARTH-WEISS COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of Braunwarth-Weiss Company will be held at 981 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 8th day of January, 1913, at two (2) o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY WEISS, Secretary.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 14, 1912.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ELMER B. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

New York, December 7th, 1912.

The annual election of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 14th, 1913, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, December 3rd, 1912, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, and Moses Taylor were unanimously nominated to fill vacancies in the board.
New York, December 11th, 1912.
Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

New Mexico State Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Loan Commissioners of the State of New Mexico will, at the office of the Treasurer of said State, in the capitol building at the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the 30th day of December, 1912, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of $450,000 of bonds of said state, of Series "B," which are to be issued in accordance with the provisions of section three of article IX. of the Constitution of said State of New Mexico and of an Act of the Legislature of said state, which became a law on the first day of June, 1912, for the payment of the bonds and accrued interest thereof of Santa Fe county, assumed by said state in section one of article IX. of said constitution. Four hundred and twenty-five of said bonds are to be issued in the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and fifty thereof are to be issued in the denomination of five hundred dollars each, dated January 1, 1913, and will be in the form prescribed in section 18 of said act of the legislature of the state of New Mexico, and the principal thereof will be payable to bearer in gold coin or its equivalent in lawful money of the United States forty years after their date, and they may be redeemed at the option of the state at any time after twenty years from their date. The interest on said bonds will be payable semi-annually, March 1, and September 1, and principal and interest will be payable at the office of the State Treasurer at Santa Fe, New Mexico, or at the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, at the option of the holder. The said bonds are offered for sale to the person who will agree to take the same at par and accrued interest to date of delivery and at a rate of interest to be named in his bid; and said bonds or any part thereof will be awarded to the person offering to accept the same at par at the lowest rate of interest.

Each bid must be sealed, marked "Proposal for Purchase of Bonds," and accompanied by a certified check for not less than two per cent. of the amount of the bid, as security for the faithful performance of such bid in case said bonds or a part thereof shall be awarded to the person making such bid, and as liquidated damages in case of the failure of the successful bidder to fulfill his contract; but no such check drawn upon a banking house making the bid will be accepted as such security.

The Loan Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, and particularly specify that no bid will be considered unless it is an unconditional bid for the purchase of said bonds or a part thereof, not made dependent upon any contingency whatever. It is further distinctly stated that only so much of said bonds will be sold as may be necessary, at the price bid, to realize the amount of the indebtedness to be paid, which indebtedness does not exceed the said sum of $450,000.

Intending bidders who may desire further information can obtain it by application to said Board of Loan Commissioners at Santa Fe, N. M.
W. G. SARGENT,
Secretary of the Board of Loan Commissioners.
November 23, 1912.

CONTRACT 142.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Monday, December 23, 1912, for Contract 142, for the removal of chestnut growth around the site of Kensico reservoir, in the Towns of Mt. Pleasant, North Castle, and Harrison, Westchester County, N. Y.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

Fact No. 4
(About Investments)

Suppose your investments average 5% return. In all probability you can, with good counsel, reinvest to average 6% without sacrificing safety.

Do you realize that this would increase your income 20 per cent.?

Our Investment Department will help you to add to your income without reducing safety.

Correspondence is invited.

Our Booklet, "Judging Securities," will be sent on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Railroad Bonds
Yielding about 4¼% to 5.15%
Municipal Bonds
Yielding about 4.75%
Terminal Bonds
Yielding about 5%
Industrial Bonds
Yielding about 5.35% to 6%
Public Utility Bonds
Yielding about 4.75% to 5.15%
Write for Bond Circular No. 915
"Conservative Investments."
Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York
High Grade Investment Securities
Lists on Request

STEAM SUGGESTIONS
No. 1
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY adjustment 5s are selling at about 75 flat on the New York Stock Exchange—yield more than 7%.
For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, the Company earned 1¾ times interest charges on this issue, after payment of all other charges.
We regard these bonds as very cheap, and will gladly furnish additional information regarding them.
F. J. Lisman & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
30 Broad St., New York
Philadelphia Land Title Building; Chicago 108 So. La Salle St.; Boston 50 Congress Street; Hartford 39 Pearl Street

Supreme Court Decisions
may cause temporary unsettlement in **prices**, but they cannot affect the **values** of time-tested bonds.
Intelligent investors will benefit by taking advantage of present conditions.
Ask for our December list.
Knauth-Nachod & Kühne
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
New York — Leipzig

First Mortgage Public Utility Bond To Yield 7%
The Company serves a territory having a population of over 2,000,000.
Net earnings last year 2½ times interest charges.
Circular 135 on request.
Miller & Company
BANKERS
Members New York Stock Exchange
29 Broadway New York

INVESTORS
Write for our new circular which describes briefly a few of our most attractive Public Utility Bonds. They yield from 4⅝ to 5.70%.
Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange }
24 Broad St., New York

McCURDY HENDERSON & CO
BANKERS
24 Nassau Street
Members New York Stock Exchange.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Quickly Improve After Early Decline—Helped by Favorable European Advices.

Favorable news in respect to the European situation quickly offset in our market yesterday the adverse influence temporarily exerted by the news that the Union Pacific had been unable to reach an agreement with the Attorney General regarding a plan for compliance with the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and that the matter was to be laid before the court for its adjudication. In the final count of the day's operations it was upon Southern Pacific rather than upon Union Pacific that this news had the greater effect, for, whereas Union showed a net gain of a full two points, Southern Pacific's improvement was confined to a fraction. Judgment in respect to the manner in which the carrying out of the Supreme Court's decree that the Union Pacific holds control of the Southern Pacific, in violation of law, must now await announcement of the ruling which the court may make on the motion presented to it yesterday. Washington advices were to the effect that there was a chance that the point at issue might be decided as early as next Monday. It will be fortunate if such an early settlement of the question can be had, for the sooner the court's attitude toward the plan suggested by the Union Pacific and toward the counter proposals of the Attorney General is made plain, the sooner will it be possible to proceed with the actual formulation of a plan for the separation of the two systems. That, in turn, will do away with the confusion which has prevailed over the effect of the decision.

Improvement in the European outlook was manifested in the action of the central banks of Europe in maintaining discounts at previously established rates. The Bank of England, for one, had been expected by many to raise its rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. That no change was made was taken as an indication that the European political situation, as well as the money situation, each of which bears on the other, is causing less concern than had been suggested by much of the recent discussion regarding the Balkan problem. International banking houses, moreover, received advices from their correspondents abroad telling of reported demobilization by Austria and of other signs of the passing of tension over Servia's claims. The fact that the European bank rates were left undisturbed does not, of course, mean that money will not be in urgent demand during the later days of the year. That it will be was pointedly suggested in bids of as high as 8 per cent. for thirty-day loans which were made here by Germany. The rates still being paid here for short-time loans also made it plain that lenders were not looking upon yesterday's 4½ per cent. call money rate as an indication of the price which call money will likely command for the balance of the year. The general dullness of bond trading is one feature of securities markets which at the moment is being much discussed. The active demands for money in trade and the high rates which it commands is a prime factor in the present position of the bond market. It seems improbable, however, that even the present dearness of money, which normally will greatly lessen after the early days of the new year, would prevent more active demand for long-term securities if the feeling were widespread that a trade contraction is likely which would release money in large quantities and thus force rates to an abnormally low level. There are those who argue that such a contraction in trade is almost inevitable because of the coming revision of the tariff. It is undoubtedly true that in some important lines, including among others those directly affected by probable tariff reductions, are showing a considerable falling off in orders for future delivery, but there is yet no evidence of any such contraction as would support the views that money plethora is likely to develop in the near future. If business is to remain active the fact would help to explain the present position of the bond market, and at the same time establish a connection between the slack demand for bonds and the probable course of business during the coming year. For, if money is to continue active in trade, less incentive exists for institutional buying of long-term securities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3½@4½ per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money rates were at 6@6½ per cent. for sixty days, and 5¾@6 per cent. for ninety days and four months, and 5¼@5½ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $311,072,810; balances, $13,149,427; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $810,703.

The local banks have gained $455,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4⅝@5¼ per cent. for short bills, and 5 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 6 per cent. Money was 3¾@4 per cent. in London and 5@5½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 21 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8615; demand, $4.85⅛.
Paris—cable, 5.18⅝ plus 3-64; check, 5.19⅜ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅛ plus 1-32; check, 95 less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.20; check, 40.16.
Belgium—Cable, 5.21¼ less 1-16; check, 5.21⅞ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers' 60 days, $4.8095; 90 days, $4.79.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.80⅝; 90 days, $4.78¾.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23⅛; 90 days, 5.25.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 13-16; 90 days, 93⅝ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; St. Paul, 35c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 29 3-16d, and unchanged in New York, at 63¼c per ounce.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter..	104⅛	104⅝	104	104½
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter..	104⅛	104⅝	104	104½
4½s..May, 1917, inter..	101	102	101	102
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter..	101	102	101	102
4¼s..Mar., 1960-60, int.	99⅞	100	99⅝	100
4¼s..Mar., 1962, inter.	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4¼s..Sept., 1960, inter.	98⅞	99⅛	98⅞	99⅛
4s ..May, 1959, inter..	95⅞	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1958, inter..	95⅞	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..May, 1957, inter..	95⅞	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1956, reg..	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1955, reg..	94	95	94	95
4s ..Nov., 1936, reg..	94	..	94	..
4s ..1918-1919, int..	98	98⅝	98	98¼
3½s..Nov., 1954-5, int.	83⅝	84	83½	84
3½s..May, 1954, coup.	83½	84	83½	84
3½s..1950-54, reg	83	84¼	83	84¼

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Ten-Share Man Gets Redress.

Many and bitter complaints are made by those whose stock market participation is of odd-lot calibre of "gouging" by the specialists, and those to whom the defensive position in which the Stock Exchange has found itself recently has been a cause of rejoicing, think they have seen symptoms of a more sympathetic interest on the part of both officials and members in the protests of market small-fry who have a grievance to air. As an evidence of the willingness of even the haughty specialist to please in these troublous times the case is cited of a Second Avenue tradesman who was the owner of a ten-share lot of the less active speculative industrials. This little man wanted to sell, and his brokers got a bid from the specialist of say, 74-80. It was a good deal less than he said, but the Second Avenue man decided to sell at the bid. Word came back from the floor that the bid had gone down, and that the price was now 70-20. The ten-share man let his stock go with some hard words for his luck, but he happened to notice that the tape carried no sale at less than 74⅛, and that was a ten-share lot. Next day he complained to his brokers, but they assured him and satisfied him that 70 was the price at which the stock had been figured in the memorandum from the buyer. They couldn't understand the ticker's failure to record the sale at 70, however, and asked an explanation of the specialist. The result of considerable parley was the acceptance of the Second Avenue man's little block at the ticker's price.

* * *

Specialists' Ticklish Job.

When the Hughes Committee was investigating Wall Street the members received sheaves of complaints, signed and anonymous, and no department of the Exchange was more productive of these missives than the system of assigning the business in inactive stocks to specialists, yet the final report of the committee which was made after the investigation of every worth-while complaint received, gave the specialists rather praise than blame. A man who was familiar with the investigations made by the Hughes Committee came to the defense of the specialists yesterday when he heard the story of the Second Avenue man whose complaint had brought a prompt addition to the reported price on his little lot. It was nothing new, he said, for the specialists to give prompt heed to the kicks of little customers, and as a matter of fact hard experience had taught them that it was often cheaper to compromise a claim or pay up at once rather than go before the Arbitration Committee. A specialist caught napping while a price was made might just as well pocket the loss involved in making good to his customer first as last, he explained, for no excuse of pressure of business was likely to absolve him should the matter come up for arbitration.

* * *

Ticker's Steady Gait.

After the recent wide jumps in the prices of the active issues, yesterday's ticker records were monotonously steady. Fluctuations went so soberly by eighths that a jump of one-quarter caught the eye. It was in this way that the day's gains were made, and they thereby gained a look of solidity.

* * *

Special Movements Few.

There were few of the side features in yesterday's market, which make spots of interest on the tape. American Tobacco continued its upward course, and it, with its former subsidiary, P. Lorillard, made the largest net gains of the day, 5½ and 4, respectively. Some of the inactive issues showed fair advances, such as those of 3½ in Republic Iron and Steel preferred and 3⅜ and 3⅛ in Standard Milling common and preferred, respectively.

* * *

Interest in Morgan's Testimony.

Nothing but an important Supreme Court decision coming over the news ticker would hold such close attention from the average customers' room crowd as has been given for the past two days to the testimony of J. P. Morgan. It was not so much interest in the information as in the words themselves of a personage, who, to this generation in the Street, seems more a big symbolic figure than a human entity.

* * *

Capital and Cash.

With actual cash resources of the great banks and houses which the Pujo Committee is trying to link together as under one control, so great as to stagger the imagination, it was hard in reading the figures presented yesterday to follow them out to the final ramifications with appreciation. Gross deposits of the banks named were put at $3,044,000,000, but the total resources represented in the final summary of all the interests were named as $25,000,000,000. As one figure-weary man remarked, the difference between capital and cash remained considerable, and even a billion-dollar corporation might need a receiver.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.		—Maturity—		Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..	5	Apr.,	1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.60
Am. Loco.....	5	Oct.,	1913	99¼	99⅝	5.25
Am. Loco.....	5	Oct.,	1914	99¼	99⅝	5.10
Ann Arbor....	5	May,	1913	97⅝	98⅞	7.25
Austrian Gov..	4½	July	1914-15	97¼	97⅝	6.00
Balt. & Ohio..	4½	June,	1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.30
B. R. T.......	5	July,	1918	96	96⅛	5.85
Ches. & Ohio..	4½	June,	1914	98⅛	98⅝	5.65
Chi. & Alton..	5	Mar.	15,'13	97½	98½	11.00
Chi. El. Rys..	5	July,	1914	97	97½	6.40
Cin., H. & D.	4	July,	1913	98⅞	99⅛	6.00
Erie R. R.....	6	Apr.,	8,'14	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
Erie R. R.....	5	Oct.	1914	98⅞	99	5.60
Erie R. R.....	5	Apr.,	1915	97½	98	5.85
Gen. Motors ..	6	Oct.	1915	98⅞	99¼	6.15
Gen. Rubber..	4½	July,	1915	96	96½	6.00
Hocking Val..	4½	Nov.,	1913	99¼	99⅝	5.00
Hudson Cos...	6	Feb.,	1913	98⅞	99	11.00
Ill. Cent. R. R.	4½	July	1914	99	99⅜	4.90
I. & Gt. N. Ry.	5	Aug.,	1914	97⅛	97⅞	6.20
Int. Harv.....	5	Feb.	15,'15	99⅞	99⅝	5.15
K. C. Ry. & L.	5	May,	1913	88	89½	6.00
K. C. Ry. & L.	6	Sep.,	1912	88	91	..
Lack. Steel....	5	Mar.,	1915	93½	94¼	7.60
Maine Cent ...	4	Mar.	15,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Met. St. Ry. of Kansas City.	5	May,	1913	93½	95½	11.00
Mex. M. Com.	4½	Sep.,	1913	97½	98¼	7.20
Mich. Cent	4	Mar.	1913	99⅝	99⅞	5.00
Min. & St. L.	5	Feb.,	1913	95½	97	24.00
Mo., K. & T..	5	May,	1913	98⅞	99¼	6.65
Mo. Pac. Ry..	5	June,	1914	96½	96⅞	7.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr.,	1915	99½	100⅛	5.90
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June,	1913	97⅞	98⅝	7.60
N. Y. Central.	4½	Mar.,	1914	99	99¼	5.05
N. Y. Central.	4½	May,	1915	98⅜	99	4.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Dec.	1913	99⅞	99⅛	5.55
Pac. T. & T..	5	Jan.	5,'13	99⅝	100	5.00
St. L. & S. F..	5	June,	1913	98⅞	99¼	6.25
St. L. & S. F.	6	Sep.,	1914	98⅛	99⅛	6.25
Southern Ry..	5	Feb.,	1913	99⅝	99⅞	6.08
Sulzb. & Sons.	6	June,	1916	98⅛	99½	6.15
U. S. S. R. M.	5	Aug.,	1914	98	99½	5.30
Utah Co......	6	Apr.,	1917	99½	100	5.90
West. E. & M.	5	July,	1913	99	100	5.00
West. E. & M.	6	Aug.,	1913	99⅞	100⅛	5.70
Western Md..	5	July,	1915	97½	98⅛	5.62

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

Extreme dullness continued at the Metal Exchange yesterday, with prices on a parity with yesterday's closing, with the exception of tin, which was a shade easier. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper—				
Spot	16.75	..	16.75	..
December	16.75	..	16.75	..
January	16.75	17.00	16.75	17.00
February	16.75	17.00	16.75	17.00
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	7.20	7.40	7.20	7.40
Tin	49.80	50.00	48.87½	50.25

The final table of prices recorded yesterday on the London Metal Exchange for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin follows. These prices compare with Wednesday's closing quotations.

	Thursday. £ s d	Wednesday. £ s d
Copper, spot..........	74 10 0	74 10 6
Copper, futures.......	75 12 6	75 10 0
Pig tin, spot.........	226 15 0	227 10 0
Pig tin, futures......	227 0 0	227 10 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead £18 2s 6d, unchanged, and spelter at £26 10s. Cleveland warrants, 66s 7½d, down 1½d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Small and Price Changes Narrow in Quiet Session.

Business on the Curb yesterday was of a very light character, price changes being fractional and transactions only moderate in volume. United Cigar Stores among industrials alone showed any activity, opening at 107 and closing at 108¼ on sales of 3,000 shares. British-American Tobacco marketed 2,500 shares at prices 23¾ to 24, closing at the former figure. Tobacco Products, preferred, rose from 96¼ to 97¼ on transactions, amounting to 2,000 shares. Mining stocks remained steady, though Braden Copper gained ⅜ on sales of 7,000 shares, closing at 10⅛. In the Bond Department the principal sales were Canada Southern 5s, $100,000 at 106⅛, and Braden Copper 6s, $35,000, opening at 197 and closing at 201.

* * *

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300..	*Allied Secur...	83	83	83	83
2,500..	†Brit.-Am. Tob..	23¾	24	23⅝	23¾
300..	Houston Oil.....	18½	19¼	18¼	19¼
100..	Int. R. T. cts..	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
450..	Manhattan Tr...	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
200..	*Mays Oil	22	22	22	22
1,400..	Puebla S. & R..	2¼	2¼	2 3-16	2¼
100..	Stand. Oil, N. J.	396	396	392	393
2,000..	Tobacco Pr. pf..	96¼	97¼	95	97¼
3,000..	U. C. S. Co., A.	107	108⅝	107	108¼
2,000..	U.C.S.C., A., pf.	117¾	117⅞	117¾	117⅞
100..	U.S.L.&H., new..	12½	12½	12	12
470..	Willys Overland.	67⅞	69	67¾	69
890..	Willys Over. pf.	99⅝	100	99¼	99⅝

RAILROAD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000..	Gt. Nor. rights..	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500..	Alas. G. M., w.i.	12⅛	12⅛	11½	12⅛
2,500..	*Big Four.......	55	58	55	58
7,000..	Braden Copper..	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
100..	Brit. Col. Cop..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100..	†Buffalo Mines...	2	2	2	2
2,700..	Chester Copper..	9	9	9	9
2,000..	*C. O. D. Con...	7	8	7	8
600..	Con. Ari. Smelt.	7-16	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,000..	Dia. Black Butte	6	6	6	6
720..	El Paso Con.....	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛
30..	First National...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700..	Florence	60	60	58	58
600..	Giroux Mining...	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
2,000..	Goldfield Mid....	7	7	7	7
300..	Greene-Cananea..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
800..	Kerr Lake	2⅝	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16
1,100..	La Rose Con....	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾
300..	Mines of Am....	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800..	McKin.-Dar.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
4,000..	*Mutual Min. & Leasing	52	53	52	52
75..	Nevada Hills...	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,700..	*N. J. Mines Co.	16	16	15	15
200..	Nip. Mines Co...	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
100..	Ohio Copper....	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,000..	Stewart	2	2	1⅞	1 15-16
7,600..	Tonopah Merger.	78	79	77	79
10..	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500..	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800..	West End Con...	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
2,500..	*Wet. Silver M..	25	26	25	25

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000..	Braden Cop. 6s.	197	201	197	201
25,000..	Braden Copper 7s, new	197	201	197	201
100,000..	Canada So. 5s, w. i.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10,000..	Chi. El. 5s....	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10,000..	N. Y. City 4¼s, 1960	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
25,000..	N. Y. City 4¼s, 1962	99	99	99	99
10,000..	West. Pac. 5s.	83¾	83¾	83½	83½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

* * *

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	2½	3	2½	3
Bay State Gas.........	½	9-16	½	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk...	113	115	113	115
‡Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	105½	107½	105½	107½
Brown Shoe	52	55	52	55
Brown Shoe pf........	99	101	99	101
Cluett-Peabody	66	68	66	68
Cluett-Peabody pf.....	102	103	102	103
Con. Rubber Tire......	11	15	11	15
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	50	60	50	60
Emerson-Brantingham..	62	64	62½	64½
Emer-Brant. pf........	98	99	98	99
Havana Tobacco	4	6	4	6
Havana Tobacco pf....	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf........	65	70	65	70
Lehigh V. C. Sales Co.	220	230	220	230
McAndrew & Forbes...	190	195	190	195
Manhattan Shirt Co...	69	71	69	71
‡Manhat. Shirt Co, pf.	101½	102½	101½	102½
Marconi of Am., new..	5	5½	5	5½
New York Transp......	5	6	5	6
Oil Fields of Mexico...	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Otis Elevator.........	75	78	75	78
Otis Elevator pf......	102	104	102	104
Pennsylvania Textile..	24	25	24	25
Pettibone-Mulliken ...	27½	29½	27½	29½
Pettibone-Mulliken pf..	98	99½	98	99½
Standard Oil, old.....	1,063	1,095	1,065	1,095
Tobacco Products......	115	140	115	140
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	75	80	75	80
U. S. Motors..........	1-16	¼	1-16	¼
U. S. Motors pf.......	¼	1	¼	1

MINING STOCKS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
Beaver Consolidated ..	40	42	..	..
Butte-New York	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
Davis-Daly Copper....	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Lightning C.-G. D.....	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Mason Valley.........	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
South Live Oak	1½	2	1½	2
Tonopah Mining	6	6¼	6 1-16	6 3-16
Tonopah Extension ...	2¼	2½	2 5-16	2⅜
Tuolumne Copper	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
United Copper	1	2	1	2
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼

BONDS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
B. R. T. 5% notes...	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
Mason Valley 6s......	110	120	110	120

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18½	17½	18½
Atlantic Refining	560	568	565	575
Borne-Scrymser	185	195	185	195
Buckeye Pipe Line.....	170	172	170	172
Chesebrough Mfg.....	665	680	665	680
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	1,400	1,450	1,400	1,450
Crescent Pipe Line....	62	65	60	63
Cumberland Pipe Line..	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line......	378	383	377	382
Galena-Signal Oil.....	288	292	285	290
Galena-Signal Oil pf...	133	138	130	135
Indiana Pipe Lines....	142	145	143	144
National Transit	50	52	51	52
New York Transit.....	345	350	345	347
Northern Pipe Line....	112	117	112	117
Ohio Oil	123	125	122	125
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	323	325	320	322
Solar Refining	575	585	570	585
Southern Pipe Line....	258	265	255	265
South Penn. Oil......	785	795	785	790
S. W. Penn. P. Lines..	164	166	162	167
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	165	167	164	167
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	327	332	322	325
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	400	410	400	410
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	370	375	370	375
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	295	300	295	300
Standard Oil (N. J.)...	392	393	395	397
Standard Oil (N. Y.)...	580	585	580	585
Standard Oil (Ohio)...	270	275	260	270
Standard Oil subsid. "en bloc"	675	700	675	700
Standard Oil, old, "all on"	1,067	1,095	1,068	1,096
Swan & Finch	205	215	205	215
Union Tank Line......	71	73	70	72
Vacuum Oil	178	182	175	180
Washington Oil	18	22	18	22
Waters-Pierce Oil.....	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Dec. 19. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 18. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23⅝	23¾	23¾	24
Conley Foil	290	300	285	295
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	172	180	172	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	190	198	187	195
P. R.-Am. Tob., ex div.	245	255	240	250
P. R.-A. Tob. 6% scrip.	115	125	110	120
R. J. Reynolds	240	255	235	255
United Cigar Stores....	108¼	108¾	108	108½
United Cigar Stores pf.	116	118	116	118
Tobacco Products	120	150	115	150
Tobacco Products pf...	97	97½	97¼	97¾

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac. com........	400	415
Am. Light & Trac. pf.........	107½	109½
Adirondack Electric Power com....	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf.....	60	63
American Gas & Electric com.....	80	*85
American Gas & Electric pf......	45	47
Am. Power & Light com.........	66	70
Am. Power & Light pf..........	84	86
American Public Utilities com.....	65	68
American Public Utilities pf......	80	83
Cities Service com..............	110	113
Cities Service pf...............	88	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com....	66	69
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	88	90
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s......	94	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf.........	76	79
Empire District Electric 5s.......	84	88
Empire District Electric pf.......	80	85
Federal Light & Traction com.....	33	35
Federal Light & Traction pf.......	83	85
Federal Utilities Incorp. com.....	..	47
Federal Utilities Incorp. pf......	..	78
Gas & Electric Securities com.....	135	145
Gas & Electric Securities pf......	92	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric..........	33	37
Northern States Power com.......	23¼	24
Northern States Power pf........	86	87
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.....	47	50
Pacific Gas & Electric com.......	62¼	63¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf........	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.....	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light pf.........	79	81
Standard Gas & Electric com......	21	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf.......	50	51
United Light & Rys. com.........	78	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf......	84	86
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.......	74	76
Utilities Improvement Co. com....	61	63
Utilities Improvement Co. pf.....	76	78
Western Power com..............	25	27
Western Power pf...............	50	53

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5..	Am. Bonding	76½	76½	76½
25..	Con. Power pf........	110	109¼	109¼
10..	Exchange Bank	165	165	165
215..	Houston Oil tr. ctfs..	19¼	18¾	19¼
20..	Merchants' Bank	227	227	227
110..	Mechanics' Bank	30¼	30	30
30..	Northern Central	122	122	122

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	Ana. & Potomac 5s..	99	99	99
2,000..	Con. Gas 4½s........	94½	94⅜	94⅜
5,000..	Con. Power 4½s......	87¼	86¾	86¾
3,000..	Chicago Railways 5s.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.......	74	74	74
5,000..	Con. Coal rfg. 5s....	92	92	92
1,000..	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s..	99½	99½	99½
4,000..	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s.	105	105	105
1,000..	G. B. S. Brewing 4s..	45¾	45¾	45¾
1,000..	Ga., Car. & North. 5s.	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3,000..	P. Rys. 1st & rfg. 5s.	101	101	101
5,000..	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	87¾	87¾	87¾
3,000..	United Rys. inc......	62⅝	62½	62½
4,000..	United Rys. 4s......	84	84	84
4,000..	Wash., B. & Ann. 5s.	87¾	87¾	87¾

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	Adventure	5	5	5
165..	Allouez	36½	35½	35½
1,905..	Amalgamated	73⅝	71¼	73⅝
170..	American Zinc	27⅝	27½	27⅝
1,055..	Arizona Commercial ..	3⅝	3½	3⅝
25..	Boston & Corbin	5	5	5
630..	Butte & Balak......	4 1-16	3⅞	4
722..	Butte & Superior	39	38	39
307..	Calumet & Arizona ...	68	67	68
22..	Calumet & Hecla	520	517	520
295..	Chino	42	41½	42
318..	Copper Range	49	48¼	49
863..	East Butte	14	13¾	13⅞
140..	Giroux	3 13-16	3¾	3 13-16
211..	Granby	63	61⅝	63
120..	Greene-Cananea	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
10..	Indiana	14¾	14¾	14¾
20..	Island Creek pf......	87½	87	87½
1,080..	Isle Royale	32½	30	32¼
120..	Lake	23¾	23½	23½
80..	La Salle	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8..	Mass Con	5⅛	5	5
385..	Mayflower	15½	15	15½
90..	Mohawk	57	56½	57
95..	Nevada Con	19	19	19
50..	New Arcadia	2¼	2¼	2¼
835..	Nipissing	8½	8 7-16	8½
520..	North Butte	31½	31	31½
55..	North Lake	3	2½	3
50..	Ojibway	2½	2½	2½
65..	Old Colony	8	8	8
20..	Osceola	101	101	101
896..	Pond Creek	26	25⅛	25⅞
65..	Quincy	75	74	75
20..	Ray Con	20	20	20
100..	Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15..	Shannon	13	12⅞	13
80..	Shattuck	28¼	28¼	28¼
130..	Sup. & Boston	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛
25..	Superior	35¼	35¼	35¼
25..	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼
313..	U. S. Smelting	41¾	41	41¾
79..	U. S. Smelting pf....	49	49	49
200..	Utah Apex	2	2	2
180..	Utah Con	10¼	10¼	10¼
360..	Utah Copper	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞
200..	Victoria	1⅞	1¾	1¾
25..	Wolverine	66½	66½	66½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5..	Atchison pf..........	102¼	102¼	102¼
30..	Boston & Albany	214	213½	213½
87..	Boston Elevated	119	116	116
5..	Boston & Lowell	202	202	202
18..	Fitchburg pf.........	120	120	120
83..	Mass. Elec. pf., stpd..	73½	73	73½
186..	N. Y., N. H. & H....	129	128¾	129
1..	West End St. Ry.....	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
524..	American	140	139¾	140
203..	New England	151	151	151

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
76..	Am. Agr. Chem	55¾	55	55¾
10..	Am. Agr. Chem. pf....	99½	99⅜	99½
105..	Amoskeag	75	75	75
25..	Am. Pneu. Service ...	4	3⅞	4
13..	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	21½	21	21
162..	American Sugar	117	116¼	117
72..	American Sugar pf....	117	116	116
380..	American Woolen pf...	83⅝	83	83
35..	Cumberland Power pf.	97	97	97
15..	East Boston Land	12¼	12¼	12¼
104..	Edison	280	279	279½
140..	General Electric	182⅝	182	182⅝
75..	Mass Gas	91¼	91¼	91¼
48..	Pullman	161	161	161
25..	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾
15..	Swift & Co..........	105	105	105
3..	Torrington pf........	28	28	28
142..	United Fruit	183½	182½	183½
2..	United Shoe	49¼	49	49¼
1..	United Shoe pf.......	28	28	28
2,285..	U. S. Steel.........	66⅝	64⅝	66¼
60..	U. S. Steel pf.......	109½	109	109½

BOSTON CURB CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
B. State G.	26	27	First Natl	11-16	1 13-16
Bohemia ...	2	2⅜	Goldf'd C..	2⅛	2¼
Boston Ely.	1 1-16	1⅛	Majestic C.	48	50
Cactus	6	8	New Baltic.	1¼	1½
Calaveras...	2½	2⅝	Oneco	2	2¼
Chief Cons..	1¾	1 13-16	Ohio Cop..	1	1⅛
Cons. Ariz..	45	50	Raven	20	22
Davis-Daly..	1 11-16	1¾	South Lake..	6	6½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500..	Am. Can	29	27¼	29
300..	Am. Can pf..........	114	113	113
50..	Am. Tel. & Tel......	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝
60..	Booth Fisheries pf....	90	90	90
50..	Chicago Pneu. Tool...	51	51	51
400..	Chicago Rys., Ser. 2.	22	22	22
50..	Corn Products Ref....	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
105..	Diamond Match	106½	106	106¼
10..	Hart, S. & M. pf.....	99	99	99
80..	Illinois Brick	69½	69½	69½
150..	National Biscuit	120½	120	120
100..	People's Gas	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15..	Quaker Oats pf.......	108	108	108
670..	Sears-Roebuck	202½	200½	201¼
120..	Swift & Co..........	104¾	104½	104½
500..	U. S. Steel.........	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000..	Com. Edison 5s......	102	102	102
1,000..	Chi. Ry. 5s, B......	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
10,000..	Chi. Ry. pur. mon. 5s	71¼	71¼	71¼
2,900..	Chi. Ry. income 4s...	42	42	42
7,000..	Chi. Telephone 5s....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6,000..	Chi. Elev. Ry. 5s....	97¼	97¼	97¼
10,000..	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s......	99⅛	99	99

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
55..	Alliance Ins. Co......	15½	15½	15½
4..	Am. Railways pf......	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
40..	Baldwin Loco. pf.....	103½	103½	103½
550..	Am. Smelters	71½	70	71½
70..	Erie	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
270..	Gen. Asphalt	38	37½	38
10..	Gen. Asphalt pf......	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
100..	Ins. Co. of N. Am....	22¼	22¼	22¼
50..	Keystone Tel. pf.....	39½	39½	39½
49..	Lehigh Nav. stock....	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
325..	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.....	93	92	93
95..	Lehigh Valley	84 15-16	84⅝	84 15-16
270..	Lehigh Valley Tran...	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
742..	Lehigh Val. Tran. pf.	32½	31½	32⅝
468..	Penn. R. R..........	60 13-16	60½	60⅝
10..	Penn. Steel pf.......	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
10..	Philadelphia Co	50	50	50
58..	Pennsylvania Salt ...	105	105	105
705..	Philadelphia Elec	23⅝	23½	23½
60..	Phil. R. T...........	27	27	27
220..	Phil. R. T. ctfs......	27	27	27
30..	Phil. Traction	81½	81½	81½
3,932..	Reading	84	82⅞	82⅞
100..	Rock Island	23	23	23
435..	Tonopah Belmont	7⅞	7¾	7 13-16
120..	Tonopah Mining	6⅛	6 1-16	6⅛
854..	Union Traction	50½	50	50½
442..	U. G. Imp...........	89⅝	89¼	89½
9,198..	U. S. Steel.........	66¾	64⅝	66¾
10..	United Ry. Invest....	35	35	35
10..	West. N. Y. & Penn..	13½	13½	13½
200..	York Railways	13¾	13¾	13¾
30..	York Railways pf.....	37	37	37

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000..	Allegheny Valley 4s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3,000..	Am. Gas & Elec. 5s..	85½	85½	85½
1,000..	Inter-State 4s	60¼	60¼	60¼
2,000..	Keystone Tel. 5s.....	86½	86	86
1,000..	People's Pass. 4s....	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000..	Phil. Co. 1st 5s.....	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000..	Stand. Gas & E. 6s...	100¼	100¼	100¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100..	Con. Ice pf..........	47	47	47
100..	Columbia Gas & El...	15	15	15
45..	Crucible Steel	16¼	16¼	16¼
150..	Crucible Steel pf.....	93	93	93
225..	Ind. Brewing	4	3⅞	3⅞
235..	Ind. Brewing pf......	30	30	30
190..	Mfrs. L. & H........	46½	46⅜	46⅜
50..	Nat. Fireproofing....	7	7	7
60..	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	29½	29¼	29¼
30..	Osage & Oklahoma....	60½	60¼	60¼
50..	Ohio Fuel Oil.......	15⅝	15¼	15¼
725..	Pure Oil	14½	14	14¼
335..	Pitts. Brewing	9	8⅞	8⅞
50..	Union Switch & Sig..	135½	135½	135½
20..	Westing. Airbrake....	142	142	142
118..	Westing. Electric	38⅝	38¼	38⅝

BOND.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000..	Pitts. Coal deb. 5s...	90½	90	90

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Julia	.03
Alpha Con	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con	.02
Belcher	.25	Mexican	1.55
Best & Belcher.......	.05	Occidental Con.......	.70
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.93	Overman	.40
Challenge Con........	.06	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.07
Confidence	.30	Sag Belcher	.07
Con. Cal. & Va.......	.33	Sierra Nevada	.28
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con............	.19
Crown Point	.29	Utah Con.............	.02
Gould & Curry........	.01	Yellow Jacket	.27
Hale & Norcross......	.10		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	.70	Comb. Fraction.......	.90
Jim Butler	.64	Diamondfield Daisy ..	.04
McNamara	.17	Diamondfield B. B. ..	.04
Midway	.31	Florence	.59
Montana	1.70	Goldfield Con. M.....	2.10
North Star	.19	Goldfield Merger.....	.29
Rescue Eula	.11	Great Bend	.01
Tonopah Exten........	2.25	Jumbo Exten..........	.27
Tonopah Merger.......	.76	Lone Star	.04
West End.............	1.17½	Red Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm Kendall....	.01
Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.06
Atlanta	.18	Vernal	.30
Booth	.04	Nevada Hills	1.35
C. O. D.	.07	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con........	.09

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	6½	7	Isabella ...	16⅝	16⅞
Raven B. H.	7½	7⅝	Jackpot	5½	6
Elkton	62	63	McKinney..	57	65
El Paso.....	535	600	Old Gold....	3	4¼
Findlay	4	4½	Portland ...	102	104
Gold Dollar.	16½	17½	Vindicator..	85¾	86¼

BOURSES OF EUROPE

Absence of Change in Bank of England Rate Results in Generally Improved Prices.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 20.—The London Times in its City article to-day will say:

"Every one was relieved when it became known that the Bank of England rate was to remain at 5 per cent. for another week at least, but nevertheless the market was not inclined to take bills freely. The rates for day-to-day advances were unaltered most of the day, falling away, as usual, toward the close. Enough money was available after the recent borrowings to make further applications to the Bank unnecessary.

"During the week ended Dec. 18 the Bank's position was still further weakened by withdrawals of cash in preparation for the holidays. Exports of gold amounted to £228,000, ($1,140,000,) and, as there was an expansion of £1,544,000 ($7,720,000) in coin and £380,000 ($1,900,000) in note circulation, the reserve is £2,152,000 ($10,760,000) lower.

On the Stock Exchange business was a little more active. The tone of the markets, on the whole, was quite cheerful. A good impression was created by the Russian Prime Minister's speech on the policy of Russia in regard to the Balkans and by the Italian Foreign Minister's remarks on the situation. It was also understood that there was a slight but real improvement in the relations between Austria-Hungary and Servia. While the fact that the bank rate was not altered helped the gilt-edged market here and also appears to have done something to encourage the Continental Bourses.

"Consols had quite a sharp rise, and home railway stocks showed strength.

"In other departments Rio Tinto and other securities in which Paris was interested were well supported. In the afternoon the American department was rather weak at one time, Wall Street opening flat; but the tone was better, on the whole, in the Street.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 88 francs, 90 centimes for the account.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Boerse was firm to-day, and a more confident feeling prevailed, due to the unchanged rate of the Bank of England, which, it was generally expected, would be advanced to 6 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money...	74⅝	..	..	+ ⅜
Consols, account..	74½	..	..	+5-16
Anaconda	7⅝	36⅞	38	−1⅛
Atchison	108	104⅞	105¼	− ⅝
Can. Pacific	264	256⅝	255⅝	+ ¼
St. Paul	114¼	110⅞	111¼	− ⅜
Erie	31½	30⅝	30⅞	− ½
Erie 1st pf.......	50	48⅝	49⅛	− ½
Illinois Central ..	129¼	125⅝	126	− ¼
Louis. & Nash....	143½	139	139	..
N. Y. Central....	111¼	107⅞	109	−1⅛
Pennsylvania	62⅜	121¼	121¼	+ ⅛
Reading	85½	166	166⅛	− ⅛
Southern Pacific..	108⅜	105⅛	105⅜	− ⅝
Union Pacific	160⅝	156	156	..
U. S. Steel	67¼	65¼	65	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf....	112¼	108⅞	109⅜	− ½

Exchange, $4.85⅛.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£2,152,000
Circulation increased	380,000
Bullion decreased	1,771,659
Other securities increased	3,172,000
Other deposits increased	903,000
Public deposits increased	83,000
Notes reserve decreased	2,031,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.98 per cent.; last week it was 48.07 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The weekly statement of the bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	14,975,000
Treasury deposits decreased	21,125,000
General deposits increased	96,250,000
Bills discounted increased	124,625,000
Advances increased	5,725,000
Gold in hand increased	1,725,000
Silver in hand increased	850,000

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined compared as follows last week with the quotations of corresponding days of last year:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 11..	91.08	88.99	90.03	89.50	−1.05
Dec. 12..	90.58	88.90	89.74	90.06	+ .56
Dec. 13..	90.72	89.81	90.26	90.31	+ .25
Dec. 14..	90.30	89.79	90.04	89.84	− .47
Dec. 16..	90.33	88.39	89.36	90.16	+ .32
Dec. 17..	90.82	89.99	90.40	90.27	+ .11
Dec. 18..	90.67	89.78	90.22	90.05	− .22
Dec. 19..	90.30	89.44	89.87	90.22	+ .17

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 11..	65.50	63.80	64.65	64.16	−1.13
Dec. 12..	65.41	63.88	64.64	65.24	+1.08
Dec. 13..	65.58	64.90	65.27	65.27	+ .03
Dec. 14..	65.34	65.09	65.21	65.12	− .15
Dec. 16..	65.50	64.08	64.79	65.29	+ .17
Dec. 17..	65.68	65.11	65.39	65.38	+ .09
Dec. 18..	65.45	64.96	65.20	65.08	− .30
Dec. 19..	65.62	64.84	65.23	65.57	+ .49

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 11..	78.29	76.39	77.34	76.83	−1.09
Dec. 12..	77.99	76.39	77.19	77.65	+ .82
Dec. 13..	78.12	77.35	77.73	77.79	+ .14
Dec. 14..	77.82	77.44	77.62	77.48	− .31
Dec. 16..	77.91	76.28	77.07	77.72	+ .24
Dec. 17..	78.25	77.55	77.89	77.82	+ .10
Dec. 18..	78.06	77.37	77.71	77.56	− .26
Dec. 19..	77.96	77.14	77.55	77.89	+ .23

RANGE BY MONTHS, FIFTY STOCKS.
(Opened 77.51 Jan. 2.)

	High.		Low.		Last.
January	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	75.77
February	76.61	Feb. 20	*75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
March	81.74	Mar. 27	76.14	Mar. 1	80.81
April	83.76	Apr. 26	80.92	Apr. 1	82.81
May	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
June	82.79	June 6	80.03	June 1	81.84
July	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
August	84.65	Aug. 14	82.72	Aug. 1	83.40
September.....	*85.83	Sep. 30	82.10	Sep. 13	85.19
October	85.76	Oct. 4	81.47	Oct. 30	82.30
November......	84.12	Nov. 7	81.10	Nov. 12	82.37
†December.....	82.54	Dec. 2	76.28	Dec. 16	77.89

*Highest or lowest of the year. †To latest date.

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 2.	Oct. 4.	Dec. 16.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.
Industrial	64.00	74.50	61.74
Combined average.....	77.51	85.83	75.24

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 19..	92.43	91.69	92.06	92.16	+ .12
Dec. 20..	92.39	91.89	92.14	92.05	− .11
Dec. 21..	92.26	91.46	91.86	91.83	− .22

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 19..	64.11	63.33	63.72	63.95	+ .50
Dec. 20..	64.44	63.83	64.13	63.96	+ .01
Dec. 21..	64.31	63.34	63.82	64.05	+ .09

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Change.
Dec. 19..	78.27	77.51	77.89	78.05	+ .30
Dec. 20..	78.40	77.86	78.13	78.00	− .05
Dec. 21..	78.28	77.40	77.84	77.94	− .06

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO THIS DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 23.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sept. 25.
Industrials	62.05	69.76	54.74
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 25.
Combined average.....	77.37	84.41	69.57

"The Gateway to Panama"
The First Mortgage Bonds of a railroad to the Gulf whose terminal is the NATURAL GATEWAY TO THE PANAMA CANAL are selling on a 5½% basis, and offer many attractive features to the investor.
An illustrated booklet describing this road and the territory served, also some pertinent facts about the New South, sent free on request.
MEGARGEL & Co.
BANKERS
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Dec. 19, 1912.

Total sales Dec. 19, 1912 432,176
From Jan. 1, 1912 129,011,735
Same period last year 124,816,468

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73¾	74	45,800	Amalgamated Copper	71⅛	73⅞	71⅛	73⅞	+2¼
99	100	100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+⅞
49¾	50	200	Am. Beet Sugar	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	+½
..	..	380	Am. B. S. & F. rights	1½	1½	1½	1½	...
134	138	10	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	134	134	134	134	...
29	29¼	3,600	Am. Can	27¼	29⅛	27¼	29	+1⅛
114½	115	1,200	Am. Can pf. x d	113⅝	114	113	114	+1¼
53⅞	54⅛	100	Am. Car & Foundry	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+1¼
56	57	200	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	56	55½	56	+½
10⅝	11	300	Am. Linseed	11	11	11	11	...
41⅛	42	600	Am. Locomotive	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼	+½
106	107	50	Am. Locomotive pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	...
58⅛	59	550	Am. Malt pf	58	58⅛	58	58⅛	—⅜
71⅞	72	20,150	Am. Smelt. & Ref	67⅛	72	67⅛	72	+4½
104¼	104½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	104	104	103	103¼	—1¼
188	190	225	Am. Snuff	188	188	188	188	...
116½	117¾	300	Am. Sugar Refining	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	—⅛
139⅞	140	200	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	139⅞	140	139⅞	140	...
277	279	6,300	Am. Tobacco	271	280	271	277	+5½
102¼	103	450	Am. Tobacco pf. new	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅝
97¼	97¾	100	Am. Water Works pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	—¼
31	32	200	Am. Writing Paper pf	31	31	31	31	+1
38¼	38½	3,500	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅞	38⅜	37½	38⅜	+⅞
105¼	105⅜	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅛	105⅜	105	105⅜	+½
101½	102	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102	+¼
130½	131½	100	Atlantic C. L. x d & x r	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	...
49½	50½	100	Baldwin Locomotive	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅜
104⅝	104⅞	2,510	Baltimore & Ohio	104	104⅞	104	104⅞	+½
86½	87⅛	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	87	87	87	87	—¼
..	..	5	Bank of Commerce	200	200	200	200	...
35½	36½	700	Bethlehem Steel	35	36	35	36	+½
64	67	515	Bethlehem Steel pf	64	64¼	64	64	—1
88⅛	88¼	600	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88	88¼	88	88¼	+¼
114	119½	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+1¼
52	52¼	9,000	California Petroleum	50	52¼	49⅞	52	+1¾
257½	257¾	4,900	Canadian Pacific	256	258	255½	257½	+1⅞
..	..	400	Can. Pacific rights	18¼	18½	18¼	18½	+¼
28	28½	1,200	Central Leather Co	27½	28⅛	27½	28	+½
92½	94	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+2⅛
78	78¼	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	77½	78⅞	77½	78⅛	—⅛
16½	20	100	Chicago & Alton	18	18	18	18	...
17	17¼	200	Chicago Gt. Western	17	17	17	17	+¼
31	32	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+¼
111⅞	112	2,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111⅛	112	111	112	+⅜
138½	140	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	140	140	140	140	...
136	136½	400	Chi. & Northwestern	135½	136⅜	135½	136¼	+¼
42⅜	42½	5,400	Chino Copper	41⅞	42½	41¼	42½	+1
33½	34	250	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32¼	32	32¼	—1¼
139	139¼	300	Consolidated Gas	138¼	139	138¼	139	+¼
13¼	13⅞	1,100	Corn Products Ref	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+¼
75½	77	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+½
73	73¼	100	Detroit United Ry	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	—2⅞
22½	22¾	1,200	Distillers' Securities	22	22⅞	22	22⅞	+½
31⅜	31⅝	5,400	Erie	30⅞	31¼	30½	31⅛	+⅜
48⅝	49¼	100	Erie 1st pf	49	49	49	49	—¼
181½	205	150	General Chemical	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	+¼
183	184	400	General Electric	181⅞	182¾	181⅞	182¾	+⅞
76	78	100	General Motors pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	+¼
2⅛	2¼	4,050	Goldfield Consol	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	...
63⅞	64	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	64	64	64	64	...
134	134¼	3,100	Great Northern pf	133	134	132⅞	134	+1
41	41½	420	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	41	41	41	41	...
50½	51	200	Guggenheim Explor	50½	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+1⅝
126	127	100	Illinois Central	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	+⅞
17	17⅜	1,100	Inspiration Con. Cop	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+¼
17½	17¾	1,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	17⅞	17½	17¼	17½	—¼
60½	60¾	500	Inter.-Met. pf	60⅛	60½	60⅛	60½	+⅝
110	110¼	100	Int. Harvester	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+¾
113⅞	114½	100	Int. Harvester pf	114	114	114	114	—¼
12½	13	600	Int. Paper	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12½	+½
48½	49	300	Int. Paper pf	47⅞	48	47½	48	—½
19	23	50	Int. Steam Pump	19	19	19	19	...
71	74	15	Int. Steam Pump pf	70½	70½	70½	70½	...
26½	27	200	Kansas City Southern	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
99	103½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	—1
46½	47½	100	Lackawanna Steel	47½	47½	47½	47½	+½
170	170¼	2,600	Lehigh Valley	168¾	170¼	168¾	170¼	+1¼
37½	38	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37⅞	38	37⅞	38	...
139½	140	350	Louisville & Nash	139	139¾	139	139¼	+⅛
77	77⅞	200	May Dept. Stores	77	77	77	77	...
4⅜	5	100	Mercantile Marine	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
18	19	100	Mercantile Marine pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	—¼
70¼	70½	7,200	Mexican Petroleum	69	70½	67	70½	+¾
25⅜	25¾	600	Miami Copper	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+¼
26¼	27	100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	26½	26½	26½	26½	+½
41½	41¾	2,900	Missouri Pacific	41	41¾	40⅞	41¾	+¾
121	132	450	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	121	120	121	+1
55¼	56	200	Nat. Lead Co	55	55	55	55	—½
27½	28	1,700	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	27	27½	26⅞	27½	+¼
18⅞	19	1,900	Nevada Con. Copper	19	19	18⅞	19	...
109¼	109½	2,500	N. Y. Central	108	109¼	107⅞	109¼	+1⅛
128¾	129¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	129	129	129	129	—¼
31½	32	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
87½	89½	100	N. Y. State Railways	89	89	89	89	—⅜
112¼	113	400	Norfolk & Western	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	+¼
120⅛	120¼	4,100	Northern Pacific	119¼	120¼	119¼	120¼	+⅝
45½	46½	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+¼
121¼	121⅜	1,800	Pennsylvania R. R	121⅛	121½	121⅛	121¼	+⅛
110⅛	112	100	People's Gas, Chicago	111	111	111	111	...
195	203½	200	P. Lorillard Co	200	200	200	200	—4
21⅜	22	2,600	Pittsburgh Coal	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+⅛
88⅜	88½	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	87½	88⅝	87½	88⅝	+1⅝
34	35	500	Pressed Steel Car	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	—⅜
120	121	146	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J	120	120	120	120	+2
33	35	250	R'way Steel Spring	32½	33	32½	33	—1
20¼	20⅝	3,600	Ray Consol. Copper	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅝
167½	167⅝	89,300	Reading	165¾	168⅛	165¼	167⅝	+1⅝
90	90¼	100	Reading 1st pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
25	25½	150	Rep. Iron & Steel	24⅝	24¾	24⅝	24¾	—¼
85	86	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	84¾	+¼
23	23¼	1,300	Rock Island Co	23	23⅛	22⅞	23	+⅝
43	43½	900	Rock Island Co. pf	43	43½	42¼	43	...
90¼	91	200	Rumely (M.) Co	89¼	91	89¼	91	+1
18⅜	19½	800	St. Louis & San Fran	19⅜	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	...
29½	30	650	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	30	30⅜	30	30	—⅞
73	77¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf	77	77	76¼	76¼	+¼
18¼	18½	100	Seaboard Air Line	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
202	203	600	Sears, Roebuck & Co	200¾	201¾	200¼	201½	—1½
106	106¼	23,900	Southern Pacific	105¼	106¼	104¾	106	+1¼
27¾	28	1,900	Southern R'way ext	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	...
79⅞	80¼	225	South. R'way pf. ext	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—¼
35⅝	36	900	Standard Milling	34	36	34	35⅞	+3⅝
65	66	546	Standard Milling pf	64	66	64	66	+3½
35	37	100	Studebaker Co	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1⅝
90	93¼	100	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	+¼
37⅜	38¼	500	Tennessee Copper	37	38	37	38	+1¼
108	108¼	400	Texas Co	108	108	107⅞	108	...
36	36¼	2,300	Third Avenue	35¼	36	35⅛	36	—½
38	40	100	Union Bag & P. pf	38	38	38	38	—¾
157⅞	158	48,100	Union Pacific	154¼	158	154	158	+2
90¼	90¾	400	Union Pacific pf	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞	+⅞
50	52½	200	United Cigar Mfrs	52	52	52	52	+1
34½	35	100	United Rys. Invest	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	—¼
63	64	300	United Rys. Invest. pf	62½	63	62½	63	—¼
57¼	60	100	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	—¼
66⅞	66¼	850	U. S. Rubber	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+¼
106½	107½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+¼
79½	80	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	—⅛
66⅝	66¾	72,700	U. S. Steel	64⅝	66⅝	64⅝	66⅝	+1⅜
109¼	109½	800	U. S. Steel pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	...
56⅞	57	4,300	Utah Copper	56	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	+1
43	43½	200	Va.-Carolina Chem	43	43	43	43	...
54	58	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	55	55	55	55	+1½
20	24	100	Vulcan Detinning	22	22	22	22	—2
4	4¼	100	Wabash	4	4	4	4	...
45¾	46⅛	950	Western Maryland	45¼	46	45¼	46	...
73¼	74	400	Western Union Tel	73¼	74	73¼	74	+½
77¼	78	700	Westinghouse E. & M	76¼	77¾	76¼	77¾	+1
106	107¾	700	Woolworth (F.W.) Co	105¼	106	105	106	+½
113¼	114¼	100	Woolworth pf	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	—¼

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Dec. 19, 1912 .... $1,109,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 660,190,000
Same period last year 870,326,600

U S 3s, coupon 500 c....102⅞
Rep of Cuba 5s 5,000....101⅝; 1,000....101⅝
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan 1,000....89⅝
Jap Govt 4s, sterling loan 10,000....82¼
U S of Mexico 5s 10,000....95½
N Y City 4s, 1957 1,000....96
N Y City 4s, 1959 3,000....96; 500....96¼; 8,000....96
N Y City 4¼s 1,000....99⅞; 10,000....100
N Y City 4½s, 1957 1,000....104
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000....73¼; 16,000....73
Am Sm Secur 6s 1,000....102⅞
Am Tel & T col 4s 5,000....88⅞
Am Tobacco 4s 1,000....96
Am Tobacco 6s 1,000....119½
Armour & Co 4½s 2,000....91⅛; 1,000....91; 1,000....91⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 5,000....96⅞; 500....97¼; 6,000....97
adjustment 4s 1,000....87½
stamped 5,000....87¼; 2,000....87⅛
conv 4s, 1955 1,000....105
conv 4s, 1960 3,000....102⅞; 10,000....102½; 12,000....102⅝; 20,000....102⅞
conv 5s 20,000....105; 10,000....105¼; 10,000....105¼
Cal-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s 2,000....100⅞
Trans S L 4s 2,000....90⅞
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000....95¼; 6,000....95
Atl Coast L, L & N col 4s 1,000....91⅞
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s 2,000....91⅛
Balt & O gold 4s 5,000....97; 500....97⅛; 4,000....97¼
S W Div 3½s 3,000....89¼
Beth Steel 5s 2,000....95; 1,000....94½; 1,000....95
B'klyn Rap Tran ref conv 4s 1,000....88¼; 42,000....88⅞; 1,000....88½
B'klyn Union Elev 1st 5s 1,000....100⅞
Cal G & Elec 5s 3,000....94⅞
Canada So 1st 6s 22,000....100⅛; 10,000....100¼
Canada So 2d 5s 7,000....100¼; 7,000....100⅛; 5,000....100¼
Cent Leather 5s 1,000....93⅞; 14,000....93⅝
Ches & O con 5s 1,000....109⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s 17,000....99½
conv 4½s 19,000....92¼
Chic, Bur & Q joint 4s 1,000....95¼; 5,000....95⅛
Chic, Bur & Q gen 4s 1,000....95⅛; 10,000....95¼
Chic Gt W 4s 5,000....76½
Chic, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 5,000....98⅝; 2,000....98⅝
Chic, Mil & St P conv 4½s 12,000....105; 4,000....105¼; 500....105⅝; 20,000....105¼
Chic, M & P Sd 4s 1,000....93⅞
C & P Wn 5s 2,000....104¼
Chic & N W deb 5s, 1921 1,000....101⅛
Chi & N W gen 4s 2,000....97¼; 2,000....97⅝
Mil, Sparta & N W 1st 4s 10,000....93⅛
Chic, R I & Pac gen 4s 5,000....92⅞
registered 1,000....93
Chic, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s 8,000....86½
Chic, R I & Pac R R 4s 6,000....64¼; 1,000....64⅛; 10,000....64⅝; 5,000....64½
Chic, St P, M & O deb 5s 1,000....102
Chino Copper 6s 1,000....170
Col Industrial 5s 1,000....82½; 2,000....82⅞
Col & So ref & exten 4½s 2,000....93; 10,000s20f....92⅞
Corn Prod ref s f 5s, 1931 1,000....95⅞
Del & H conv 4s 12,000....97
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 6,000....97⅞
Detroit United Ry con 4½s 6,000....78½
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 1,000....87¼
Erie, Penn, col tr 4s 20,000....89
Gen Motors 6s 5,000....98⅝
Ga Midland 3s 1,000....64
Fla East Coast Ry 1st 4½s 2,000....96½
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rects, full paid 1,000....103½; 1,000....103¼
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 2,000....96
Indiana Steel 5s 5,000....100½
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rects, 2d paid 8,000....105
Inter-Met 4½s 7,000....78⅞; 1,000....79
Kan City So 5s 6,000....97⅞
L S & M So 3½s 1,000....88
L S & Mich So 4s, 1928 6,000....92¼
1931 8,000....92¼
Long Island ref 4s 2,000....94½
Louis & Nash unified 4s 7,000....97½; 10,000....97⅝; 10,000s15f....97¼
Louis & Nash, Atl, K & Cin 4s 14,000....92¼
Inter Mer Marine col tr 4½s 8,000....64⅞
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 13,000....101
Mil Gas 4s 1,000....90
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000....94; 1,000....94¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 1,000....79½; 1,000....79¼
Mo Pac 5s, 1920 1,000....97½
Mtge Bond 5s 1,000....99½
Nat Rys of Mex prior lien 4½s 2,000....86
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 1,000....91
N Y Cent gen 3½s 2,000....86
deb 4s, 1934 5,000....91; 5,000....91¼
M C col 3½s 2,000....78; 5,000....78⅛
N Y, Lack & W 1st 6s 3,000....111⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 10,000....124
N Y Rys ref 4s 6,000....76¼; 1,000....76; 1,000....76¼
adjustment 5s 15,000....54½; 5,000....54⅜; 20,000....54⅝; 8,000....54⅞
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s 2,000....97
Norf & W con 4s 1,000....96⅝
Northern Pac 4s 2,000....98⅝; 1,000....98
Nor Pac gen 3s 17,000....68⅛
Pac Tel & T 5s 5,000....99⅛
Penn conv 3½s 36,000....96⅝
Penn 4s, 1948 5,000....101⅝
Penn gtd 4½s, reg 2,000....102¼
Peo G & C of Chic ref 5s 1,000....101⅛
P Lorillard Co 5s 1,000....97⅛
Pocahontas Consol Coll skg fd 5s 1,000....88
Public Serv Corp skg fd 5s 5,000....92; 1,000....92⅛
Ray Consol 1st 6s 2,000....118; 5,000....118½
Reading gen 4s 5,000....96⅝; 1,000....96⅝; 3,000....96⅝
Reading, Jer Cent, col tr 4s 1,000....96¼
Rep Iron & Steel skg fd 5s, 1940 2,000....91⅝
St L, I M & So unifying & ref 4s 2,000....81¼
River & G 4s 1,000....83½
St L & S F R R gen 5s 4,000....82¼; 1,000....82⅛; 1,000....82
St L & S F R R ref 4s 1,000....75
St Louis S W con 4s 1,000....80⅛
St P, Min & M, Mon ext, 4½s 2,000....95⅞
St P & Sioux City 1st 6s 1,000....109¼
San An & A P 4s 5,000....84⅝
Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s 1,000....75⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s 1,000....98⅝; 1,000....98⅝
So Pac col 4s 2,000....92⅜; 3,000....92⅛
So Pac conv 4s 3,000....92½; 20,000....92¼; 5,000....92⅜; 2,000....92½
So Pac 1st ref 4s 24,000....93; 1,000....92⅞
So Ry gen 4s 2,000....77
M & O col 4s 3,000....85½
Tex Co conv 6s 1,000....99
Third Av ref 4s 1,000....80⅝; 10,000....80½
Third Av adj 5s 10,000....74
Ulster & Del 5s 1,000....103¼
Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s 10,000....88⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000....98⅝; 500....99⅛
Un Pac conv 4s 10,000....97
Union Pac 1st & ref 4s 5,000....96
United Railroads of San Fran 4s 1,000....67½
U S Rubber 6s 2,000....103
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 5,000....100⅝; 4,000....100½; 3,000....100⅝; 9,000....100¾; 2,000....100⅝
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 1,000....97¾; 1,000....97⅞
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 1,000....64⅝
Equit Tr Co ctfs of deposit stamped 5,000....62½
Wab, Tol & C 4s 1,000....80
Wab, Pitts T 1st, Cent Tr ctfs 22,000....25
Colum Tr ctfs 1,000....25
Western Elec 5s 3,000....101
West Md 4s 15,000....82¾; 1,000....82⅝
Westchester Light Co 5s 10,000....105¼; 5,000....105
Westinghouse El & M 1st cv s f 5s 7,000....92½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅞	101¼
2s, c, 1930	100⅞	101⅝
3s, r, 1918	102½	103
3s, c, 1918	102½	103
4s, r, 1925	113⅝	114½
4s, c, 1925	113⅝	114½
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅞	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅞	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1961	101¾	102¼
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¾	102¼
D C 3-65s	..	106½

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	155	165
Allis-Chalm	..	¼
Do 2d pd	1⅛	1½
Do pf	2	..
Do 2d pd	4½	7½
Am Ag Ch	55	56
Am B S	85	90
A B S & F	95	98⅛
Am Cities	..	49
Do pf	81⅜	82¼
Am C & F pf	115½	119
Am Coal	70	95
Am C O pf	95	97
Am Coal P	..	95
Do pf	109	115
Am Exp	170	174
Am H & L	4½	4¾
Do pf	24	26
Am I Sec	18⅝	19
Am Lin pf	31¼	32¼
Am Malt	11¾	12
Am S pf B	83	85
Am S pf n	101½	105
Am St Fds	34½	35½
Am S R pf	115	120
Am T & C	..	68
Am Woolen	21¼	22½
Do pf	82	84
Ann Arbor	15	30
Do pf	50	80
Assets Real	123	124
Assoc Oil	40	46
Bald L pf	103	103¾
Batopilas M	1¼	1⅜
B Un Gas	138	142
Bruns Ter	8	8½
B R & P pf	125	140
But'k Co	28½	29½
Canada So	..	69
Cal Pet pf	84¾	85¼
Case (J. I.) pf	98⅝	100
C R R of N J	360	370
C & S A T	110	115
Chi & A pf	25½	40
Chi, I & L pf, ex d	50	80
Chi, St P, M & Om	129	130
Do pf	150	160
Cin, S & C pf	139	..
C, C, C & St L	46	52
Do pf	..	95
Cleve & P	150	..
Col F & I pf	..	155
Col & So	32	34
Do 1st pf	69	72
Do 2d pf	63	70
Crex Carpet	76	88
Cub-Am S pf	..	100
Del & H	163	165
D, L & W	575	590
D & R G	20	21
Do pf	37	38
D M & Ft D	4	10
D & Co pf	99⅝	99⅞
Det, H & S W	93½	99
Det & M	105	..
Do pf	100	..
D, S S & A	7	8½
Do pf	13	16
Du P de N Pow pf	..	99¼
Erie 2d pf	38½	40
F M & S	12	18
Do pf	39	42½
Gen Ch pf ex div	108½	112
Gen Motors	32½	34½
G & S Tel	115	..
Granby Con	65	..
G.W.Helme	170	188
Do pf	105	117
G'drich pf	105¼	106½
Hav Elec	86	..
Hock Val	..	150
Homestake	108	..
Inger-Rand	105	..
Do pf	92	..
Int Agric	30	38
Do pf	89¼	91
Iowa Cent	10	13
Do pf	22	30
Jol & Chi	161	..
Kayser (J.)	80	93
Do 1st pf	105	109
K C, Ft S & M pf	72	78
K C So pf	60	61
K & D M	5½	8
Do pf	48	60
Kresge (SS)	73	79½
Kn I, C, pf	68	75
Lacl Gas	102	103½
L E & Wn	11¼	14
Do pf	34	38
Lake Shore	461	..
L-W Bis 1st pf	103	104
Do 2d pf	90	92
Lig & M	212½	214
Do pf	111	114¼
Long Island	4?	47
Mackay Cos	81	84
Do pf	65½	68
Mah C R	700	1,000
Man Elev	128½	131
M Dep S pf	103	105½
Mex Pet pf	97	101
Mich Cent	..	190
M & St L	22½	24
M & St L pf	45½	47
M, St P & S S M	137¾	139¼
Do pf	145	152
Do l l	80	88⅛
Mo, K & T pf	59⅝	60
M & B pf	60	80
Mor & Es	170	176
N, C & St L	165	180
Nat B pf	120¼	126¼
Nat Enam	17½	19
Do pf	88	92
Nat L pf	104	107¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	63	66
N O, M & Chi pf	10	25
N Y Air B	74	77
N Y, C & St L	54	60
Do 1st pf	99	..
Do 2d pf	..	90
N Y D pf	32	45
N Y, L & W	120	126
N O T & L	74	80
Norf South	43	47½
N & W pf	83	88⅛
North Am	79¼	81
Ont Mining	2½	3
Pabst B pf	105¼	107
Pac Coast	79	90
Do 1st pf	85	100
Do 2d pf	85	100
Pac Mail	27	30
Pac T & T pf	97½	101½
Peo & E	12	17
P Lor pf	113	117½
Phelps-D'ge	210	..
Phila Co	99½	101
P, C, C & St L	100⅛	108½
Do pf	100	120
Pitts St pf	99	100
P, Y & A pf	161	..
Pr St C pf	99½	101
Pullman Co	161	164
Quicksilver	4	4¾
Do pf	4½	7½
R R Sec I C stk ctfs	80	89
Ry St S pf	98¼	103
Rdg 2d pf	94	95
Rens & S	185¼	..
R G M Co pf	100	110
R'ly Co pf	100	101
St L & S F 1st pf	60	65
St L & S F, C & E I new ctfs	42½	47½
Do pf ctfs	100½	108
St L S W	35¼	35⅝
Seab A L pf	44⅝	45½
Sears-R pf	122	124½
S-S S & I	40	46
Do pf	95	100
So P R S	67	78
Do pf	..	110
So Ry, M & Ohio ctfs	78	81
Texas Pac	22	22¼
T P L Tr	93	96½
T, P & W	15¼	..
T R & L	2½	3
Tol, St L & West	11¼	12
Do pf	28	30
T C R T	102	105½
Do pf	138¼	145
Und Typew	96¼	100
Do pf	112	114
Un B & P	6¼	3½
Un Cig Mfg pf	100¼	109
Un Dry G	98¾	99⅝
Do pf	101⅝	..
U S C I P	17¼	17⅝
U S Exp	65½	70
U S Ind A	40	46
Do pf	93	105
U S R & I	71	73
U S R & R	1	2
Do pf	3	4
Va-Car Ch Co pf	114	117
Va Ry & P	..	51
Do pf	89	..
Vulcan Det pf	85½	92
Wabash pf	13	13¼
W F Exp	125	131
Weym-Bru	240	300
Do pf	110	117
West Md pf	67½	70
Westingh'se Air Brake	283	287
Westingh'se El 1st pf	118½	121½
Wh & L E	6¾	7¾
Do 1st pf	25	28
Do 2d pf	11	15
Wis Cent	48	55

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Buying was stimulated in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Exchange as a result of the day's developments which were construed favorably. Business was again on a large scale, with the sales totaling 70,250 shares, including 5,150 shares in the half hour before trading started elsewhere in Wall Street. A weak tone showed in the earliest dealings, with prices for the leading stocks on the 9:30 o'clock opening call reflecting losses compared with the day before ranging from ⅜ to ¾ of a point.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,260	Amal. Copper	71⅛	73⅞	70⅞	73¾
100	Am. Beet Sug	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
490	Am. Can	27⅜	29	27	27
3,480	Am. Smelting	67⅝	71⅝	67⅛	71⅝
60	Anaconda Cop	37⅝	38⅛	37½	38
10	A., T. & S. F	105½	105½	105½	105½
20	Balt. & Ohio	104	104½	104	104½
20	Beth. Steel	35⅛	35¾	35⅛	35⅝
150	Brooklyn R. T	87⅛	88⅝	87⅛	88⅝
60	California Pet	51½	52	51½	52
10	Can. Pacific	257	257	257	257
110	Ches. & Ohio	78⅜	78⅝	77½	78⅝
280	C., M. & St. P	110⅞	111⅝	110¾	111⅞
30	Col. Fuel & I	32	32¾	32	32¾
30	Dist. Securities	22	22½	22	22½
450	Erie	31	31⅜	31	31⅜
160	Gt. North. pf	133¼	133½	133	133⅛
80	G. N. rgts.	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16
240	Inter.-Met	17½	17⅝	17½	17½
190	Inter.-Met. pf	59¾	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝
580	Lehigh Valley	168⅞	170½	168¾	170
150	Mex. Petrol	67⅛	69¼	67⅛	69
210	Mo. Pacific	41	41½	40⅝	41½
20	Nat. Lead	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
40	Nevada Cons	19	19⅛	19	19⅛
130	N. Y. Central	107½	109⅜	107½	109⅜
180	Nor. Pacific	119½	120½	119½	120¼
160	Pennsylvania	120⅞	121	120⅞	121
10	Pitts. Coal	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10	Pitts. Coal pf	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
20	Ray Consol	20½	20½	20½	20½
24,680	Reading	166¼	168⅛	165⅝	167½
190	Rock Island	22⅝	23¼	22½	23
2,840	Southern Pac	105¼	106½	104¾	106½
10	Southern Ry	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
9,750	Union Pacific	155¾	157⅞	154	157⅝
80	U. S. Rubber	65½	66	65⅜	66
19,900	U. S. Steel	64¾	66½	64⅝	66⅝
40	Utah Copper	55½	55⅞	55½	55⅞
10	Wabash	4	4	4	4
10	Western Union	73½	73½	73½	73½
70,250					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,800	Atlanta	.18	.18½	.18	.18½
680	Goldfield Cons	2.12½	2.37½	2.12½	2.37½
500	Goldfield Mer	.31	.31	.31	.31
900	Jim Butler	.62	.62½	.62	.62½
400	Jumbo Ext	.27	.27	.27	.27
500	McNamara	.18½	.18½	.18½	.18½
300	Midway	.32½	.32½	.32½	.32½
400	North Star	.19½	.19½	.19½	.19½
200	Ophir	.27	.27	.27	.27
300	Pitts. Sil. P	.75	.75	.75	.75
100	Portland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
500	Rescue Eula	.13	.13	.13	.13
600	Tonopah Merg	.78	.79	.78	.79
7,180					

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Dec. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$666,900	$14,556,956	$158,257,096
Internal rev	1,051,956	17,160,291	150,598,218
Corporation tax	9,353	54,328	2,227,678
Miscellaneous	60,467	2,387,374	24,308,748
Total receipts	1,778,064	34,158,951	333,121,741
Expenditures	953,951	40,304,308	337,193,414
Surplus	834,652	*6,145,356	*4,071,672

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $87,606,428. In banks and Philippine Treasury, $32,135,836. Total of general fund, $140,147,662.

TO MERGE PUGET SOUND ROAD

St. Paul Confirms Report That It Will Take Over Subsidiary.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 19.—A report that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is about to take over the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway was confirmed in the St. Paul offices of the road to-day.

Plans have been perfected, it is said, to assume all obligations of the Puget Sound line in such a way as to effect no change in the outstanding stocks and bonds of the subsidiary company. It is understood that the purpose of the consolidation is to obtain greater efficiency in operation for the entire system. The Puget Sound line was incorporated, primarily for financial reasons, in separate entities under the laws of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—		
2d week December	$471,600	$47,800
July 1-Dec. 14	11,147,400	1,758,700
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—		
2d week December	702,502	9,586
July 1-Dec. 14	16,290,739	720,624
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—		
2d week December	129,472	17,281
July 1-Dec. 14	3,333,115	216,478
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—		
2d week December	306,994	12,142
July 1-Dec. 14	7,152,561	78,961
GRAND TRUNK—		
2d week December	1,052,340	122,519
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (London General Bus)—		
2d week December	£57,308	£18,249
July 1-Dec. 14	1,363,393	418,352
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (London United Tramways)—		
2d week December	5,540	301
July 1-Dec. 14	149,396	*9,185
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Tubes)—		
2d week December	14,890	125
July 1-Dec. 14	316,205	4,645
LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Metropolitan District)—		
2d week December	13,052	546
July 1-Dec. 14	299,831	22,524
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—		
2d week December	$206,833	$36,248
July 1-Dec. 14	4,699,985	939,387
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT—		
2d week December	44,236	2,898
Jan. 1-Dec. 14	2,376,613	226,771
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—		
2d week December	283,000	5,000
July 1-Dec. 14	7,214,734	641,340

*Decrease.

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These are the four cardinal points on which every investment should be tested and judged. We call the attention of conservative investors to the fact that absolute direct First Mortgage Bonds, secured by improved income-producing property, meet all four tests. They are thoroughly safe. They are absolutely stable in value and never depreciate. They yield the attractive income of 5½ to 6%. And, finally, our custom of repurchasing securities from our clients when requested, at par and accrued interest less the handling charge of one per cent., gives every reasonable assurance of their convertibility. We have maintained this custom for thirty years.

We offer a selected list of first mortgage bonds and loans, secured by absolute first liens, on the highest class of improved property, to yield 5½ to 6%.

We would be pleased to submit information descriptive of some of these investments.

Call or write for Circular No. N108.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS
ESTABLISHED 1882
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO
TELEPHONE RECTOR 4899
ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, 7,000,000
COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Third Ave. & 148th St

¶ Personal attention of the Officers of the Company is always at the disposal of its clients. We invite consultations and inquiries from our depositors.

MEMBER NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,
New York.
LONDON 15 Cockspur St., S. W.
26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

SAVINGS BANKS.

ESTABLISHED 1827
CORNER PIERREPONT AND CLINTTON STREETS.
Brooklyn Savings Bank
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF
4 PER CENT PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1913, (payable on and after Jan. 20th,) on all sums entitled thereto. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will draw interest from Jan. 1st.
EDWIN P. MAYNARD, President.
LAURUS E. SUTTON, Comptroller.
ARTHUR C. HARE, Cashier.
CHAS. C. PUTNAM, Asst. Comptroller.

New York Savings Bank
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
Jan. 1, 1913, dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS
74 and 76 Wall Street.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1912.
On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, Jan. 20th, 1913.
DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, Dec. 16th, 1912.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, Dec. 11th, 1912.
187TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending December 31st, 1912, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after January 20th, 1913. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal January 1st, 1913. Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1913, will draw interest from January 1st, 1913.
WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK
(INCORPORATED 1833)
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.
TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND
SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1912.
On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of
THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.
per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000, payable on and after JAN. 20, 1913.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1913.
JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR. } Secretaries.
R. OGDEN CHISOLM.

Income Bonds For Christmas
WHAT can be better for a Christmas present than a bond of a company that has proved to be an income payer for fifteen years, and that has the best of prospects for an increasing income in future?
Bonds are issued for $10, $20, $50 and $100 and larger amounts.
This company has had 16 years' success under one management, and has accumulated assets of nearly
$4,000,000.
Write for Pamphlet T.
New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE
Royal Bank of Canada
Invites Enquiries in Regard to Every Description of Banking Business in
CANADA, CUBA AND THE WEST INDIES
NEW YORK AGENCY,
Cor. William and Cedar Streets
Total Assets.....$179,000,000.00

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy Big Plot in Hunts Point Section of the Bronx for Immediate Improvement — High Class Private Dwellings in Demand—Another Important Deal in the Dyckman Section.

Investment buying in the Bronx, which has been very active of late, furnished another important transaction in that borough in the purchase of an entire block in the Hunts Point section by L. & A. Pincus. The sale is of additional interest as it marks the entrance of these operators into one of the most active districts of the Bronx, and they will signalize their first big investment there by immediate apartment house improvements.

The block bought is the triangular plot bounded by 163d, Fox and Simpson Streets, fronting 332.11 on Simpson Street, 206 on 163d Street, and 263 on Fox Street. It was purchased from the Henry Morgenthau Company. The buyers are having plans prepared for building three six-story elevator apartment houses on the block, two of which will face 163d Street, and the other at the junction of Fox and Simpson Streets. The entire operation will represent an investment of about $600,000. L. & A. Pincus have recently completed two big apartments on Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and they also financed the new Frazee Theatre on Forty-eighth Street.

Another big Bronx deal just north of the Hunts Point section was the purchase of eight lots on the west side of Southern Boulevard, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, by a client of Rose & Putzel, attorneys. The property is a block north of the Freeman Street subway station.

High Class Dwellings in Demand.

The demand for high class private dwellings on both the east and west sides was very evident in yesterday's market, when several were disposed of to buyers for immediate occupancy. By far the most important transaction in this class was the sale of the residence of the late David Banks at 35 East Seventy-second Street by George Baker and Arnstein & Levy to a buyer who proposes to occupy it as his city residence.

The property comprises a four-story high-stoop house on a lot 22 by 102.2, one house removed from the home of Mrs. Laura Rhinelander, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue.

It was held at about $125,000, and was recently secured by the sellers in a trade with Mr. Banks's son for the nine-story apartment house at 140 and 142 West Fifty-fifth Street. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

On the west side the United States Trust Company as Trustee to Dr. Thomas Stone, 128 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 102.2, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The buyer is a client of the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company.

The estate of Mary J. Stafford has sold the three-story dwelling, 332 West Twentieth Street, on lot 16.8 by 92, to Theresa Abelson. This is the first transfer of the property since 1857. A. A. Hagaman was the broker.

Porter & Co. have sold for M. Schulrof to a client for occupancy the three-story and basement dwelling, 137 West 119th Street, on lot 20 by 100.11.

West Side Apartments Resold.

The two five-story apartments, 5 and 7 West 107th Street, recently acquired by Ennis & Sinnott from Edward B. Corey, have been resold to an investor.

The buildings occupy a plot 50 by 100, adjoining the corner of Central Park West. A client of the Herman Arms Company is the buyer.

Choice Dyckman Corner Sold.

The Dyckman section furnished a good deal yesterday in the heart of its business district, when the four lots on the northeast corner of 207th Street and Sherman Avenue were purchased by a client of John N. Golding. The property was sold by the Mamaroneck Mortgage and Security Company, represented by Thomas J. Reynolds through the Deane Realty Company. The property has long been considered one of the best corners in the Dyckman tract for improvement, and it is diagonally opposite the block recently acquired by Gustavus L. Lawrence for a large theatre.

Bronx.

In the Melrose section the John W. Buscall Company has sold the five-story flathouse, covering a plot 45 by 100.5, at 1,258 and 1,260 Brook Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets.

Brooklyn.

The York-Penn Company has sold to a client of John F. Burke, 564 Fortieth Street, a two-family brick dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.

Ward & Platt have sold for Georgette W. Brown a plot on the southeast corner of Otsego Street and Creamer Street, South Brooklyn, 240 by 100.

The Sunrise Realty Company, of which Morris Kornblum is President, has sold 7,704, 7,706, 7,710, and 7,712 Seventh Avenue, four two-family brick dwellings, opposite McKinley Park, to a New York investor.

H. M. Lewis has sold a plot 80 by 200, on the southwest corner of Albermarle Road and Oakland Place, for Isabella L. Ryttenberg, to a client.

James B. Thomas has sold for a client the four-story double apartment house at 213 Kent Street, on a plot 28 by 100. The purchaser bought for investment.

Long Island City.

A builder has purchased for improvement with a five-story modern apartment house a plot 100 by 100 on the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Pierce Street.

James B. Thomas, who negotiated the transaction, also sold a plot 100 feet by 125 feet on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Graham and Pierce Avenues, and a plot 50 by 100 on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Webster and Washington Avenues, to an investor.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company has sold at Oceanside to H. A. Brunjes a plot 80 by 100 on Windsor Parkway; to J. Preisner, a plot 40 by 100 on Merrifield Avenue; to F. W. Pfluger, a plot 80 by 100 on Hoke Avenue. The same company sold at Valley Stream to M. Moynihan a plot 40 by 100 on Cottage Street; to P. Moneghan, a plot 40 by 100 on Oxford Street. The same company sold at Hempstead to M. Tuedelman a plot 60 by 100 on Allen Street.

Ogden L. Mills has purchased a tract of land at Woodbury, L. I., upon which he proposes to establish a country seat. The purchase affects the 116-acre tract known as the Turrell Farm, which has a large frontage on the Jericho Turnpike.

The O. L. Schwencke Land and Investment Company has sold at Hempstead Gardens a half acre parcel on Maple Street to J. Stein, and a one-acre parcel on Railroad Avenue to J. Healy.

The T. B. Ackerson Company report the following sales at Brightwaters, L. I.: A plot in Pine Terrace section, 40 by 140, on east side of Pine Acres Boulevard, north of Howells Road, to Mary A. Gillespie. A plot in Oaks section, 40 by 127, on east side of Brooklyn Boulevard, north of Penataquit Drive, to Carrie B. Fuller, and a plot in Oaks section, 60 by 140, on west side of Pine Acres Boulevard, north of Wohseepee Drive, to Eva B. Vinson.

New Jersey.

A syndicate of Newark (N. J.) capitalists have secured from the Phoenix Realty Company an option to purchase for $60,000 the property at the corner of Sip Avenue and the Boulevard, Jersey City.

The site, which has a frontage of 150 feet on the Boulevard, will be improved with a six-story modern elevator apartment house. William Cahill recently sold the plot to the Phoenix Company.

F. W. Eaton of South Orange, N. J., has purchased the Amanda J. Whitney estate at Morristown. The property, which consists of about ten acres of land, with residence, garage, and outbuildings, is located on Egbert Hill, near Sussex Avenue. It is surrounded by such properties as Dr. Frederick H. Humphrey's estate, Charles Y. Swan's estate, L. C. M. Griswold's estate, Alfred R. Whitney's Glimpsewood Manor, and the H. L. McGibb estate. The consideration was $35,000. The transaction was negotiated by Louis Schlesinger, Incorporated.

Suburban.

Charles B. Helffrich has sold for the River View Building Company of Yonkers a plot of ground 50 by 100 on the north side of Morsemere Place, west of North Broadway, Yonkers. The purchaser, Margaret H. Hitchings, will improve the plot with a modern two-story and attic dwelling. The River View Building Company has been awarded the contract, and has already started work on the building, which is to be completed on or before July 1, 1913.

Joseph P. Day sold a plot 161 by 128, corner of Avon and Oxford Roads, Wykagyl Park, New Rochelle, to B. E. Lader, who intends to build immediately.

$1,174,500 in Loans.

Slawson & Hobbs have placed the following loans: $340,000 at 5 per cent. on 105-9 West Seventy-second Street, $275,000 at 5½ per cent. on the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, $130,000 at 5 per cent. on 163 West Eighty-third Street, $80,000 at 5 per cent. on the southeast corner of Broadway and 178th Street, $42,000 at 5 per cent. on the southeast corner of Bleecker and Wooster Streets, $20,000 at 4½ per cent. on 422 West Twenty-seventh Street, $37,500 at 5 per cent. on 63 East Eleventh Street, $40,000 at 4½ per cent. on 15 and 15½ Division Street, $32,000 at 5 per cent. on 218 and 220 East Fortieth Street, $45,000 at 4½ per cent. on 100 West Seventy-fourth Street, $40,000 at 4½ per cent. on 31 West Eighty-first Street, $32,000 at 5 per cent. on 132 East 127th Street, and smaller loans aggregating $61,000.

Recent Buyers.

Adelbert Huber is the purchaser of 411 and 413 West Forty-second Street, sold in November by the Odell and Young estates.

$300,000 Apartment for West 51st St.

The Thirty-three West Fifty-first Street Company, of which Franklin M. Haines is President, has filed plans for the twelve-story hotel to be erected at 33 West Fifty-first Street. The building will cover a plot 42 by 85, and has been estimated to cost $300,000 by Architect J. B. Gordon.

Aeon Co. to Build Apartment.

A twelve-story apartment house costing about $350,000, is to be built by the Aeon Realty Company, on the east side of West End Avenue, 22.8 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street. It will cover a plot 78 by 80.8. Architect W. Haefele filed plans for the structure yesterday.

Raises Its Capital and Surplus.

Owing to the increase in the business of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company, the stockholders have voted to increase the capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000 and the surplus from $62,500 to $125,000. The Board of Directors of the First Mortgage Guarantee Company is composed of John D. Crimmins, J. S. Bache, W. E. Harmon, Paul Bonynge, Daniel M. Brady, S. W. Eames, J. J. Halloran, J. F. James, Charles H. Jones, W. E. Paynter, H. P. Read, J. A. Wigmore, J. A. Leach, J. T. McMahon, M. J. O'Eirne, Samuel Riker, Jr., and H. H. Williams, President of the company. Clinton R. James, Vice President, and Chairman of the board; H. P. Williams, Treasurer, and A. C. Leach, Secretary.

Long Island Brokers' Annual Dinner

The Real Estate Exchange of Long Island will hold its eighth annual banquet at the Hotel McAlpin on the evening of Jan. 15, 1913. The following speakers have been invited: Gov. Sulzer, Public Service Commissioner Williams, Borough President Connolly, William H. Prendergast.

Commercial Notes.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased for Alfred R. Conkling to the Monahan Express Company the store and basement at 127 Spring Street, northwest corner of Greene Street.

Millett, Roe & Hagen, now in the Mechanics' and Metals Bank Building, 33 Wall Street, have taken a five years' lease of the fourth and fifth floors in the Kuhn-Loeb Building at Pine and William Streets.

A. A. Hageman has leased the store and basement, 68 West Thirty-seventh Street, to Morris Sussman; the store and basement, 56 West Thirty-sixth Street, to David R. Shapiro; the store, 67 West Thirty-sixth Street, to J. Lambert, and the building, 234 West Fifty-sixth Street, to M. Williams.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased for the Havemeyer estate, represented by B. E. Martin, the store, basement, and sub-basement in the building, 576 and 578 Broadway, for a long term of years, to Felix Tausend, (the Eastern Manufacturing Company.) Also for Louise C. O'Reilly, the store and basement at 43 to 47 West Sixteenth Street, for a long term of years, to Sol. Brill & Co.

Realty Notes.

The semi-annual meeting and dinner of the United Civic Associations of Queens Borough will be held at Jamaica on Jan. 28. The place for the meeting has not yet been decided upon by the committee consisting of John L. Streever of Long Island City; Henry S. Johnston of Elmhurst, and George Loibel of Woodside.

The committee appointed by the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx to consider the establishment of a civic centre for that borough, has passed a resolution favoring that section of Crotona Park bounded by Tremont Avenue, Arthur Avenue, East 175th Street and Third Avenue. This area includes the site of the present Borough Hall

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Avenue D, 91, s w corner of 7th St, 25x98, three, four, and five story tenements and stores; partition, to B. W. Hitchcock, $22,500.

Greenwich Av, 123, w s, 82.6 ft s of Horatio St, 27.1x96.4x25x85, five-story tenement and stores; to John F. Coot, $22,000; also

Henry St, 330, s s, 100.3 ft w of Jackson Av, 25.1x94.10x25x94.8, five-story tenement and stores, five-story rear tenement; to B. W. Hitchcock, $14,000; also

51st St, 225 East, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5, three-story tenement and three-story rear tenement; to the plaintiff, F. L. Haug, $7,750; also

46th St, 232 East, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; to the plaintiff, F. L. Haug, $18,500; also

85th St, 448-450 East, s w corner of Avenue A, 75x25.2, five-story tenement and stores and one-story store; partition; to the defendant, G. M. Lahm, $26,200.

By Samuel Marx.

6th St, 712-714 East, s s, 145.8 ft e of Avenue C, 39x97, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samson Rosenfield, $53,455.

6th St, 705-707 East, n s, 105.5 ft e of Avenue C, 44.11x90.10, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Isaac Pick, $57,880.

By J. H. Mayers.

Lafayette St, 184, w s, 114.2 ft s of Broome St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to Ursetti Saberio, a party in interest, $30,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Arthur Av, s e corner of 176th St, 100.5x100, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Northern Bank, $20,500.

Carroll St, 161, n s, 40x150x irregular, City Island; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George P. Koehler, $3,500.

Kepler Av, n w corner of 236th St, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure, to L. W. Reinisch, $3,680.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

51st St, n s, 494 ft w of 5th Av, for a twelve-story hotel, 42x85; 38 West 51st St. Co., Inc., 507 5th Av, owner; J. E. Gordon, 507 5th Av, architect $300

90th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for a four-story and basement school, 100x100.8; Church of St. Gregory the Great, 56 West 88th St, owner; E. Lynch, 347 5th Av, architect....$120,000

West End Av, e s, 22.8 ft n of 87th St, for a twelve-story apartment, 78x80.8; Aeon Realty Co., 17 Madison Av, owner; W. Haefeli, 17 Madison Av, architect $850

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

114th St, 322 East, to a four-story store and tenement; M. Colucci, 322 East 114th St, owner; M. Del Gaudio, 401 East Tremont Av, architect $5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 79.9x70; Moses J. Wolf and others, executors, &c., of Efanuel Heilner, to Lina Weil, 19 East 98th St, (mtg $56,000,) B. & S. and C. A. G., Oct. 4; attorneys, Wolf & Kohn, 203 Broadway $2,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 142d St, 558 West, 20x70; Lena W. Hoefler to Nathan Federgreen, 135 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,800,) Dec. 18; attorney, Isaac Lublin, 391 Fulton St, Brooklyn $1

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of 105th St, 25.11x75; William Watson to Helen E. H. Bennett, 693 West End Av, executrix of William H. Bennett, June 24; attorney, R. J. M. Bullowa, 10 Broadway $100

EAST BROADWAY, 280, n s, 21.2x59.5; Louis M. Kommel and others to Daisy Shoben, 184 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., quitclaim, (mtg $13,500,) Nov. 3; attorney, Robert Kommel, 223 Park Row....$1

FORSYTH ST, 178 and 180, e s, 50.1x100.2; Jacob Levy to Forsyth Street Realty Co., 220 Broome St., (mtg $68,000,) Dec. 19; attorney, B. Lewinson, 119 Nassau St....$100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, new, e s, 8,934.8 ft n from s s 155th St, runs n e 286.5x n w 275.2x s w 267 to old e s of avenue x s e 278.8x n e 1.5 to beginning, with strip between old and new lines of avenue; Fort Washington Av, new, w s, 8,918 ft n from s s 155th St, runs s 514.3 to e s Boulevard Lafayette x n e 228.7x 56.2 on curve x n e 524.7 to avenue x s w 279.5 to beginning; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, 8,791.2 ft n from s s 155th St, runs n e 255x28.8 on curve x s w 208.11 to e s Hudson R R R Co x s w 283.11x n e 2,083 to beginning; N Y C & H R R R, e s 9,933.4 ft n from s s 155th St, runs s w 283.9x w 66 to high water mark Hudson River x n e 135x n —x n e 80 x e 66 to beginning; except all right, title and interest of said railroad company; Ann E. Nolan, Albany, N. Y., to Blanche M. Nolan, 24 Circular St, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., all liens, Dec. 14; attorney, W. T. Riddle, Hotel Manhattan, Albany, N. Y. ....Gift and $100

LENOX AV, 249, w s, 19x80; Henry Presser to Cecile N. McGrann, 54 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) and all liens, Dec. 17; attorneys, Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St $100

NASSAU ST, 85, w s, 57.8 ft s of Fulton St, 25.1x109.7x24.8x110.10; William M. Martin to Rebecca T. Mathews, (mtg $90,000,) and all liens, Feb. 20, 1907; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; William M. Martin to Florence and Charles T. Mathews, 30 West 57th St., each ¼ part; Harold C. Mathews, 43 5th Av, ¼ part; Drelincourt M. Martin, 145 East 35th St., Florence C. Martin, 44 West 40th St., 1-12 part, and Edith C., wife of Howard Mossuran, Norwalk, Conn., 1-12 part, B. & S.; ratification and confirmation deed, all liens, Dec. 11; attorneys, same....$1

STANTON ST, 197, s s, 20x100; Joseph M. Conklin, trustee in bankruptcy of Moritz & Max Rosett, to Isidore Kalfus, 197 Stanton St, and Emile Neufeld, 91 West 119th St, all title, Dec. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$21,600

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 75 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; George A. Lassman to Joseph Lassman, 1,248 St. Nicholas Av, (mtg $12,000,) Dec. 18, attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

WORTH ST, 192, s w s, runs s e 47.8x s w 41.3 to e s of Mulberry St x n 40.11 to beginning, gore, (foreclosure Dec. 10;) Benjamin Tuska, referee, to Evardo Mezzaari, 71 1st Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 19; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$15,765

2D AV, 2,135, w s, 27x73; Fortunato Guarino to Giovanni Cardinale, 208 Flushing Av, Astoria, L. I., (mtg $13,500,) Oct. 31....$1

3D ST, 320 East, s s, 19x75; Anne Schreiber to Julius Kramer, (mtg $13,000,) Dec. 4; attorney, J. A. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St...$1

3D AV, 1,256, w s, 25x100; Mary E. F. Mulvany to Michael Maier, 150 East 78th St, (mtg $27,130,) Dec. 19; attorneys, Lachman & G., 35 Nassau St....$100

11TH ST, 328 East, s s, 25x94.10; Harry Bijur, referee, to Matilda I. Messer, 550 West 165th St, Dec. 13; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St....$34,000

27TH ST, 154 and 156 West, s s, 44.4x98.9; Moses Cowen to Reuben E. Fichthorn, 153 East 15th St, (mtg $80,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$7,600

36TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 11th Av, runs w — to water and land grant made by Mayor, &c., to Freeman Campbell, dated Dec. 15, 1852, x n — to s s 37th St, x e — to point 208 ft w of 11th Av, x s— to beginning, with all wharfage and other rights, except part for streets; Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders to N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway $1,000,000

42D ST, 411 WEST, n s, 25x100.4; Mary H. Outcalt to Adelbert Huber, 144 Audubon Av, Dec. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

42D ST, 413 West, n s, 25x100.4; same and another to same, Dec. 12; same attorney...$100

42D ST, 529 to 531 West, n s, 50x100.5; Albertine T. Russell to Archibald D. Russell, Princeton, N. J., (mtg $40,000,) and all liens, Dec. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

42D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; same to same, 2-5 parts, (mtg $15,000 on whole,) Dec. 17: attorney, same....$100

107TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Walter F. Hopper to Isaac A. Hopper, 165 West 122d St, (mtg $40,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, J. B. Butler, 76 William St........$1

111TH ST, 64 East, s s, 24.10x100.10; Henry C. Fredericks to Mary Fred, 789 Dawson St, quitclaim, Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

122D ST, 56 East, s s, 41x100.11; Melvin Realty Co. to Gussie Fink, 170 East 7th St, (mtg $28,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, J. Pawel, 271 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Gussie Fink to Bella Glaser, 2,309 Creston Av, (mtg $34,500,) Dec. 18; same attorney....$100

131ST ST, 112 West, s s, 16.8x99.11; Stephen H. Jackson to Marie Volk, 346 West 25th St, (mtg $10,500,) and all liens, Dec. 17; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.$100

153D ST, 265 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; Samuel Cohen and others to Natalie Isenburger, 93 Schenck Av, Brooklyn, mtg $36,000 and all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys, Towne & S., 115 Broadway ....

153D ST, 267 West, n s, 37.6x99.11; same to same, mtg $36,000 and all liens, Dec. 18; attorneys same $100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, e s, 132 ft n of 181st St, 66x150; Enrichetta Vernaglia to Maria Galiani, 2,078 Prospect Av, Aug. 15, 1911, (mtg $4,000) $100

COURTLANDT AV, s w corner of 159th St, 48.6x98; Simon M. Goldsmith to Martin Stone, 867 East 23d St, Brooklyn, April 18, (mtg $40,000;) attorney, L. P. Williams, 949 Broadway $100

HOFFMAN ST, s w corner of 189th St, 30x89.11; William H. Giegerich to Franziska Giegerich, 1,218 Tinton Av, Nov. 18; attorney, W. H. Giegerich, 203 Broadway....$100

HOFFMAN ST, n e corner of 187th St, 27.7x118.1; Giuseppe Carozza to Tripola Realty Co., 2,112 Quarry Road, Dec. 18, (mtg $2,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

HUGHES AV, e s, 100 ft s of William St, 25x—; European Construction Co. to Francenca Giallorenzi, 541 East 182d St, (mtg $27,500,) Dec. 19; attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $100

HUGHES AV, w s, 200 ft s of 186th St, 25x87.6; European Construction Co. to Calogero Dibenedetto, 120 East Houston St, Dec. 19, (mtg $27,000;) attorney, Myron Sulzberger, 38 Park Row $100

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, s s, 98 ft w of Morris Av, 16x80; Billiken Realty Co. to Henry U. Singhi, 121 West Kingsbridge Road, (mtg $6,000,) Dec. 17; attorney, S. S. Terry, 66 Broadway $1

LONGWOOD AV, n w corner of Hewitt Place, 147x—; James M. Vincent, referee, to George F. Johnson, Hanover Township, N. Y., (mtg $98,000,) Dec. 17; attorneys, Feiriss & S., 165 Broadway $70,000

LOTS 79 and 80, map of 1,670 lots of F. P. & H. A. Forster and others; Hy. Forster to Anthony and Giuseppe Gebbia, 300 East 89th St, Dec. 18; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, and Sayers Brothers, 31 Nassau St $100

LOT 189, same map; same to August Fischer and Isidore Rosenblum, 7 West 126th St..$100

LOT 161, same map; same to Hy M. Bonodonna, 1,190 Madison Av....$100

LOT 35, same map; same to Paula C. Herzog, 2,549 Broadway $100

LOTS 232 and 233, same map; same to Edward J. Duffy, 165 East 111th St....$100

LOTS 176 and 177, same map; same to George E. Clinton, 35 State St, Ossining, New York. $100

LOT 160, same map; same to Louise B. Hulse, 544 West 145th St....$100

LOTS 311 and 312, same map; same to Stephen Winhold, 538 West 159th St....$100

LOTS 321 to 324, same map; same to Bertha Varick, Mary Cihar, and Mary Doubrava, 345 East 94th St $100

LOTS 46 to 48, same map; same to John Robertson, 438 West 124th St, and Thomas Smith, 272 West 115th St....$100

LOT 254, same map; same to John G. Patterson, 165 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.$100

LOTS 305 and 306, same map; same to Nicholas J. O'Connell, 116 Waverly Place....$100

LOT 119, same map; same to Tillie A. Nelson, 156 East 27th St....$100

LOT 210, same map; same to Mary E. McKinley, 320 East 37th St....$100

LOTS 204 and 205, same map; same to Margaret C. McAtee, 775 Garden St....$100

LOTS 130 to 135, same map; same to Frank Bitz, 922 Columbus Av....$100

LOTS 193 to 196, 208, 209, 250, 253; Alice G. Hudgins, 404 West 116th St....$100

LOTS 37, 38, and 217 to 220, same map; same to Ella F. Byrne, 364 Manhattan Av....$100

LOT 142, same map; same to Domenico Broglino, 2,549 Broadway $100

LOTS 181 and 182, same map; same to Frederick A. Morrison, 104 Fairview Av, Jersey City $100

LOTS 244, 245, 255, 256, and 308, same map; same to Lawrence E. Lamb, 788 Riverside Drive $100

LOTS 88 and 89, same map; same to Siegfried Kraus, 2,119 8th Av....$100

LOTS 198 and 199, same map; same to Eugene Morgenthal, 1,532 Minford Place $100

LOTS 143 and 144, map of Lewis G. Morris; Fordmont Realty Co. to Edson Building Co., 2,251 Tiebout Av, Dec. 19, (mtg $1,960;) attorney, Charles Buckbee, 507 East Tremont Av....$100

LOT 39, map of Haight estate, 25x100; John D. Hallock to Joseph D. Saltzman, 931 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 18, (mtg $3,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $100

MORRIS AV, n w corner of Fordham Road, 177.8x—; Billiken Realty Co. to Henry U. Singhi, 121 West Kingsbridge Road, Dec. 17; attorney, S. S. Terry, 66 Broadway....$1

PLOT 4½ and Plot 6, tax map, between e s of White Plains Road and w s of Boston Road; Ferdinand R. Minrath to Alice Minrath, March 30, 1909; attorneys, Hoadley, L. & J., 22 William St....$1

ROAD from New York to Boston, s e s at s w s of road leading to East Chester, land containing 6 947-1,000 acres; Plot 11, Block 2, map of East Chester, containing 8 acres; Sarah W. Hitchcock to William F. Johnston, Boston Road, East Chester, Nov. 4....$1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 79.3x—; William H. Weiher to William H. Weiher Building Co., 968 East 167th St, Aug. 21, (mtg $10,500;) attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway $100

WALTON AV, 2,399, w s, 19.11x96.5; James T. Bunt to Gertrude R. Clark, 2,248 Hughes Av, Dec. 18, (mtg $6,400;) address, 100 Broadway $100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n of 170th St, 25x180 to Brook Av; Charles B. Shankland to Henry C. Glaser, 2,309 Ceston Av, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 13, 1911; attorney, Lawyers Title Co, 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry C. Glaser to Melvin Realty Co, 171 Broadway, (mtg $2,500,) Dec. 14, 1912; attorney, P. D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Melvin Realty Co. to Value Realty Co, 170 Broadway, (mtg $2,500,) Dec. 18; same attorney $1

7TH AV, e s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 100x100; Charles E. Evans to Harold Swain, 1,650 Concourse, Dec. 13; attorney, H. Swain, 176 Broadway $100

157TH ST, n s, 171 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x101.11; John T. Magan and another, executors, to Benenson Realty Co., 407 East 153d St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. ....$12,500

167TH ST, 821 East, 40x125; Sophie Busath to Louis Prival, 133 Lenox Av, March 15, (mtg $45,085;) attorney, F. C. Hirleman, 391 East 149th St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Louis Prival to Sophie Busath, 385 East 200th St, Aug. 7; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; Sophie Busath to Flavius J. Perry, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 18, (mtg $39,000;) attorney, same....$1

172D ST, 891 East, 33x100; Tillie C. Lewin to John G. H. Klemeyer, 404 East 141st St, (mtg $19,500,) Dec. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

229TH ST, 814 East, s s, 25x114; Gennaro Fico to Dora Miller, 70 Lenox Av, (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Miller to Susie Golding, 101 West 141st St, (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 18; attorney, same $100

235TH ST, n s, 835 ft w of Katonah Av, 50x100; Mary E. Champoli to Dora Miller, 70 Lenox Av, (mtg $1,000,) Dec. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Miller to Gennaro Fico, 2,390 Hoffman St, (mtg $1,000,) Dec. 18; same attorney $100

238TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Charles Peterson to Edgar J. Hill, 372 East 35th St, Brooklyn, Nov. 25, 1911, (mtg $5,700;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

238TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Edgar J. Hill to Charles Peterson, Yonkers, N. Y., June 28, (mtg $6,825;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

238TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Charles Peterson to Ridgefield Construction Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J., (mtg $4,500,) Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BARROW ST, 44, n s, 22.6x97¼x22x97.2; James H. Newman to Otto Christoph, Chilton, Wis., Dec. 18, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. B. Hatch, 5 Beekman St....$1,500

CONVENT AV, n w corner of 133d St, 190.8x—; Paterno & Son Contracting Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Dec. 18, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $175,000

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 5, n s, 24x—; Maud B. Barclay to William Jay, executor, Bedford, N. Y., Dec. 19, 5 years; attorney, R. W. Candler, 48 Wall St....$27,000

WORTH ST, 192, 48.8x—; Evardo Mezzadri to Robert Graves and others, trustees, Mineola, N. Y., Dec. 19, 4 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$14,000

7TH AV, s w corner of 58th St, 100.5x100; Paterno Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Dec. 19, due April 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av....$650,000

8TH ST, 318 and 320 East, s s, 39.8x97.6; Max I. Rosenbaum to Louis Snitman, 2,178 Dean St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $50,000, Dec. 18, due April 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Harry Weinberger, 261 Broadway $1,000

25TH ST, 207 to 217 West, 126x98.9; Graphic Arts Realty Co. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Dec. 19; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $360,000

27TH ST, 154 and 156 West, 44.4x98.9; Reuben E. Fichthorn to Samuel Winters, 357 West 118th St, Dec. 18, prior mtg $80,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $7,000

36TH ST, n s, 208 ft w of 11th Av, —x—; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co. to Webb's Academy for Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Av and 188th St, Dec. 17, due July 1, 1923, 3½ p. c.; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St....$1,000

42D ST, 411 and 413 West, n s, 50x100.41; Adelbert Huber to Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway, Dec. 18, due, &c, as per bond $40,000

117TH ST, s s, 248 ft e of Pleasant Av, 106.11x100.10; John J. Quinn to James Clarke, 49 Garden Place, Brooklyn, Dec. 11, due as per bond; attorney, P. F. W. Ruther, 55 Wall St....$15,000

122D ST, s s, 222 ft w of 4th Av, 41x100.11; Gussie Fink to Henry C. Glaser, 2,309 Creston Av, Dec. 18, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jacob Powel, 271 Broadway. $6,500

127TH ST, 118 West, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Bierhoff to Anna M. Lynch, executrix, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., prior mtg $8,000, Dec. 17, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Hugo Bierhoff, 320 West 125th St....$3,000

130TH ST, 31 East, 17.6x99.11; Marie Volk to Stephen H. Jackson, 134 West 131st St, Dec. 19, due Aug. 19, 1915, 6 p. c.; address, 106 Lexington Av....$2,000

148TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 83.4x99.11; Hazel M. Shannon to Morris Levy, 143 West 111th St, Dec. 16, two mtgs, each $8,500, two prior mtgs, $35,000 each, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles H. Freedrich, 35 Nassau St $17,000

Bronx.

FOREST AV, w s, 290 ft s of Home St, 20x87.6; Lillian Markel to Jacob L. Markel and another, 1,119 Forest Av, 5 years, Feb. 1, 1910; attorney, I. Hershfield, 99 Nassau St $7,500

HOFFMAN ST, n e corner 187th St, 27.7x118.1; Tripoli Realty Co to Rockland Realty Co, 509 Willis Av, demand, 6 p. c., Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co, 176 Broadway $12,500

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, w s, 181.3 ft s of Boston Av, 20x—; Edson Building Co. to Louise C. Denio, Orange, N. J., Dec. 19, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.$5,500

LIND AV, w s, 124.3 ft n of 168th St, 25x139.1; Lamberti Construction Co. to Mortense B. Story, trustee, 107 East 19th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St....$16,000

LIND AV, w s, 149.3 ft n of 168th St, 25x144.4; same to same, Dec. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney same....$16,000

LOTS 198 and 199, map No. 1,670 of Forster & Schmitt; Eugene Morgenthal to Henry Forster, 188 East 40th St, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,170

LOTS 305 and 306, same map; Nicholas J. O'Connell to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same $1,500

LOTS 232 and 233, same map; Edward J. Duffy to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same $160

LOT 160, same map; Louise B. Hulse to same, Dec. 18, 2 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same.$510

LOT 119, same map; Tillie A. Nelson to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same....$210

LOTS 88 and 89, same map; Siegfried Kraus to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,200

LOTS 311 and 312, same map; Stephen Winhold to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same....$1,110

LOTS 176 and 177, same map; George E. Clinton to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same. $780

LOT 161, same map; Henry N. Bonadorma to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same $315

LOTS 321-324, same map; Bertha Varick and others to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same $2,100

LOTS 181 and 182, same map; Frederick A. Morrison to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same $990

LOTS 232 and 233, same map; Edward J. Duffy to same, Dec. 18; attorney, same....$960

LOT 189, same map; August Fischer to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same, ...$600

LOTS 46, 47, and 48, same map; John Robertson and another to same, Dec. 18, 1 year; attorney, same $3,240

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (prior mtg $3,240,) Dec. 18, 1 year; attorney, same, $540

LOT 254, same map; John G. Patterson to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same..$570

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (prior mtg $570,) Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same...$95

LOTS 255 and 256, same map; Lawrence E. Lamb to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same $1,200

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, (prior mtg $1,200,) Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same, $200

LOT 308, same map; Lawrence E. Lamb to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney same....$735

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $735, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney same....$122

LOTS 244 and 245, same map; same to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney same....$960

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $960, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney same....$160

LOT 106, same map; Alice G. Hudgins to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney same.. ....$1,020

LOT 250, same map; same to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney same....$930

LOTS 251 to 253, same map; same to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney same.. ....$1,890

LOTS 193 to 195, same map; same to same, 3 mtgs, each $630, 3 years, 4½ p. c., Dec. 18; attorney same $1,890

LOT 35, same map; Paula C. Herzog to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney same....$2,370

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Dec. 18, prior mtg $2,370, 3 years; attorney same.$395

LOTS 176 and 177, same map; George E. Clinton to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same $120

LOT 119, same map; Tillie A. Nelson to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same....$1,260

LOT 142, same map; Domenico Broglino to same, Dec. 18, 3 years; attorney, same...$495

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Dec. 18, prior mtg $495, 3 years; attorney, same....$82

LOTS 217 to 220, same map; Ella F. Byrne to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same $2,700

LOTS 37 and 38, same map; same to same, Dec. 18, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same. $4,620

LOTS 143 and 144, Map estate of Lewis G. Morris; Edson Building Co to Cresco Mortgage Co, 507 East Tremont Av, Dec. 19, due July 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles Buckbee, 507 East Tremont Av....$11,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Fordmont Realty Co, 507 East Tremont Av, prior mtg $11,000, Dec. 19, due as per bond; attorney same.. ....$1,500

MAPES AV, n w corner 187th St, 46.2x145.3; Regina Construction Co to Comity Mortgage Co, 40 Wall St, Dec. 19, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thomas, 40 Wall St....$52,000

MAYFLOWER AV, Lot 39, Map Haight estate; Joseph D. Saltzman to Charles P. Hallock, 2,070 Honeywell Av prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 6 p. c., Dec. 18....$500

MORRIS AV, e s, 39 ft s of 163d St, 42x86; Wahlig & Sonsin Co. to Arnold J. D. Heins, Upper Montclair, N. J., (prior mtg $25,000,) due as per bond, Dec. 18; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$5,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 81 ft s of 163d St, 42x86; Wahlig & Sonsin Co. to Diedrich Hillmann, 295 1st Av, (prior mtg $25,000,) due as per bond, Dec. 18; attorneys, same....$5,000

MORRIS AV, s e corner Fordham Road, 105.11x—; Julia T. Gerding to Bronx Savings Bank, 429 Tremont Av, 3 years, Dec. 19; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway....$4,000

MOSHOLU AV, n s, 219.2 ft w of Old Post Road, 25x100; William Gross to William F. Thorn, March 31, 1894, due April 1, 1895, 6 p. c.; attorney, John H. Thorn, West 239th Street $175

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50x95; P. & F. Construction Co. to Gussie Morgenstern, 118 Columbia St, due Feb. 15, 1913, 6 p. c., Dec. 10; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway $2,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 225 ft s of Crotona Park East, 33.10x—; Kellwood Realty Co. to Gibraltar Mortgage Co., 52 William St, 3 years, Dec. 19; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St....$30,000

TIFFANY ST, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 79.3x—; William H. Weiher Building Co. to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, due Aug. 1, 1913, Dec. 19, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway....$58,000

157TH ST, n s, 171 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100.11; Bennenson Realty Co to John T. Magan and another, executors, 886 Morris Av, 3 years, Dec. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway....$8,500

183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 120.6x94; Asaro Realty Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Dec. 18, 3 mtgs, each $30,000, due as per bond....$90,000

215TH ST, s s, Lot 658, map of Laconia Park; Giuseppe Greco to Vincenzo Insalaco, 20 Stanton St., 1 year at 6 p. c., Dec. 12....$65

238TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Ridgefield Const Co. to Charles Peterson, Yonkers, N. Y., 1 year at p. c., as per bond, Nov. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$817

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BROADWAY, 2,850, store, &c.; American Purchasing Association to L. Mansbach & Co., 5 years from Aug. 25, 1910; attorneys, Earle & Russell, 55 Liberty St $4,000

LENOX AV, 484, store; Josephine Miller and others to David Horowitz, 484 Lenox Av, 2 years from March 1, 1913; attorney, G. Tarter, 163 Eldridge St....$960

NORFOLK ST, 73, all; Julius Israel to Rachel Goldberg, 231 Henry St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, E. J. Gottlieb, 140 Nassau St $4,374

2D AV, 47, all; Bertha C. M. Johnson and others, to David Hauser, 343 East 55th St, 10 years from Dec. 15, 1912; attorneys, Keschler & R., 135 Broadway $1,750

3D AV, 2,265 and 2,267, n e corner, 50x100; minister, &c., Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem in Ninth Ward to Adolph —, 101 East 78th St, 10 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Fellenstein & R., 309 Broadway, ...$15,500

40TH ST, 219 and 223 East, two buildings; Prospect Hill Realty Co. to Minnie Ruthe'ser, 347 East 17th St, 3 years from Jan. 1, 1913; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.. ....$9,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BELMONT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 187th St, 50x100; Alberene Stone Co. against Luigi Amabile and Giuseppe Lauritano, Alida Amabile and Teresa Lauritano, owners; Amabile & Lauritano, owners and contractors; Roland J. Keesing Co., contractor $325

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 265 and 267; S. Wolf's Sons against Frederick W. Joekel, owner and contractor; Charles G. Koss, owner $424

WADSWORTH AV, e s, whole front between 174th and 175th Sts, 190x100; Tony F. Carfagno against West Park Presbyterian Church, owner; John Laimbeer, Jr., contractor; James P. McAtee, sub-contractor....$8,637

WEBSTER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 179th St, 100x110; M. Altieri & Sons Cut Stone Co. against Crawston Construction Co., owner and contractor $130

WEBSTER AV, w s, 200 ft n of 179th St, 100x100; Interborough Marble Co. against Cawstin Construction Co., owner and contractor. $325

50TH ST, 150 East; Morris Kirschenbaum against Mary Lyons, owner; Joseph J. Lyons, contractor $43

69TH ST, 225 West; Raisler Heating Co. against David Israel, Joseph J. Israel, Catherine De Wolf, and Lea Jones, owners and lessees; Samuel Jones, contractor....$300

86TH ST, 318 and 320; Joseph Rothenberg against William P. Zwingo, owner and contractor $530

110TH ST, 209 and 211 East; Tomback & McPhee, Inc., against Kry Lyn Realty Co., owner; Joseph J. Auerbach, contractor....$45

123D ST, 232 to 236 East; Morris Kirschenbaum against Mary Lyons, owner; Joseph J. Lyons, contractor $64

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BLEECKER ST, 132; American Luxfer Prism Co. against A. T. Stewart and others, Oct. 14, 1912....$330

7TH AV, 307 and 309; Harry Sladon and others against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. and others, July 15, 1912.. ....$196

29TH ST, 103 and 105 West; Morris Hochberg against Van Schaick Realty Co. and others, Dec. 3, 1912....$350

48TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av; Empire Engineering and Supply Co. against Finance Co. of Pennsylvania and others, Nov. 18, 1912 (by bond) $582

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

CEDAR AV, w s, 74.6 ft n of 179th St, 50x100.9; Cresco Mortgage Co. loans Edson Building Co....$11,000

HOFFMAN ST, n e corner of 187th St, 27.7x118.4; Rockland Realty Co. loans Tripoli Realty Co....$12,500

LIND AV, w s, 124.4 ft n of 168th St, 50x144.4x51.1x133.11; Martense B. Story loans Lamberti Construction Co....$23,000

MAPES AV, n w corner of 181st St, 48.2x145.3; Comity Mortgage Co. loans Regina Construction Co....$52,000

58TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 100x100.5; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Paterno Construction Co....$650,000

183D ST, s s, 55 ft e of Bathgate Av, 40.6x94; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Asaro Realty Co....$30,000

183D ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, 40x94; same loans same....$30,000

183D ST, s s, 135.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, 40x94; same loans same....$10,000

LIS PENDENS.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, 441 and 442, map of Lohbauer Park, Bronx; Charles V. Gabriel against Julian E. Ingle, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. E. Babell.

FOX ST, s s, 278.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 40x109; Marjorie Doll against Julia J. Hirsch et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Weschler & Rothschild.

GOERCK ST, 34; Louis B. Hasbrouck, trustee, against Annie Aronowitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Quinn, Jr.

JACKSON AV, 1,160; George Hecht against Charles F. Faeth, (action to reform lease;) attorneys, Eugene Cohn and Julius Levy.

LOTS 1,236 and 1,237, map of Village of Wakefield, Bronx; Northern Bank of New York against John F. X. Charles et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 50x95; Abraham Starobin against F. & F. Construction Co., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, S. S. Marcus.

WHITE PLAINS AV, 1,737; Mary Black against Ludwig Maurer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

8TH AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 116th St, 20x100; State Bank against David Flattau et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Kohn.

30TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9; Paul H. Krumenacher against Catherine Geuther et al., (partition;) attorneys, Beyer & Renaud.

122D ST, 329 East; Julia B. Stephens against Abraham Nevins et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hill, Lockwood, Redfield & Lydon.

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REMOVAL NOTICE.
On and after Dec. 17, 1912, MATT J. WARD & CO., the Original HOTEL BROKERS of the United States, will be located at 1270 Broadway, New York City (new WILSON BUILDING, Broadway, Cor. 33rd St.)
Hotels for Sale and to Rent, from Maine to California. We handle only first class hotels requiring $10,000 cash up to $1,000,000 or more.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.
West Side.

Private Residence
Splendidly built, with modern plumbing, electric elevator and exceptional rear light. 25 feet wide.
IN BEST RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL BLOCK
NEAR ST. THOMAS' CHURCH
Between 5th and 6th Avenues.
COST $125,000 — WILL TAKE $90,000
By order of executors to settle an estate. Easy terms.
Henry D. Winans & May, Inc., Agents
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I Will Work Day After Day Earning $2,500 a Year for You
I am an Amsterdam avenue Apartment House and am considered an A1 investment among the best investments in the world—Manhattan Improved Properties.
It will cost you about $15,000 cash to have me. I will be your slave, as it were, working for you as Thousands of other Manhattan income properties are working for their owners, and every year we are worth more.
Learn more about me, and also about many others like me from
F. R. WOOD-W. H. DOLSON CO.,
SPECIALISTS IN MANHATTAN INCOME PROPERTIES.
Broadway, at 80th St., New York.

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When you lend money on Real Estate be sure that the Title to the property is insured by this Company.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
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367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GREAT BARGAIN: Plot of Lots, nearly 11,000 square feet. Southwest corner Park Av. and 144th St. JOHN PFLUGER, 1,534 Jerome Av.

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ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME.
Cottage, 8 rooms, all improvements; large plot at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400-$4,600; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. CLEVELAND, M 69 Times.

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Will exchange for free and clear income property or approved securities a second mortgage of $45,000 on Long Island real estate principal, and interest will be guaranteed by bond of responsible party. J. E. Hulshizer, 25 Pine St., New York City.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain.—Owing to financial troubles owner must sacrifice beautiful estate, 23 acres; extensive views; commuting distance; modern house, built two years ago; five master's bedrooms, three baths; three servants' rooms, bath, billiard room, &c.; garage, garden; price $5,000 cash, $20,000 on mortgage; opportunity secure country residence one-half its cost; must act at once. N 13 Times.

CHESTER HILL
NEW TWO-FAMILY HOUSE.
Price $16,500. Rents for $1,500.
Cooley Realty Company,
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BRONXVILLE, LAWRENCE PARK, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, WHITE PLAINS and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent.
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On the Sound.—Exceedingly attractive restricted residential plot, about half acre. Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn. Fifty minutes N. Y. Schools, churches, markets convenient. Satisfactory terms to desirable purchaser. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

For Sale—Scarsdale, N. Y., 11-room house, three baths, hot water heat; plot 250x128; might exchange for income property. William Kell, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Kenneth Ives & Co. Hudson River, Westchester. 7 E. 42

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Why Live in Crowded City?
WHEN YOU can buy an artistic modern 8-room house, just built, on ½-acre, with all city conveniences, in the mountains of New Jersey, where the air is dry, pure and bracing—only 55 minutes from Broadway.
PRICE $6,000. Satisfactory Terms.
Let me tell you more about it.
Address OWNER,
P. O. Box 391, N. Y. C.

RIVER FARM—STOCKED.
270 acres, two hours out, Lackawanna Railroad; 2½ miles station, half mile village, half mile front Musconetcong River; 190 acres rich bottom land; 46 acres suited to apple culture; balance woodland and pasture; comfortable house, extensive barns; been in same family 75 years; yields $4,600 annually; $54 an acre; includes 13 cows, bull, six horses, poultry, wagons, carriages; complete farm implements, tools, etc. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Farms every description everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

IDEAL POULTRY FARM.
27 acres gravelly soil, a mile from station on macadam road; eight poultry houses; stable for two horses and cow; garage; incubator house with man's room; engine house and power plant; a very artistic residence of 7 rooms, bath, furnace, electric light. A money-making outfit at a big sacrifice. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

NEVADA—FOR SALE.

Apples, alfalfa, and potatoes are grown to perfection on lands in Nevada. We can locate you for a reasonable fee.
Archibald C. Foss, 39 East 42d St.

REAL ESTATE.

1556-1558 Broadway & 157-165 West 46th St.
13,200 square feet in one plot 40 ft. front on Broadway, with L and 100 ft. front on 46th St.
The finest unimproved plot for sale in the Theatre District.
Apply to E. A. TREDWELL,
41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

FARMS.

DON'T YOU WANT A FARM HOME in the mild, healthful Southern States; fine grazing, truck and general farming lands, $10 to $30 an acre; easy terms; poultry, fruit, truck pay $50 to $300 an acre; land lists and "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room A 219, Washington, D. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CUT RATE--BARGAINS
To complete the renting of Lasanno Court, 307 West 79th Street, a modern fireproof building, with vacuum cleaner and all improvements, special bargains will be given on one ground floor nine room apartment, with two baths, usual rent $1,800; one eight room apartment, with two baths, usual rent $2,000, and two six room apartments, usual rent $1,320. New management. Service first class.
George Rosenfeld
of M. Morgenthau, Jr. Co.
Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 LIBERTY ST.

31 and 33 West 12th St.
THE ARDEA
An Attractive Apartment
Seven Rooms and Bath
Well arranged—select—sunny—
$1,500

Berkeley Arms
326-330 West 95th St.
High-class elevator apartments
5, 6, 7 Rooms.
Subway express station.
Rents $50 to $75.
Superintendent on premises.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

One 6 Room Apartment
to Sublet
Rent Reasonable
The Manchester
Broadway & 108th Street
Apply on premises.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
80 WEST 40TH ST.
ONE VERY DESIRABLE NORTH LIGHT STUDIO & APARTMENT, 5 ROOMS, BATH; HALL, ELEVATOR SERVICE. SUPT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

La Casa Blanca
55 East 76th St.
Between Park and Madison Avs.
High-class elevator apartments
6, 7, 8 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises. Telephone 1690 Lenox.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments Ideal for Bachelors.
1 to 4 rooms, with bath. High ceilings, open fireplaces, vacuum cleaning, restaurant service. Up to date in every way. Rents, including service, $50 to $100.
507 Madison Avenue, Cor. 53rd Street.

To Sublet Unfurnished in Hotel Lorraine, 5th Av. & 45th St.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath Facing 5th Ave.

BROOKLYN.

Georgean Court, Brooklyn.
Brooklyn's newest and finest apartment house, cor. Gates and Franklin Avs.; several suites of 8, 9, and 11 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths, to lease. Rents very moderate; every modern improvement; elevator service night and day. Apply to Supt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EXTRA LARGE LOFTS

Comprising 12,000 Square Feet of Floor Space

For Rent
Lofts and Offices
Also Splendid Show and Salesrooms

Oppenheim-Collins Building
34th Street
(Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue)

Most Central Location in Manhattan

Exceptionally Well Lighted and Ventilated.
Suitable for Any Business or Profession.

Unusually Moderate Rents

LOFT TO SUBLET
will sacrifice.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES
Size 78x98
12-14-16 East 22nd Street
Apply 10th Floor

Flatiron Building

At 23d St. where Broadway meets 5th Avenue.

Best Known Building in the World

Location, light and air. Exceptional transit facilities.

Apply at Building or to
United States Realty & Improvement Co.

Do you know of any address that is easier to remember than
Times Building Times Square New York City?
Try to forget it, and see how easy it is to remember.
Offices to Let in that Building With the Tower.
Apply to
Rental Agent on Premises,
or Telephone Bryant 1000, for a Plan.

11 West 34th St.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria.
For retail business; show cases at street entrance.
Desirable Floors
(25 x 114 ft.)
Apply to F. A. Harris, above address, or your own broker.

3 Corner Lofts
New Modern Loft Building.
9,000 square feet per floor.
In a desirable location in Brooklyn.
Exceptional light on four sides.
Steam heat; elevator service.
Very low rental.
Apply
B. SHOENFELD,
200 Greene St., New York.
Brokers protected.

34 West 35th St.
NEAR 5TH AV.
4 Story Building,
Fine Store, Basement and 3 Floors.
Suitable for retail or other business, in the heart of the retail district. Convenient to Pennsylvania Railroad and McAdoo Station.
Will lease for term of years.
APPLY TO
Jacob Neadle, 59 William St.,
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

30,000 Sq. Ft. to Sublet

A TENANT of ours has directed that we sublet his present quarters in a modern building in the vicinity of Madison Square. He has furthermore given us no bottom price—30,000 sq. ft., with private elevator service—3 years' lease, and it is going to be sacrificed. Will you listen to a proposition?
FRED'K FOX & CO., Agents,
14 West 40th St. 793 Broadway

483 and 485 Broadway
Through to 56 and 58 Mercer St.
Store, basement and sub-basement, and 1st, 3rd and 4th lofts, 52ft. x200 ft., together or separately; new elevators, electric wiring, automatic sprinklers.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty Street

153 to 159 West 27th St.
Big Concessions.
All Light Lofts
Modern 12 story fireproof building; sprinkler system; 4 elevators; all improvements.
Subdivisions of Lofts & Stores.
From $1,500 to $5,000.
Apply on Premises, or Your Own Broker.

COLWELL BUILDING,
107 LAFAYETTE ST.
Three lofts; new fireproof building; light three sides. Steam heat, elevator service; low rent.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

One loft, No. 141 West 20th St., fifth floor, for rent; steam heat; elevator service. C. F. Duryea, 107 Lafayette St., city.

141-143 West 24th St.
Store, Basement and first loft to rent in good, light, commodious, steam-heated building.
Price $3,000.
M. Morgenthau Jr. Co.
95 Liberty Street, New York.

136-138 W. 22d St.,
near 6th Ave.
High class Loft Building for manufacturing purposes to rent from Feb. 1st.
2nd & 5th Lofts
$1750-$2000
Apply to EDGAR A. LEVY
505 5th Av. Tel. 6960 Bryant.
Or your own broker.

6-8 W. 20TH St.
ADJOINING 5TH AV.,
High Class Loft Building;
Size 50x100. All Conveniences.
Passenger-Freight Elevators; Automatic Fire Alarm; Low Insurance Rates.
Lofts to Lease, Rental $2,600
Immediate Possession.
Rent free to Feb. 1.
JACOB NEADLE, 59 WILLIAM ST.,
EXCELLENT TERMS TO BROKER.

At $10,000 Year, Formerly $22,500.
33-35 Greene St., N.W. Cor. Grand;
65x100; five stories and basement.
Fine light, heat, and elevators.
Entire Building, or will divide.
Apply Wm. C. WALKER'S SONS, 299 Broadway

Desk room, roll top furnished, $5 monthly. 25 East 14th St., Room 2. Subway convenient.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

A Beautifully Furnished Apartment of Parlor, two Bedrooms and two baths or Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, and a single Room with Bath, To Sublet for the Winter. The Lorraine, 2 East 45th St.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's country home for sale at Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn. Attractive house, 20 rooms, 4 baths; garage; gardener's cottage, with stable; parked grounds, about five acres; unexcelled views of Long Island Sound; satisfactory terms arranged; no exchanges considered. Photo of grounds and house at office. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

Bargain.—Magnificent seaside home, 29 rooms, 6 baths, 9 fireplaces, steam heat, electric light; barn and cottage; no restrictions; $12,000 till January 1st. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

POACHING

Advertising circulars inserted among the pages of The New York Times by newsdealers and others should be ignored by readers. They are inserted surreptitiously.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN SCHAICK & COMPANY, a copartnership composed of JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK and DERBY CRANDALL, Bankrupts.
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.
Upon reading the annexed petition of Beverley R. Robinson, Trustee, herein, verified the 27th day of November, 1912, and all of the papers and proceedings had and taken herein, and on motion of William S. McGuire, attorney for the petitioner, it is
Ordered that all creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and all other persons, firms or corporations either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money or other assets or the proceeds thereof or asserting any alleged preferential claim against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the petitioner herein, are hereby required to show cause before me or any one of the Judges of this Court at a stated term of said court to be held in Room 66 at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made and entered herein directing said creditors, persons, firms, or corporations to file within such time as the court may direct verified statements of any and all claims which they or any of them may have against specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money or other assets or the proceeds thereof, and of any and all preferential claims which they may have against the general assets of the estate herein; such claims to be filed with John J. Townsend, Esq., referee herein at his office No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and why the said claims so filed, if any, should not be referred to the said John J. Townsend, Esq., as Special Master for hearing testimony and report, and why in default of filing and proving such claims at the time and place and in the manner in which this court may direct, said creditors, persons, firms or corporations and any and all of them should not be forever barred, foreclosed and enjoined from making or asserting any such claim or claims.
And sufficient reason appearing therefor, it is hereby
Ordered that service of this order together with the petition upon which it is granted be made upon each of the creditors or other persons interested herein whether or not such persons have appeared herein by attorney or have filed claims with the referee herein or have instituted reclamation or other proceedings against the trustee herein by mailing a copy thereof to each of them at their respective addresses as the same may appear upon the schedules herein on or before the 30th day of December, 1912, and by publishing a copy thereof in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, the last publication to be not later than December 23d, 1912, which shall be and hereby is declared to be sufficient service thereof.
In the event that the addresses and residences of any of the creditors of the bankrupts herein or of any of the persons, firms or corporations herein referred to are unknown to the Trustee herein and do not appear on the schedules of the bankrupts herein, sufficient service of this order to show cause, together with the petition upon which it is granted, shall be made as to them by mailing in the same manner and within the time above specified to them a copy thereof to such addresses as the bankrupts herein shall furnish to said Trustee, and it is
Further ordered that said bankrupts forthwith furnish such addresses to said Trustee, and it is
Further ordered that the Trustee herein may apply at the foot of this order for such other or further relief in the premises as may be necessary or proper.
Dated November 27th, 1912.
J. M. MAYER, District Judge.
A. G., Jr.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN SCHAICK & COMPANY, a copartnership composed of JOHN B. VAN SCHAICK and DERBY CRANDALL, Bankrupts.
In the matter of the determination of claims to all stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money and other assets now in the possession of the Trustee herein.
To the Honorable Judges of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York:
The petition of Beverley R. Robinson respectfully shows to this court, and alleges:
I. That heretofore and on November 23, 1911, a petition praying that the above-named John B. Van Schaick and Derby Crandall be adjudged involuntary bankrupts both individually and as members of the firm of Van Schaick & Company was filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
II. That thereafter such proceedings were duly had; that an order of adjudication was made and entered herein on January 22, 1912, and the proceedings herein were duly referred to John J. Townsend, Esq., one of the Referees in Bankruptcy. That hereafter such further proceedings were duly had before said John J. Townsend that your petitioner was duly appointed Trustee herein and duly qualified as such by filing his bond with the Clerk of this Court, which was thereupon duly approved, and he thereupon entered upon the performance of his duties as such Trustee, and has ever since continued to perform the same.
III. That thereafter and on or about the 11th day of March, 1912, pursuant to an order of Honorable George C. Holt, one of the judges of this Court duly made and entered that day, your petitioner received certain stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, choses in action and other assets belonging to the firm of Van Schaick & Company and to the individual partners composing said firm from one Eliot Norton theretofore the assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said firm, and of the individual partners composing the same, and that since said 11th day of March, 1912, your petitioner has likewise received from other sources various stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money and other assets.
IV. That in the administration of the estate herein it is desirable and necessary that said stocks, bonds, securities and other assets be sold and the proceeds distributed among the creditors in accordance with the statutes in bankruptcy herein.
V. That your petitioner is informed and believes that various persons, firms, and corporations allege to have certain claims against certain of said stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, or other assets or the proceeds thereof and that other persons, firms or corporations claim to have certain alleged preferential claims against the general funds now in the possession of your petitioner, and that your petitioner believes it will be inadvisable and improper to sell and distribute such stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money, general funds and other assets so received by him until all the rights in and claims to the same shall have been ascertained and determined.
VI. That your petitioner is unable to determine the nature, validity, or extent of said alleged claims, if any, and that it is necessary, in order that a just, equitable and complete disposition of all such claims may be made, that all of said claimants be cited into court in one proceeding.
VII. That certain of the creditors of the bankrupts herein have already filed such claims with the Referee herein, some of said claims being indefinite and uncertain and that there may be other creditors of said bankrupts, having or alleging to have claims against specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money or other assets or the proceeds thereof or alleged preferential claims against the general funds of the estate herein, who have not so far filed such claims.
VIII. That of said claimants who have filed such claims with the referee herein, some only have brought proceedings in this court to compel your petitioner to deliver securities or other specific assets to them and that said proceedings are now pending before the referee herein.
IX. That the bankrupts herein have filed schedules in bankruptcy in this court in which are set forth in detail the names and addresses of all of their creditors either against them individually or as members of said firm of Van Schaick & Company.
X. Your petitioner therefore asks that the annexed order to show cause may be granted.
XI. No previous application for the annexed order to show cause has been made to any court or judge, and the reason the same is now asked for is that it is desired to have the court specify a time within which all claims against specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money or other assets or the proceeds thereof and all alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein shall be presented and that it shall determine the nature, extent and validity of all such claims when the same are presented. To the end that this court shall determine the method of the service of said order to show cause, your petitioner respectfully suggests that service thereof be made by publication for the following reasons:
(a) The bankrupts herein have creditors as appears by their schedules herein, in excess of Three hundred and Twenty-five (325) in number.
(b) The said creditors are located in many other States of the United States, as appears by their respective addresses as set forth in said schedules, and service other than by publication is impracticable.
(c) So that the purposes of said order to show cause may be fully carried out, and all creditors of the bankrupts herein may receive notice thereof whether or not they have appeared herein by attorney, or have filed claims with the Referee herein, or have instituted reclamation or other proceedings against your petitioner.
Wherefore, your petitioner prays for an order to show cause, directing all creditors of the above-named bankrupts and all persons, firms, and corporations interested herein to show cause before this court why an order should not be made and entered herein—
1. Directing said creditors, persons, firms, and corporations to file any claim or claims they may assert either against any specific stocks, bonds, securities, sums of money or other assets or the proceeds thereof, or any preferential claims that they may have against the general assets of the estate herein, and why such claims should not be filed at such time and place as the Court may direct.
2. Directing that said claims so made, if any, be referred to John J. Townsend, Esq., the Referee herein as Special Master for hearing, testimony and report.
3. Directing that any and all creditors, persons, firms, and corporations having or asserting any such claim or claims who shall not file the same at such time and place as the court may direct, be forever barred from making any such claim or claims, and why the petitioner herein should not have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper.
BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON,
Petitioner.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Beverley R. Robinson being duly sworn deposes and says that he is the petitioner above named; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true. BEVERLEY R. ROBINSON.
Sworn to before me this 27th day of November, 1912.
FRANK K. HOFFMAN,
[Seal.] Notary Public No. 128,
New York County.
Register's No. 3070.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LEVISON BROS. & COMPANY, Bankrupt.
Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, the receiver in bankruptcy in this proceeding, duly verified the 17th day of December, 1912, and upon motion of Messrs. ROSENBERG & LEVIS, his attorneys herein, it is
ORDERED that the matter of adjustment of insurance loss mentioned in the annexed petition be and it hereby is referred to the Hon. MACGRANE COXE, as Special Master, to take testimony and to report thereon; and it is further
ORDERED that a Special Meeting of creditors be held before the Hon. Macgrane Coxe, as Special Master, at No. 50 Church St., New York City, on the 23rd day of December, 1912, at 2:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider whether or not the receiver in this proceeding should be instructed to make an offer of settlement to the insurance companies, to wit: $5,000, in payment of the loss sustained by the bankrupts herein on their premises at No. 142 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy in this proceeding, and it is further
ORDERED that the mailing of copies of this order to all the known creditors in this proceeding on or before the 19th day of December, 1912 be due and sufficient notice to the creditors herein, and it is further
ORDERED that a copy of this order be inserted in The Daily Trade Record and The New York Times on the 20th day of December, 1912.
Dated New York, December 18, 1912.
GEO. C. HOLT, U. S. D. J

NO. 16,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD BLOCK and MAX NEWMAN, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name of NEWMAN & BLOCK, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Edward Block and Max Newman, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name of Newman & Block, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1912, the said Edward Block and Max Newman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1510,) City and County of New York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 18th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LOUIS KERNER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Louis Kerner, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Louis Kerner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, (Room 1510,) City and County of New York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 18th, 1912.

NO. 17,384.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH COHN and MORRIS MEHLMAN and the firm of COHN & MEHLMAN, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of Joseph Cohn and Morris Mehlman, trading as Cohn & Mehlman, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Cohn and Morris Mehlman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated December 19th, 1912.

NO. 17,299.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL LEVINSON, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Samuel Levinson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Samuel Levinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 18th, 1912.

NO. 17,442.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK D. SNIFFEN, bankrupt.
To the creditors of Frank D. Sniffen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Frank D. Sniffen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 18th, 1912.

NO. 16,616.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE, individually and as a member of the firm of RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Rudolph Kleybolte, individually and as a member of the firm of Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 19th, 1912.

NO. 16,932.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW AMSTERDAM TRUCKING CO., Bankrupt:
To the creditors of New Amsterdam Trucking Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said New Amsterdam Trucking Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 18th, 1912.

NO. 17,439.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED HERBERT, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Alfred Herbert of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1912, the said Alfred Herbert was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of January, 1913, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 18th, 1912.

NO. 17,110.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Max Rosenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 8th, 1912, praying for a confirmation of a composition from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 30th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, December 18, 1912.

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Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS ROSHKE, Bankrupt.—No. 17,084.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Milton M. Sittenfield, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 19 Lispenard Street, New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:
Paper, cotton thread, twine, tapes and braids.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five percentum of the appraised value.
Said property will be open for inspection at the premises on December 12-18, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Dated New York, December 4th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MILTON M. SITTENFIELD, Trustee, 27 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
SAMUEL KAHAN, Attorney for Trustee, 63 Park Row, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of HENRY LIGHTSTONE, Alleged Bankrupt.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that, pursuant to an order of this Court, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, engaged in the wholesale shoe business, and trading as the New England Shoe Co., located on the premises, 88 Reade Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and consisting of fixtures, and a stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, slippers, etc., will be sold at public auction, on said premises, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, on Friday, December 27th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M.
The same may be inspected on December 21st, 23d, 24th and 26th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Said sale will be conducted under the rules and regulations of this Court, and further information, relating thereto, may be obtained upon inquiry at the office of the receiver or his attorneys.
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER BLAIR AND DAVID H. BLAIR, individually and as co-partners trading under the firm name and style of BLAIR BROS., and the firm of BLAIR BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells on Thursday, December 26th, 1912, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of shares of stock as follows: 5 Ridgewood National Bank, 2 Pennsylvania rights, 306,485 Virginia-Carolina Chemical Pfd., 1 Chino Copper rts., 1 Utah Copper rts., 80 Mays Consol. Oil Co., 40 Bay State Gas, 1,000 Combination Mining and Development, 20 South Utah Mines and Smelters, 40 Montgomery Shoshone Consol. Mng. Co., 500 United Land and Paper, 500 Camden, 2,000 Silbert Consol. Mng., 100 Cobalt Central Mines, 10-20ths U. S. Rubber 1st Pfd. rts.; fractional warrants as follows: 1-30 Utah Copper Co., $360 Missouri Pacific, $1,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 10-20 U. S. Rubber; debenture bonds, $500 Phoenix Security Co.
OLIVER L. GOLDSMITH, Receiver.
MOOS, PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Receiver, 19 Cedar Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BECKLEY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells Friday, the 20th day of December, 1912, by order of the Court, 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all right, title, and interest of the Trustee in and to a certain contract for renewal commissions existing between ROBERT M. BECKLEY and the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION of the UNITED STATES, dated, October 20, 1909, subject to two assignments, one for about $2,000, and another for about $2,000. The contract and all other papers, documents can be inspected at the office of JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for the Trustee, at No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, any day between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M., and further particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned.
MAX MILLER, Trustee,
320 Broadway, New York.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.
This sale was adjourned from the 16th day of December, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MILTON BERLINGER, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 20th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of
1st. The right, title, and interest of the undersigned Trustee in and to commissions due the Bankrupt as sub-agent for John M. Riehle, general agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; subject to the assignment of said commissions made by said bankrupt to the said John M. Riehle.
2d. The right, title, and interest of the undersigned Trustee in and to commissions due bankrupt by virtue of an assignment made by Carrie Bauer individually and as administratrix, &c., which commissions are due from the Equitable Life Assurance Society and are subject to an assignment thereof made by the bankrupt to one Louie Cross.
Dated New York, December 7, 1912.
JESSE WATSON, Trustee.
ENGEL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARYTES CHEMICAL AND SALES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 27th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, and immediately thereafter at 311 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desks, chairs, fixtures, etc., and at 311 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, a complete chemical laboratory, large stock of barytes chemicals, machinery, motors, compressors, coal, cements, etc. Inspection Dec. 24th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
GEORGE D. GRAVES, Receiver.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANDEL SPIEGLER and HYMAN PATITEW, trading as SUPERIOR NECKWEAR CO., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Dec. 27th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 108 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' neckwear, linens, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, etc. Inspection Dec. 24th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
ALLEN E. FOSTER, Receiver.
HERMAN H. OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. OSTRICH FEATHER CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Dec. 26th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 40 West 34th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ostrich feathers, desks, filing cabinets, fixtures, etc. Inspection Dec. 23d and 24th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
WILLIAM S. CREEVEY, Receiver.
EDWARD B. LEVY, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER TIBBALS, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, December 20th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of offsets of office fixtures, furniture, safe, etc.
CARLISLE J. GLEASON, Receiver.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Receiver, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Jan. 2d, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2,713 Third Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of showcase, wallcase, mirrors, desk, etc. Inspection Dec. 29th and 30th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEO J. KERSBURG, Trustee.
BENJAMIN B. GRELLER, Attorney for Trustee, 116 Nassau Street, New York.

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Haines Upright,	400	100

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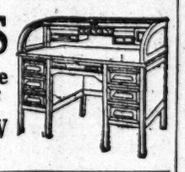

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LEGAL NOTICES.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }
This is to certify that the undersigned, a corporation duly organized, created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Virginia, with its principal place of business at Richmond, Virginia, and transacting business at No. 105 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, presents herewith a description of the bottles, and the name, labels and marks thereon used by the said Company in its business, for the purpose of protecting the same, pursuant to the provisions of Article 24 of Chapter 25 of the Laws of 1909, constituting Chapter 20 of the Consolidated Laws, and known as the General Business Law, approved February 17th, 1909, as amended by Chapter 475 of the Laws of 1909 relating to the registration, use and protection of trade marks.
The said bottles and the name, label and marks thereon are described as follows: The bottles or containers are of glass, holding one-half gallon and five gallons respectively, and have blown into the glass the words "BROA

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The storm that was central over the upper Ohio Valley Wednesday moved rapidly northeast with increasing intensity, and its centre Thursday night was over the south of the St. Lawrence River, where the pressure was as low as 28.78 inches. During the past twenty-four hours this storm caused west gales along the North Atlantic Coast, rains in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, and snows over the upper Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. Another disturbance of slight intensity is central over Minnesota and has been attended by scattered snows in that State and in North Dakota.

Temperatures were considerably lower Thursday over the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the upper Ohio Valley, and over the Rocky Mountains. Somewhat warmer weather is reported from the Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys. The weather will be fair Friday and Saturday throughout the country, except for snow flurries in the Lake region.

No decided temperature changes are probable. Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have brisk to high west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday and Saturday, except probably snow flurries in extreme north portion; moderate to brisk west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday ad probably Saturday; moderate west and southwest winds.

New England—Fair and somewhat colder Friday; Saturday fair; brisk west winds.

Western New York—Local snows Friday and Saturday; moderate variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	32	50	4 P. M.	35	42
6 A. M.	31	45	6 P. M.	32	38
9 A. M.	33	46	9 P. M.	28	35
12 M.	35	42	11 P. M.	26	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 31; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47 degrees, at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 33 at 10 P. M. Humidity, 83 per cent. at 8 A. M., 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.79 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:35—Bowery and Kenmore St.; Mutual Taxi Company .... Trifling
3:35—1,090 Prospect Av.; Aaron Marcus. Slight
6:00—44 W. 4th St.; American Pants Company .... Not given
6:00—237 W. 61st St.; W. Aikins $300
7:15—1,875 2d Av.; Rocco Balasco .... Slight
7:17—2,270 Washington Av.; Samuel Abrahams .... Slight
8:40—213 E. 81st St.; Carl Grafunder $28
P. M.
12:40—12 Mangin St.; H. Rohuss .... Trifling
1:00—8 Grand St.; Edward Abberson .. Trifling
1:35—8 Grand St.; Edward Aberson .. Trifling
2:45—264 St. Ann's Av., Bronx; Mrs. Brenner .... Trifling
4:10—514 Lenox Av.; Jacob Israelson $200
4:35—72 West 142d St.; I. Robinson $100
5:00—1,685 Park Av.; Peter Gettell .... Trifling
5:00—722 Columbus Av.; Mary Kidd .. Trifling
6:25—316 E. 39th St.; C. Inziaco $5
7:30—456 E. 116th St.; J. Connelly ... Trifling
8:05—329 E. 49th St.; not given ...... Trifling
8:35—124 W. 3d St.; G. Barnett .... Not given
9:50—345 E. 99th St.; King's Iron Works, Trifling
11:45—13 E. 39th St.; Lambert Martin $50

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BALCH, COLLINS L., (died Sept. 25, 1910;) supplemental report; redistribution of estate.

ESCHER, JACOB, (died Jan. 24, 1909;) net New York estate, $38,960; New York personalty, $40,460, including 26 shares Gallatin National Bank, $4,615; 22 shares First National Bank of New York, $17,160; 37 shares Home Fire Insurance Company, $18,685.

KINGSBURY, ANDREW, (died March 25, 1911;) net New York estate, $2,081; New York personalty, $2,244, being 6 shares National Park Bank stock; entire estate, $8,209.21.

KEOGH, JOHN E., (died April 21, 1910;) net estate, $6,773.53; realty, $22,500, including 37 Catherine Street, appraised at $43,000, less mortgage of $25,000; 230 East Forty-eighth Street, appraised at $12,000, less mortgage of $9,000; 241, 243, and 245 East Forty-eighth Street, appraised at $39,000, less mortgage of $30,000; farm of 86 acres in Liberty, Sullivan County, $1,500; personalty, $9,726.87, including bank deposits, $2,273.63; good-will of retail dairy store, 37 Catharine Street, $4,477.24; mortgage, $2,400; jewelry, $110.

KRAUSS, GUSTAV, (died Dec. 31, 1910;) net New York estate, $2,076; personalty, $2,076, being 1 Central Pacific Railway bond, $455; 1 Central Pacific Railway refunding bond, $488.50; 1 Western New York & Pennsylvania bond, $1,132.50; left entire estate, except for one bequest, for erection of a hospital for cripples and mechanical orthopaedia in Germany.

LEWENTHAL, MORRIS, (died March 14;) net estate, $4,327.33; personalty, $5,103.93, including bank deposits, $4,585.18; 110 shares Giroux Consolidated Copper Company, $508.75; 40 shares Pacific Smelting and Mining Company, $10.

LILLY, PATRICK, (died April 25, 1911;) net estate, $99,098.28; personalty, $105,609.45, including 11 mortgages, $78,757.74; bank deposits, $20,965.14; deposits held in trust, $5,543.30; jewelry and household goods, $343.20; realty, $2,000, being equity in 410 East Fifty-seventh Street, valued at $10,000, less mortgage, $8,000; left $1,000 to Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist.

LOEWENSTEIN, EDWARD, (died July 20;) net estate, $16,5[illegible]98; personalty, $19,425.23, including bank deposits, $574.05; legacies due, $5,487.52; 50 shares American Smelters, preferred, $5,350; 3 $1,000 Northern Pacific Railway bonds, $2,130; 2 $500 Northern Pacific Railway bonds, $710; interest on bonds, $26.66.

LOOMIS, MARY HAIGHT PHELPS, (died April 18, 1911;) net New York estate, $93,033.47; New York personalty, $96,257.45, including United States Steel bonds, $6,330; Brockton, Bridgewater & Taunton Street Railway Company bonds, $10,100; Lowell & Suburban Street Railway Company bonds, $5,000; Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards bonds, $8,120; Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis bonds, $8,875; City of St. Louis bonds, $7,980; Erie Railroad Company bonds, $4,720; New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company bonds, $1,185; City of Pawtucket water extension bonds, $1,960; East Providence Fire District water bonds, $2,060; City of Pawtucket general highway bonds, $2,940; Chicago & Erie bonds, $5,575; West Roxbury & Roslindale Street Railway bonds, $4,000; Bangor & Aroostook, Piscataqua Division, bonds, $5,100; Aroostook & Northern bonds, $3,000; Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, Memphis Division, bonds, $4,650; Worcester & Marlborough Street Railway Company bonds, $3,037.50; New Haven & West Haven Horse Railroad bonds, $3,000; City of Ansonia, Conn., bonds, $4,962.50; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy bond, $970; bank deposits, $447.67; accrued interest on bonds, $1,244.78; rents from estate of Charles P. Phelps, $1,000.

PAXTON, JOHN R., Jr., (died May 20;) net estate, $93,938.85; personalty, $103,824.72, including bank deposits, $2,176.20; personal chattels and notes, $2,206.97; 54 shares National Fuel Gas Company, $10,800; stock in subsidiary companies of Standard Oil Company, representing 100 shares of original Standard Oil stock, $88,641.55.

RATH, ANNA, (died March 7;) net estate, $16,308.12; personalty, $7,265.02, mostly bank deposits; realty, $10,000, being equity in property at 218 East Forty-ninth Street, appraised at $16,000, less mortgage of $6,000.

SAGE, ELLEN, (died July 9, 1910;) net New York estate, $9,926.33; New York personalty, $10,811.25, including 61 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $3,736.25; 50 shares General Electric Company, $7,075; entire estate, $104,258.70; left $2,000 to Church of the Covenant, Chicago; $2,000 to Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital, Chicago; $2,000 to Ministerial Relief Association of Presbyterian Church, $2,000 to Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Mission Society, $1,000 to Chicago Deaconess Aid Society, $1,000 to Methodist Episcopal Church, Hor'con, Wis.; $1,000 to Chicago Y. M. C. A., directing executors to purchase three scholarships in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and also in Lake Forest University, Lake Forest, Ill.; residue of estate, after all specific legacies, to be applied toward endowment of chair in Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

SOMMER, ANNA MARIA, (died Aug. 2, 1911;) net estate, $10,621.50; realty, $10,500, being 474 East 144th Street; personalty, $121.50, mostly bank deposits.

VANDER POEL, SAMUEL OAKLEY, (died April 22;) net estate, $141,233.49; personalty, $150,187.67, including bank deposits, $3,146.84; mortgages and insurance, $25,067.83; five portable houses at Baird's Point, Cape Vincent, N. Y.; 575 shares Union Carbide Company, $79,350; 22 shares National Commercial Bank of Albany, $8,250; 200 shares Railway Steel Spring Company, $20,000; 70 shares Brooklyn Storage and Warehouse Company, $4,350; 33 shares Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, $6,270; 50 shares Durham Duplex Razor Company, $1,050; 66 shares Central Park & East River Railroad, $792; 1 share Pullman Company, $161; realty, $1,200, being 24 acres used as fishing camp on Baird's Point, County of Jefferson, N. Y.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 298.

Assignments, (Temporary.)—Lieutenants: John L. Falconer, 26th, to command 28th, 10 days, from 12 P. M., Dec. 21; Willet F. Barnes, 33d, to command 35th, 10 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 20; Joseph Cobb, 81st, to command precinct, 10 days, from 12:01 A. M., Dec. 19, and Thomas Donahue, 169th, to command 143d, 10 days, from 12:01 P. M., Dec. 21, during absence of Captains. Patrolmen—L. H. Noennich, 5th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 18; G. Prigge, 32d, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 18; J. J. O'Sullivan, 165th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 18. Precincts indicated to C. O. Squad, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Dec. 19: H. Stafford, 143; E. B. Tallman, 150; J. P. Taaffe, 146, J. A. Esau, 166. Matron—Annie Wheeler, 25th, to 31st, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Dec. 22.

Leaves of Absence, (with full pay.)—Inspector Charles A. Formoso, Ninth Inspection District, one day, from 9 A. M. Dec. 19, (balance of vacation. Capts. Thomas Myers, 28th, ten days from 12 P. M. Dec. 21; Frederick W. Martens, 35th, ten days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 20; Patrick J. Tracy, 81st, ten days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 19, and Arthur A. Carey, 143d, ten days, from 12:01 P. M. Dec. 21, (balance of vacations;) Frederick G. Carson, 155th, four days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 19, (to be deducted from vacation;) (without pay) Sergt. Frank McG. Hall, 160th, one day, from noon Dec. 22; Patrolmen D. S. Leahy, 6th, one day, from 10 P. M. Dec. 24; J. H. Graham, 15th, one day, from 12 P. M. Dec. 25; T. H. Liddy, 144th, two days, from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 19; T. S. Quinn, Traffic A, three days, from 8 A. M. Dec. 19.

Fines imposed:

Sergeant Timothy Sullivan, 10th Precinct, Sept. 6; absent from section, standing in conversation with patrolman on fixed post; five days.

Patrolmen—William A. Cunningham, 10; Sept. 2, absent from outgoing roll-call; one day. Michael J. McGrath, 16; Sept. 13, absent without leave; five days. Patrick D. O'Connell, 28th; Nov. 20; absent from post, standing in conversation; absent from post, coming from garage; three days. William Fitzgerald, 31st; Oct. 11; absent from fixed post, seated on bench; failed to relieve patrolman on fixed post; five days. John Scheffmeyer, 31st; Nov. 21, standing and in conversation with patrolman; one day. Frederick B. Williams, 31st; Nov. 21, standing and in conversation with patrolman; one day. Denis H. Mitchell, 32d; Sept. 19, standing apparently in conversation with citizen; two days. John M. Singer, 32d, Sept. 19, standing, apparently in conversation with citizen; one day. Jackson E. Glynn, 33d; Nov. 16th, absent from post, sitting on park bench; one day. Paul J. Sommers, 35th; Sept. 16, standing, in conversation with two citizens; one day. John L. Hayes, 36th; Nov. 17; absent from post, coming from shanty; one day. John Barry, 37th; Nov. 15; absent from post and relieving point; two days.

Andrew Horn, 37th, Nov. 14, left post and relieving point, 2 days; Harry Roedel, 37th, Sept. 20, standing, in conversation with patrolman, 2 days; Tracy L. Roosa, 37th, Nov. 13, absent from intersection of fixed post and in conversation with citizen, 1 day; Bertram Smith, 37th, Sept. 20, standing, in conversation with patrolman, 2 days; Emil Winterhalter, 37th, Nov. 14, left post and relieving point, 2 days; Monroe Merritt, 40th, Nov. 18, left post and relieving point, 2 days; William J. Verlin, 40th, Nov. 18, did not properly patrol, 5 days; Charles O. Ubelacker, 40th, Nov. 18, (complaint made while on probation,) absent from post and relieving point, 2 days; Dennis J. Meade, 43d, Nov. 21, standing, in conversation with patrolman, 1 day; Julius Meyer, 43d, Nov. 20, (1) absent from fixed post, (2) left post without permission, (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 10 days; William McCracken, 43d, Nov. 21, standing, in conversation with patrolman, 1 day; William Prantner, 43d, Nov. 13, (1) absent from post, seated in car, (2) left post without permission, (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 1 day; William J. McGuinness, 61st, Nov. 19, did not properly patrol, 15 days; James Curran, 68th, Nov. 14, absent from post, riding on car, 10 days.

Probationary Patrolmen.—Daniel P. Mallon, 26th, Nov. 13, absent from post, standing in front of open door, 10 days; James Sullivan, 26th, Nov. 20, did not properly patrol, standing, in conversation with patrolman, 1 day.

Reprimanded.—Acting Detective Sergeant (second grade) Charles Brummerhop, Detective Division, (assigned to 2d Precinct,) Nov. 16, lost shield. Patrolmen John Hembdt, 16th, Nov. 13, while assigned to fixed post, in conversation with woman; Daniel L. Smith, 37th, Aug. 19, absent from outgoing roll call; Patrick W. Keneally, 39th, Nov. 21, standing, in conversation with patrolman; John O'Connor, 39th, Nov. 21, standing, and in conversation with patrolman; John D. Cramb, 61st, Nov. 14, failed to have correct address on records of precinct.

Charges Dismissed.—Lieut. Robert P. Thurston, 23d, Nov. 15, failed to ascertain correct age of boy arrested for disorderly conduct; Patrolmen Benjamin L. Koelble, 10th, Nov. 15, intimidated a fifteen-year-old boy he had arrested, gave his age as 16 years to Lieutenant on desk, and also arraigned him in Men's Night Court; Sigmund Lipscher, 10th, Sept. 20, did not have clean bed linen; Martin J. Moore, 10th, Sept. 20, did not have tag fastened to foot of bed with name and number of closet; Thomas J. McAdam, 10th, Sept. 20, did not have clean bed linen; John W. Butler, 15th, Sept. 12, struck man with fist on nose; Samuel Kaplan, 18th, Nov. 13, made offensive noise with his mouth at woman; Thomas J. Sweeney, 21st, Nov. 13, failed to prevent, discover, or prevent burglary; Patrick Sullivan, 32d, Nov. 14, struck man in mouth with fist; Gustave Thomsen, 37th, Oct. 2, struck man in face with fist; Robert J. Tucker, 37th, Nov. 13, struck one Robert Waith across back with baton; Rudolph W. Miksovsky, 39th, Sept. 16, standing, in conversation with citizen; George W. Drastal, 61st, Nov. 19, struck one N. Barreca with fist; Charles J. Silverbauer, Traffic C, Nov. 4, (1) failed to properly serve summons and heed explanation of offender, and (2) was not quiet, civil, and orderly.

Suspended from Duty.—Patrolmen William S. Donnelly, 35th, to take effect 5:45 P. M. Dec. 18; Eugene Fox, 40th, to take effect 1:30 P. M. Dec. 18; Theodore C. Roppelt, 160th, to take effect 10:50 A. M. Dec. 19.

Amendment.—So much of Paragraph 3, S. O. 291, c. s., as grants Patrolman H. Harris, 14th, one day's leave of absence, without pay, is amended to read "from 12:01 A. M. Dec. 25."

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 211.

Fireman (first grade) William Stumpf, Engine 51; charge, violation of Section 168; reprimanded.

Fireman (first grade) Martin J. Foody, Engine 56; absence without leave; fined one day's pay.

Firemen (first grade) John E. Nixon and William Nygryn, Hook and Ladder 16, violation of Section 122.

Pension—Capt. Abraham L. Turner, Engine 167, after more than twenty years' service, on his own application, at $1,250 per annum, to take effect 8 A. M., Dec. 20.

Special leaves of absence, without pay—Fireman (first grade) Rudolph H. Meinhold, Engine 136, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Dec. 25, and Lieut. Joseph H. White, Engine 53, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Dec. 21.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,077. SEWER AND WATER PIPES, PLUMBING SPECIALTIES, &c.—An American Consular officer reports that an engineer in a Latin-American country desires to be placed in touch with American exporters and manufacturers of sewer and water pipes, plumbing specialties, and similar articles. Large sums are to be spent on sewerage, and with the prospective opening of the Panama Canal American goods would seem to have an advantage over their European competitors.

10,078. GASOLINE MOTORS.—An agent has informed an American Consulate in Germany that a boat builder, intending to construct twenty-five small motor boats for show at an exposition beginning next May, asked him to secure offers from American manufacturers of the smallest gasoline motors, 1 to 3 horsepower. Agent's commission and prices free on board steamer, Hamburg or Bremen should be clearly stated in first letter to agent, in order to avoid delay. The agent would also seek orders from other boatmakers in the district.

10,079. SHOES.—A report from an American Consul states that three business men in his district called at his office and stated that they desire to hear from American manufacturers of shoes with a view to securing the agency for different lines of American-made footwear. The plan is to canvass the entire local retail trade and to sell to the dealers on orders for future delivery. Terms of payment would be arranged between the manufacturers and the men referred to. This appears to be a favorable opportunity for American manufacturers to build up a good trade. Copy of the complete report, giving further details, will be sent to interested manufacturers by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,080. CHEMICALS, &c.—The American Minister at Bucharest, Rumania, reports that the Direction General of Government Monopolies has invited bids for a quantity of chemicals, &c., to supply its needs during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 1913. As stated in previous reports by the Minister the season is approaching when the various Government departments invite tenders for the supplies of all kinds needed for the next fiscal year. It is necessary, however, for the intending bidder to establish local connections before there would be any possibility of securing contracts.

10,085. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.—The American Consulate General at Vancouver, British Columbia, has forwarded newspaper clippings calling for tenders for the construction of the following buildings: (1) Until Dec. 23 for an eight-story building for the Young Men's Christian Association. Bulk tenders shall be inclusive of every trade necessary to the construction and completion of the building, except heating and ventilating, electrical, and hardware. Separate tenders are invited for the following trades: Excavation and concrete, structural steel, brick work and terra cotta setting, terra cotta, carpenter, plumbing, plastering, marble and tile work, roofing and sheet metal work, elevators, ornamental iron, painting and glazing, and linoleum. Plans and specifications may be had upon application to the architect, H. S. Griffith, Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, British Columbia. (2) Until Jan. 3, 1913, for the erection of a ten-room school at Kelowna, British Columbia. Plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be had from the Secretary of the School Board, Kelowna, British Columbia.

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The Shelburne. European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
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Round World and So. America Tours.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville. LONDONDERRY
Columbia...Dec. 21, 3 PM | California..Jan. 11, 10 AM
Cameronia...Jan. 4, 3 PM | Caledonia..Jan. 25, 10 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
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MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, December 28. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), May 14. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wednesdays. Apply for new sailing list, 1913.
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Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Ryndam ....Dec. 24
†Rotterdam ....Jan. 1
*Potsdam ....Jan. 7
†New Amsterdam ....Jan. 21
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Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
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CLARK'S TOURS / There are a few vacancies with a small party to SOUTH AMERICA Leaving Feb. 1; a 3 months tour. F. C. CLARK, Times Bldg., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:20 | Sun sets..4:34 | Moon sets..3:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:58	4:16	10:22	10:26
Governors Island	4:22	4:25	11:08	10:57
Hell Gate	6:12	6:15	12:48	12:32

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 19.

SS Vaderland, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, Dec. 11.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.
SS Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 4.
SS Mesaba, London, Dec. 5.
SS Norfolk Range, Fowey, Nov. 20.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, Dec. 14.
SS Stephano, St. Johns, Dec. 14.
SS Algiers, Galveston, Dec. 13.
SS El Sud, Galveston, Dec. 13.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
SS Honorius, Boston, Dec. 18.
SS El Paso, Galveston, Dec. 13.
SS Alice, Palermo, Dec. 4.
SS Santa Clara, St. Jago, Dec. 6.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Dec. 16.
SS Herman Frasch, Sabine, Dec. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Megantic	Queenstown	Dec. 11
Bayamo	Manzanillo	Dec. 10
Curityba	Nipe	Dec. 13
Parima	Demerara	Dec. 10
Mendoza	Naples	Dec. 7
Toronto	Hull	Dec. 6
Sloterdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 7
Coningsby	Barry	Dec. 6
Zulia	Mayaguez	Dec. 14
El Occidente	Galveston	Dec. 14
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Provence	Havre	Dec. 14
Lusitania	Liverpool	Dec. 14
President Lincoln	Southampton	Dec. 9
Bristol City	Swansea	Dec. 7
Hudson	Havre	Dec. 9
St. Egbert	Algiers	Dec. 8
St. Gothard	London	Dec. 7
Willkommen	Shields	Dec. 7
Allianca	Colon	Dec. 15
Grenada	Port of Spain	Dec. 13
Patris	Palermo	Dec. 8
Prins Willem III	St. Marc	Dec. 16

DUE SUNDAY.

Moltke	Fayal	Dec. 16
Indian Prince	Port of Spain	Dec. 15
Steiermark	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Nunima	Las Palmas	Dec. 5
Kentuckian	Puerto Mexico	Dec. 13
Algonquin	Turks Island	Dec. 17
St. Gothard	London	Dec. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 19

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Maracas, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Antilla, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Comeric, Pernambuco	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	——	——
Tagus, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	3:00 P.M.
Floride, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Perugia, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Alice, Naples	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	2:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nassovia, Barbados	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Esperanza de Larrinaga, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines, until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 19.

SS Lusitania, Liverpool to New York, was 80 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 21st, 8:30 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS President Lincoln, Hamburg to New York, was 840 miles E. at 1:10 A. M.; due 21st, 1 P. M. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Narragansett, London to New York, was 790 miles E. at noon.

FASTNET, IRELAND.

SS Cedric, New York to Liverpool, was 234 miles W. at 8 A. M.; due Queenstown 20th, 2:30 A. M. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lucy Neff, Charleston to New York, was 400 miles N. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah to New York, was 153 miles N. at noon.
SS Alliancia, Cristobal to New York, was 563 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Zulia, Curacoa to New York, was 105 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Parima, St. Thomas to New York, was 237 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 478 miles S. at 7:36 P. M.
SS Sabine, Galveston to New York, was 447 miles S. at 8 A. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Zeeland, New York to Antwerp, was 180 miles S. W. at 1:40 P. M. Red Star Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cincinnati, at Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
SS Chr. Knudsen, at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 19.
SS Wray Castle, at Colombo, Dec. 19.
SS Burmese Prince, at Suez, Dec. 19.
SS Crosshill, at Hamburg, Dec. 17.
SS Asiatic Prince, at Santos, Dec. 18.
SS Cuyahoga, at Bombay, Dec. 19.
SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Dec. 16.
SS Louisiane, at Havre, Dec. 17.
SS Venezia, at Naples, Dec. 17.
SS Duca d'Aosta, at Naples, Dec. 17.
SS Thyra, at Oran, Dec. 11.
SS Burgmeister Petersen, at Malmo, Dec. 14.
SS Numantia, at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 16.
SS Santa Rosalia, at Buena Ventura, Dec. 16.
SS Jethrow, at Lisbon, Dec. 18.
SS Prins Willem IV., at St. Laurent, Dec. 18.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Plymouth, Dec. 19.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Dec. 19.

Sailed.

SS Celtic, from Liverpool, Dec. 19.
SS Sandon Hall, from Singapore, Dec. 18.
SS Newton Hall, from Valparaiso, Dec. 16.
SS Thespis, from Barbados, Dec. 17.
SS Majestic, from Queenstown, Dec. 19.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Dec. 19.

Passed.

SS Lennox, New York for Yokohama, passed Gibraltar.
SS Muncia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard, Dec. 19.
SS United States, New York for Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head.
SS Canada, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sant' Anna, New York for Naples, passed Cape Spartel.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.		Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, except West (via Vancouver)—Zealandia	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Korea	Dec. 22	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Inaba Maru	Dec. 26	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 1	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Moana	Jan. 3	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, (except parcels post,) and Australia, (except West,) via San Francisco—Ventura	Jan. 9	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Nov. 16; Hongkong, Nov. 20; Shanghai, Nov. 23; Yokohama, Nov. 30, and Honolulu, Dec. 10—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Dec. 16. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 21.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Italy.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

EDUCATION NOTES.

Commissioner Thomas W. Churchill some time ago offered a resolution, which was adopted by the Board of Education, for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the statements as to absences of teachers, &c., made by Associate City Superintendent Thomas S. O'Brien in his annual report to City Superintendent Maxwell. Mr. Churchill was named by President Winthrop as Chairman of this committee. Dr. O'Brien's full report has not yet been made public, but soon will be. It is understood that he has revised the proofs of his report and somewhat modified the statements therein. Many of these, it is said, were based on hearsay, and it is alleged that the report is not so startling as might be imagined. The only points of it, so far made public, are in the special report of Commissioner Churchill some time ago. Mr. Churchill said a few days ago that the special committee would hold its first meeting this week. It is likely, therefore, that the result of the committee's investigation will be made to the Board of Education at its meeting on Dec. 26 or Jan. 8.

The academic examination of applicants who have passed or expect to pass the competitive written and oral examination for license to teach a special branch (music, physical training, serving, drawing and constructive work, shopwork, or cooking) in the elementary schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the Board of Education Hall on Jan. 20.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BACON, DANIEL, (died Nov. 29;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $10,000 to Stephen H. Bacon, brother; residue to Charlotte V. Bacon, wife; if wife had died residue would have gone to daughter, Lucille V. Aspergen.

GUTSHOW, GEORGE H., (died Nov. 12;) left $800 personalty; $250 each to George A. Gutshow, son; John E. Gutshow, son, and Caroline Moore, daughter.

JOSEPH, FANNIE, (died Dec. 12;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; diamond ring to son, Hugo S. Joseph; all jewelry to daughter, Beatrice Joseph; coffee set and two candelabra to daughter, Adele Schoenfeld; premises at 47 West Eighty-sixth Street, household effects, horses, carriages, and automobiles to husband, Frederick Joseph; $10,000 and wedding expenses to Beatrice Joseph upon her marriage; residue in equal shares to children, Moses H., Leo S., and Hugo S. Joseph; Adele J. Schoenfeld, and Beatrice Joseph.

PADDOCK, EUGENE HIRAM, (died Dec. 9;) left $3,000 realty and $15,000 personalty; one-third to widow, Lizzie A. Paddock; one-sixth each to children, Helen, Eugene H., Jr., Anna M., and Arthur K. Paddock.

THOMPSON, CLARKSON CROSBY, (died Dec. 3;) left more than $10,000 to widow, Elizabeth W. Thompson.

TRUNK, JOSEPH, (died Nov. 29;) left $8,250 personalty to his son, Joseph Trunk, Jr.; nothing to his widow, Frederika Trunk.

UNGER, SOLOMON, (died Nov. 28;) left about $9,000 personalty; it is impossible at present time to tell amount of the legacies; property to be equally divided between testator's children, except that provision is made for a legacy of $2,000 to each unmarried daughter on certain contingencies; if the condition fails the legacy is to lapse; children are Jennie Richter, Adolph Unger, Pauline Goodman, Joseph Unger, Blanche Unger, Sadie Unger, and Nettie Unger.

WENDLAND, MARY, (died Oct. 24;) left $4,558.04 personalty in equal shares to children, Frederick D. and Philip Wendland and Mrs. Anna Harrington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

KONARSKY, CHARLES F., to CONNORS, FREDERICK C., 311 East Twenty-sixth Street; people ridicule his name, and it hurts his business; known as Conars for last few years. Supreme Court Justice Page.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for the position of woman telephone operator will be closed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at 4 P. M. on Dec. 27. The examination, which is for Grades 1 and 2, will be held at 10 A. M. on Jan. 20. Candidates must be familiar with operating telephone switchboards as used by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Companies. Vacancies are constantly occurring. The minimum age is 18 years. The usual salary is from $480 to $900 a year.

Applications are now being issued for the position of instrument maker. Dec. 31 is the last day for their receipt. The mental test will be held Jan. 23. The Municipal Civil Service Commission announces that it will be a waste of time for any one to take this examination unless he is thoroughly familiar with its duties. Candidates must be able to repair all electrical instruments, transmitters, gongs, fire alarm signal boxes, registers, &c. They must know how to make adjustments on engine house equipments, and keep in working order winding and rewinding of magnets, &c.

The mental test for candidates for the position of Inspector, Board of Water Supply, will be held Dec. 23. The eligibe applicants number 420.

The examination for cable tester will be held to-day. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy at $1,200 a year. Appointments will be made also from this list to the position of Inspector in the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department at a salary of $1,500 a year.

The mental test for plan examiner will be held Dec. 27. The minimum age is 21 years. There is one vacancy in the Bureau of Buildings, Queens, at 1,050 a year.

The mental test for Deputy and Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel will be held Dec. 30. The minimum age is 21 years and the salary ranges from $1,500 to $2,550.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, for men only, on Jan. 8, at the New York Cstom House, to fill a vacancy in the position of junior alloy chemist, at a salary ranging from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. As only one application was received for the examination for this position held on Nov. 20, qualified persons are urged to enter. The duties consist of assisting in an investigation covering the methods of preparing non-ferrous alloys, the furnaces and other appliances used in their manufacture, and the prevention of waste in their production. Applicants should have a knowledge of physical chemistry, with special reference to the phase rule and its application to commercial and scientific problems, and a reading knowledge of French and German. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Physical and electro-chemistry, 35; micro-chemistry and metalography, 25; French and German, 10; thesis, (to be delivered to the examiner on the day of the examination,) 10; education, training, experience, and fitness, 20.

An educational training equivalent to that required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. Under Subject 4 the thesis must embody the results of original investigation in some phases of physical chemistry. The length of the thesis may be determined by the applicant, and it may be in handwriting or typewriting. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Under an act of Congress an applicant for this position will be required to be examined in the State or Territory in which he resides and to show that he has been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of the examination, which is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Lieut. Col. B. P. Runkle, U. S. A., retired, at his own request is relieved from duty with the organized militia of Ohio and proceed to his home.

Capt. W. T. Patten, infantry, to San Francisco, report to Letterman General Hospital for treatment.

Capt. F. W. Griffin, Quartermaster Corps, report to General Superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, for temporary duty, and upon completion resume his duties as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at San Francisco.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Penrose, Twenty-fifth Infantry, relieved from that regiment, and report to Commanding General, Philippines Division.

First Lieut. A. C. Miller, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Fort George Wright, Washington, upon departure of Twenty-fifth Infantry from that post and proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., report to Commandant, Pacific Branch, United States Military Prison, for duty.

Leave: Second Lieut. W. H. Garrison, Jr., Twelfth Cavalry, granted twelve days.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, detached Aid for Inspections Jan. 3, to Commander in Chief of Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. F. K. Hill, detached Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, to command the New Jersey.

Commander C. F. Hughes, detached Navy Department, Jan. 4, to Chief of Staff, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. E. L. McSheehy, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Jan. 1.

Lieut. C. C. Gill, detached Staff of Commander, First Division, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, to the Alabama.

Pay Inspector E. W. Bonniffee, detached Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4, to home, wait orders.

Pay Inspector S. McGowan, to Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic Fleet, Jan. 4.

Chief Boatswain A. D. Warwick, detached the Maine, to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Chief Sailmaker J. A. Long, placed on retired list.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Petrel at Macoris, Ontario at Newport, and Jenkins, Castine, C—3, C—5, and E—1 at Norfolk.

Sailed: Caesar from Santo Domingo City for Monte Christi, Sterling from Boston for Hampton Roads, Justin from San Diego for San Francisco, and Cyclops from Sewall Point for Key West.

The New Yark Times Censored Want Advertisements

If it were possible to know the history of a great man's success, you would probably find that he started with an idea to supply some public want. His anticipation of such a demand and his initiative to supply it must, in a great measure, be responsible for his success.

It is only natural, therefore, that he would like his employes, from the office boy to his most confidential secretary, have this same sort of initiative, and the ambition to anticipate the wants of their employer.

He knows that a great many who seek positions read The Times Help Wanted columns. He also knows that the better class of employes, the kind that have initiative and ambition, advertise their own services in The New York Times.

If he sends for you in answer to your Situation Wanted advertisement, your chances for getting the position are greater than when he is selecting you as one of five hundred applicants in answer to his own Help Wanted advertisement.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted; Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted; Boarders & Board Wanted; Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted; Country Board; Employment Bureaus; Horses and Carriages; Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices; Business Opportunities; Lost, Found, Rewards; Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

TO THE PUBLIC:
Please taken notice that I have not been connected with the firm of E. L. Badenhausen & Co., doing business at No. 57 Greene Street, Manhattan, since Dec. 2d, 1912, and am no longer connected with said firm.
Dated N. Y., Dec. 19, 1912.
IRVING S. ECKSTEIN.

Lost

LOST.—$500 reward for the return of the following property, and positively no questions asked, from 30 West 52:—
One diamond harp shaped Pin, 5 1-16 carat diamonds on top, 5 1-32 carat diamonds on bottom and 16 chip diamonds on side.
One Marquise, sapphire surrounded by diamonds, ½x¼ size sapphire and four chip diamonds on each side, row of small sapphires around diamond.
One gold Ring, with 1¼ carat sapphire and two ⅝ carat diamonds.
One opal Ring, 1½ size, with olive leaves, two chip diamonds on side.
Two Hairpins, 32 or 35 chip diamonds on end of each.
One large Barette, bowknot design, with 5 3-16 carat diamonds and chip diamonds.
One-half carat size fresh water pearl Earring.
One Scarfpin, 3-16 size, emerald surrounded by chip diamonds.
One Scarfpin, with two horses in chip diamonds, heads overlapping one another, black harness and collar.
Two hoop diamond and onyx Earrings, with chip diamonds.
One pear shaped pearl Scarfpin.
One Stirrup and stirrup Leather, with chip diamonds.
One stirrup Scarfpin, with chip diamonds.
One six-inch bar Pin, diamonds on each end, square sapphires in middle.
One horseshoe Brooch, diamonds on each end, square sapphires in middle.
One long Brooch, filigree design, 4 or 5 inches long, 1½ inches wide, with chip diamonds.
One gold circle Brooch, with small sapphires and pearls.
One automobile Brooch, with chip diamonds and ruby chips in lamp. J. M. W., 24 Times.

LOST.—Wednesday, noon, lady's small gold watch, on 42d St., between Hotel Knickerbocker and Grand Central Station; open face, gold dial, monogram on back; name of "J. J. Kingsley" across face in small type; reward. Notify J. R. Thuman, 649 West 43d St. Telephone, 2317—Bryant. New York.

LOST.—In ladies' parlor, 14th St. Store, Thursday, Dec. 12, German silver mesh bag; cash, etc; owner's name in card case. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. W. D. Horton, 555 Prospect St., West New Brighton, S. I.

LOST—French clock works, Friday, Dec. 13; left in barroom toilet; $10 reward; no questions asked. W. B. L., care of The Ormonde, Nostrand and Fulton, Brooklyn.

LOST—Between 39th St. and 6th Av. and balcony seat in Hippodrome, gold filigre knot pin, diamond in centre. Finder please notify F. A. Boyle, East Orange, N. J.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, going from 87th St. and Central Park West to Columbus Av. and 85th St., via Columbus Av.; reward. Axman, 265 Central Park West.

LOST—Gold chain purse and gold pencil, Thursday, between 56th St. and Madison Av. and Hotel Gotham; liberal reward. 23 East 56th St.

LOST—Diamond crescent pin, Thursday, between 18th St. and Grand Central Station; finder rewarded. F. Martin, 532 W. 111th St.

LOST.—On Wall St., small black purse containing money and key. Gottschalk, care of Atlantic Co., 49 Wall St.

LOST.—Lynx scarf, Wednesday evening, between Mouquin's, 28th, and Hammerstein's; reward. N 21 Times.

LOST—Lavalliere, pearl drop with small diamonds set in platinum. H. G. Tully, 20 Broad St.

LOST.—Thursday, vicinity 42d and 45th Sts., diamond cuff button; suitable reward. N 22 Times.

LOST—Dec. 18, lady's Shriner pin, initials "I. R." Reward, 501 West 120th St.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked; lost in Hotel Belmont, diamond sapphire flexible bracelet in a blue velvet box; return pawn ticket. Apply J. McLaughlin, Jr., Hotel Belmont, City.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

$50 REWARD.
LOST—Thursday evening, Dec. 12, about 9 o'clock, Boston terrier dog, dark mahogany brindle, white neck and breast, white blaze on face. Above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to W. R. Proctor, 32 East 39th St.

LOST.—Black Scotch terrier, answers to name "Winkie"; suitable reward. J. H. Choate, Jr., 158 East 71st St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Well-organized export house, with over $300,000 business this year, and holding many valuable contracts with prominent American manufacturers as exclusive or special export agents, desires additional capital to further extend its rapidly growing business; will only deal with principals; highest references given. Address G 238 Times Downtown.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY.
Will sell half or whole interest in an Eastern distributing agency for the product of a Western factory; large territory, exclusive; a good chance for a man of business ability and some cash to invest; no agents. M 173 Times.

Partner wanted, legitimate business, to invest from $5,000 to $10,000, with, without services; money needed for factory producing goods indorsed by Government; big orders on hand; references exchanged; principals only. N 8 Times.

Forelady wishes to take over employer's business; is familiar with trade and has a following; wishes partner with $4,000. Inquire or address M. Milliman, 140 West 104th St., evenings after 6:30.

Wanted a partner with about $8,000 in a well-established business; can handle his own money; good opportunity for right man. Contractor, N 5 Times.

Partner wanted, jeweled combs manufacturing concern; half interest, $2,500. Brooklyn Novelty, 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Partner with $200 for employment office wanted; neat young man preferred. Call agency, 546 East 13th St.

Importing concern, fast growing, needs financial aid; highest references. T 103 Times.

Partner wanted with $2,500 to $3,000 for good manufacturing concern. N 20 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water, excellent table; references; telephone.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; heated; running water; excellent board; phone; moderate.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

A.—THE GILMAN,
108-110 Madison Av.—Comfortable home for the Winter; double, single rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; reasonable; references.

West Side.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, first class; references.

72D ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double room, third floor; modern; telephone.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike single and double rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; reasonable; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th Year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 114 and 132 WEST, Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites, handsome parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; must be seen to be appreciated; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. 'Phone 7140 Schuyler.

80TH, 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her refined residence selection two bright rooms; all conveniences; use of parlor; superior table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room; electricity, telephone, home environments, generous table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, sunny front parlor; running water; private; street entrance; warm; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone. Schuyler 8510; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Warm, sunny room; also hall room; bath; all conveniences; reasonable.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well appointed rooms, southern exposure; first flight. Phone 5326 Schuyler.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—In beautiful house; rooms, table boarders; references required.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny, large, small, delightful rooms; every convenience; excellent table; telephone; references.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Family suite, all conveniences; rooms, $3 up; with board, $6 up.

103D SUBWAY, 909 West End Av.—Beautiful large and small rooms, newly furnished; reasonable.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large room second floor front; also single; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests.

122D ST., 416 WEST, Morningside Park. South rooms; elevator; nutritious cooking; table guests. Apt. 53.

127TH ST., 216 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; good table; telephone.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium sized rooms to let with board.

137TH ST., 602 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Large front room; German cooking; private elevator Apartment 43.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; with or without private bath; reference.

152D, 561 WEST.—Private house, northeast corner Broadway; large, well-furnished rooms; running water; home table; Southern cooking; table board.

157TH Subway, West.—Outside room; elevator apartment; near bath; good table. Phone 203 Audubon.

A.—A.—Adult family, Protestant, having beautifully furnished, high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, close Subway, southwestern exposure, will take as one of family refined married couple, who will appreciate the environments of private family in preference to hotel; investigate; no others; highest references exchanged. C., 100 Times.

A.—EDGECOMB AV., 226.—Twenty-seven minutes Rector St.; private house; comfortable home for business women; "L," Subway; references. 'Phone 6826 Audubon.

A.—WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Furnished rooms with private bath and meals; $16 per week.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—One suite, one single room; parlor dining; table guests; unusual table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights, river view; most accessible locality N. Y. City; subway 5 minutes Wall St.; corner trolley connects Bridge and Broadway; high-class neighborhood; board; rooms furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; large, small steam-heated rooms; excellent table. Phone 1159W Main. Mrs. Henry.

SPANISH HOME, comfortable, excellent table; 'phone; daily practice. 209 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn. Marsans.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, close to 5th Av.—Comfortable heated rooms; running water; near baths.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms; without board; running water; steam heat; privilege park.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Two-room suite; private bath; $7; large room, $5; hall room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 135.—Large, light, steam-heated room; corner apartment; private entrance. Caulking.

MADISON AV., 175, near 33d.—Comfortable large room, suitable two gentlemen; bath; hall-room; references.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; private bath; modern conveniences; telephone; other rooms.

19TH ST., 325 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large and small rooms, also ... extension; newly furnished.

21ST ST., 154 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; refined; board optional.

39TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, near bath; all conveniences; telephone.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, private baths; other rooms; running water; references; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large and small elegantly furnished steam-heated rooms; breakfast optional.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.
Large room, with private bath, in newly furnished and renovated house; quiet residence.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Most desirable sunny hall room; house strictly first-class; gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 235 WEST.—Heated single and double rooms; running water, private baths; telephone; reasonable.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Nicely furnished small room, with private American family; gentleman; reference.

51ST ST., 341 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; light, air; running water; telephone; comfort; very accessible to all parts of city. White.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen; steam, improvements; convenient Subway. Hoyt.

54TH ST., 215 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, light rooms in private apartment, suitable for gentlemen; all conveniences; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Desirable, light, airy, single rooms; parlor; suitable doctor, dentist; telephone.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Small rooms, newly renovated, moderate; large room; parlor; studio, doctor.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; electric lights; steam heat; phone.

69TH, 123 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, suitable for two; running water; private family.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Beautiful large room, also medium; hot water plentiful; baths; phone; reference.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; phone; private house; southern exposure. O'Rourke.

70TH ST., 146 WEST.—Rooms, bath, private house; permanent; references.

71ST, 351 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; private bath; single rooms, $4 up. Telephone Columbus 806.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Well-furnished room; all accommodations; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 269 WEST.—Desirable front and back room; steam heated; electric light; 'phone.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; large room with private bath; private family.

73D ST., 238 WEST.
Attractive room, twin beds, private bath; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room, suitable one or two; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

75TH, 181 WEST.—To gentleman, single room; bath, steam, electricity; refined surroundings; $5. Kelley.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually handsomely furnished floor, single or suite; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; electricity, parquet floor; private house; reference.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Attractive suite 3-4 rooms, all conveniences; telephone; Subway. Hazelwood.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, sunny room; scrupulously clean.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Choice rooms; moderate prices; electric light; meals optional; parlor, suitable osteopath or other business. Telephone 8421 Schuyler.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful small room, near Subway; gentleman only; $4 per week; references.

80TH ST., 317 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; private house; remodeled, redried; electricity, 'phone, private baths; large and small rooms; gentlemen only; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations; quiet, refined house; references. Phone 7734 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Ideal rooms; parlor suite; suitable doctor; newly furnished throughout; conveniences; reasonable.

80TH, WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; private family; breakfast if desired. Y 26 Times.

81ST ST., 164 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, sunny, large, small rooms; private house; telephone; "L" station.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Back parlor; running water; second floor; next to bath; telephone.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Select large, medium, or floor; home comforts; kitchenette privileges; out of town guests and Southerners accommodated.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; continuous hot water; all conveniences; telephone; Subway, elevated.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold water; southern exposure; telephone

84TH ST., 318 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, and bath, with use of piano and telephone; a quiet home, with private family; references. Jones.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Light, cheerful, large room, also small room; modern apartment; reasonable. Olson.

86TH ST., 537 WEST END AV.—Beautiful room, high-class residential neighborhood; breakfast optional.

86TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished, well kept; reasonable rates.

88TH, 117 WEST.—Family would rent one large room or entire floor, furnished to suit; bath, telephone; all conveniences; reference; private house.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—Private house; handsomely furnished room, bath; terms moderate. Tel. 7996 Riverside.

93D, 27 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; large, small; warm, sunny; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Light rooms, steam heat, hot water; also suite with private bath.

94TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, medium sunny rooms, nicely heated; private house; telephone.

94TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large room, elevator bachelor apartment, low rate; seen evenings. Apartment 19.

96TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; running water; board optional; telephone; express Subway.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; breakfast; high-class elevator apartment. Grossman.

98TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; adjoining bath; also small room; in high-class elevator apartment. Reeder.

109TH ST, 304 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front and rear rooms; reasonable; near Subway.

115TH ST., 20 WEST.—Beautiful large room; heated; private, Hebrew family; table board or housekeeping; reasonable.

116TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished, sunny parlors; steam, bath, comforts, breakfast; Subway, elevator. Doggett.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; $8 weekly; Subway; 3596 Morningside. Apartment 101.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive front suite; Southern exposure; reasonable. Apartment 32.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath adjoining; one or two gentlemen; private. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; elevator; kitchen; electricity; shower; reasonable. Apartment 31.

136TH ST., 615 WEST.—Ideal single room, high-class apartment, excellently furnished; gentleman, $4. Webber.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private bath; single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

139TH ST., 122 WEST.—Three furnished rooms and bath for housekeeping; $5 weekly. Inquire janitor.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 West 22d St.,
(for Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices. New fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold running water in every room, tub and shower baths. All outside rooms.
Single rooms $4 to $7 weekly.
Rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

A SOUTHERN LADY will rent one, two rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Broadway, Hudson, near 96th St. Subway station. Phone 4089 River.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390, 99th St.—3 large rooms; bath; accommodations; new furniture and decorations; fine, modern house; select; $10. Superintendent.

Doctor's office, general practitioner's stand 24 years. 70 West 71st St.; moderate terms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, corner 135th St.—Room, $5. Morningside 2780.

THE NEW YORK, 60th, 22 West.—Elegantly kept; private baths; $25-$60 monthly.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, corner 127th.—Three-room kitchenette apartment; nicely furnished; reasonable. Apartment 5.

Furnished

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS $275 MONTHLY
6 ROOMS $200 MONTHLY.
FIREPROOF BUILDING VACUUM CLEANER
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT
LASSANO COURT, 307 WEST 79TH ST.

Sublet.—Ansonia Hotel; 5 rooms, housekeeping, including hotel service, refrigeration, table linen, &c.; Broadway front; also southern exposure. A. S. Kuhn. Phone 830 John or evenings at hotel.

THE BEVERWYCK.
39-41 West 27th St. 'Phone, 476—Madison.
One and two rooms with bath; well furnished; meals served in apartments; prices reasonable

Going South; will sublet luxuriously furnished apartment, seven rooms, centrally located. Bachelors preferred. Phone 9334—Columbus.

Apartments to rent furnished; all sizes; $75 to $300 per month. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., City.

137th St., 605 W., The Cromwell.—Cozily furnished 4-room apartment; Subway station. Burkhardt.

95th, 206 West.—Handsomely furnished, five light rooms; very central; reasonable. Apartment 4D.

Consult our investigated list sublet apartments. Leland Co., 4 West 33d St., (25th year.)

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Young married couple desire modest furnished apartment until April 1; immediate possession; Madison or Park Avs., or Central Park West, north to 56th St., preferred. N 19 Times.

Clients waiting for desirable furnished apartments. Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Pianos and Organs

Open Evenings till Christmas.
10 per cent. Special Discount on our Four regular sizes and styles New Upright Pianos, Player Pianos, Grand Pianos, ElectricCombination Player Pianos, Pianos for limited spaces. Bargains in used instruments at all prices and terms.
Complete line Victrolas, Records, Cabinets and accessories.
MATHUSHEK, Broadway and 47th St.
Phone 5547 and 5548 Bryant. Catalog Free.
Renting. Tuning. Repairing.

YEARLY FACTORY SALE.
CLOSING OUT ALL USED AND ODD STYLE UPRIGHT, GRAND, AND PLAYER PIANOS. GREAT BARGAIN FOR SHREWD BUYERS. WRITE OR CALL FOR BARGAIN LIST. EVERYTHING MUST BE SOLD.
JANSSEN, E. 132D AND BROWN PL., NEAR 133D ST. L STATION.

Player piano, standard make, 88 notes; music, bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 West 42d.

$550 new playerpiano, $205; immediate cash for Christmas. Room 802, 305 Fifth Av.

Help Wanted, Female

BRIGHT, energetic women to make house-to-house canvass for toilet preparations; city and country. Weld Chemical Works, 147 West 23d.

CUTTER AND FITTER.
FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND FITTER OF MADE-TO-ORDER COATS AND JACKETS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS; STATE EXPERIENCE, WITH WHOM PREVIOUSLY EMPLOYED, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS M. E. L., 129 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
200 SALESWOMEN
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS; ALSO
MARRIED WOMEN
CAN EARN EXTRA HOLIDAY MONEY BY
ACTING AS
SALESWOMEN.
EXPERIENCE NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.
FULL TIME, FROM 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
HALF TIME, FROM 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
GOOD SALARIES PAID, TOGETHER WITH EVERY KNOWN CONVENIENCE FOR EMPLOYES; LUNCH ROOMS WITH ABSOLUTELY PURE FOOD AT BELOW ACTUAL COST; SANITARY TOILETS AND LOCKERS; RECREATION, READING AND MUSIC ROOMS; HOSPITAL WITH TRAINED NURSE AND MATRON IN ATTENDANCE; UMBRELLAS, DRY SHOES, AND STOCKINGS LOANED WITHOUT CHARGE ON WET DAYS. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

INTERIOR DECORATOR wishes assistant; experience not necessary, but some knowledge of period design essential; college graduate preferred. Write particulars to Y 22 Times.

LADY going to Italy with year-old-baby wishes experienced nurse; state age, experience, references, salary, (umst be moderate,) or no attention paid. Italy, Box Y 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted immediately for missionary society downtown; high school graduate; church member only. P. O. Box 604.

WANTED—Young woman of education and refinement to take a course of training in general nursing; school and hospital thoroughly up to date in equipment and curriculum; salary, $10 per month. Apply by letter or in person, Supt., United Hospital, Port Chester, N. Y.

WANTED.—We need two more women of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to specialize in high-class educational work; bona fide salary arrangement with expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Hanson-Bellows Company, 303 5th Av.

WANTED—A young lady of refinement, competent to take care of a small group of children. Apply personally at 507 West 155th.

Help Wanted, Male

BECOME A JEWELER; enter a dignified, profitable field; we teach you in a few months diamond setting, engraving, making platinum diamond jewelry, &c.; assist you in establishing your own business or guarantee you a position; easy terms. Schickerling Mfg. Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

BOY, about 16 years old, in 5th Av. real estate office; must be neat in appearance; know how to operate switchboard; good salary to start. R. E., Box 1 Times.

CANVASSERS.—Street men; best Christmas seller; big profits. Call store, 124 East 11th St.

Metropolitan daily newspaper requires the services of an experienced financial advertising solicitor to secure business on a commission basis; references required. S. A. Box, N 15 Times.

SALESMAN.—POPULAR-PRICED LINE OF LADIES' DRESSES AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; TWO OF THE STRONGEST LINES IN THE MARKET; ON A STRICTLY COMMISSION BASIS. BOX 65, 352 6TH AV.

SALESMAN.—Experienced New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, thoroughly acquainted, large, medium trade, to represent popular-priced line lingerie dresses, silk waists; state full particulars. M 162 Times.

SALESMAN wanted with territory to carry muslin underwear as side line; Southern territory preferred. Call between 8 and 11 A. M., 467 Broadway. Newman & Marker.

SALESMAN.—A house of many years' standing wishes to engage a few bright young men for city and vicinity; commission only. Call after 3 P. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN for metropolitan territory; commission basis; expenses guaranteed. Apply Chesney Products Co. 685 11th Av.

SALESMAN wanted to secure advertising contracts for monthly publication; liberal commission. G 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for field office on construction work in South; must be familiar with construction terms. G 251 Times Downtown.

STORES RECORD CLERK on construction work in South to keep records, check invoices, &c., on receipt of material. G 249 Times Downtown.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Man to take management Philadelphia office several trade papers. Must have modern advertising ideas and be able to sell them. Write F. F. Cutler, 166 Essex St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, 19-20, familiar with office work: must be neat penman and accurate; good chance for the right person. F 203 Times Downtown

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

MALE.
DRAFTSMAN.—Refrigerator experience.
SUPERINTENDENT.—Department houses; must speak German; $1,200 and rooms.
FEMALE.
BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; $15.
STENOGRAPHER.—English and Spanish; $18.
Apply in Person,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
Hudson Terminal Bldg., 30 Church St.

Situations Wanted
Female

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, intelligent, industrious; small salary. B., 105 East Broadway.

COMPANION.—An experienced trained nurse wishes position as companion or care of invalid. Miss W., 809 St. Nicholas Av.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—Makes ladies', children's dresses; reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St.; 408 Stuyvesant.

DESIRES Morning Or Afternoon Employment; stenographer, well educated, thoroughly reliable. Miss N. 10 Times.

LADY, thoroughly reliable, desires any position of trust during evenings. L. M., 275 Times Downtown.

REFINED young lady wishes position, lady's companion; furnish best references. M 171 Times.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—Able to overlook the household, desires position; would be invaluable to scientist requiring German translations. Miss Zobel, 509 5th Av. Telephone 5955 Bryant.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Generally intelligent, conscientious worker; $6; satisfaction assured. S., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, efficient, turning out accurate work; many years' experience; A1 references; salary, $15. G 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Schulz, 61 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER—One year's experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; excellent references. Jampolsky, 60 Sumner Av., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, beginner; neat American girl; $6; accurate, willing; no agency. G 219 Times Downtown.

YOUNG, refined Danish woman would like position as nurse for one child. N 23 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement will devote part of day to reading or corresponding for invalid or elderly lady. Y 27 Times.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems installed, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 398 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Frechtman, 320 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone 563 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT for a large manufacturing corporation, is desirous of improving his condition; a high-grade man; references, present employer; bond. M 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, books opened, closed, adjusted, kept part time; reasonable. Auditor, 402 Bristol Building, 500 5th Av. Phone 238 Bryant.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCOUNTANT, certified, audits books; special arrangements; moderate; honorable services. Agar, 1,328 Broadway. 64 Greeley.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, expert; accounting work in all branches; personal service. Accountant, M 27 Times.

AN AMERICAN, highly qualified by long experience, to obtain data, and prepare reports for trade and other publications, on hardware and kindred lines, metals, oils, paints, &c. Y 21 Times.

A.—ENERGETIC MAN, extensive business experience, executive ability, law graduate, seeks connection. N 12 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable young man, 24, married, seven years' office, bookkeeping, and accounting experience, desires position with reasonable salary to start and chance for advancement. Would also arrange to write up or check books part time, either day or evening. G 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT; 17; will make good where ability, intelligence, industry are essential; small salary. B. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOYS—EMPLOYERS.—Capable boys and young men supplied free of charge; state your wants. Superintendent, 247 East 44th St. 1704 Murray Hill.

CARPENTER, middle-aged, ran jobbing shop for years. Kelly, 126 Cumberland St., B'klyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; city or country; 5 years' experience; strictly temperate; careful driver; best of references. C. G., 244 East 34th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to place chauffeur and coachman; careful driver; good manners; thoroughly reliable. 1,305 Vanderbilt Hotel.

CLERK, &c.—Competent clerk, stenographer, salesman; engineering, newspaper experience; can manage office. Bronx, 132 Times.

ENGINEER, license boilers, steam pumps, and engines; competent to take charge of modern plant; steam-heating experience. W. S., 262 Spring St., New York City.

EXPERT IN CREDITS, COLLECTIONS, AND ADJUSTMENTS DESIRES CHANGE; UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY; THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF COMMERCIAL LAW. Y 28 TIMES.

EXPERT STATISTICIAN, well trained in economic analysis, wishes to make permanent connections beginning January with a responsible concern, preferably with a Wall Street house; experience; references. X 154 Times.

HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN on misses' and children's shoes and dresses is open for a proposition. Can sell good merchandise to the best houses in the city and Middle West. Louis Sonn, 523 West 143d St.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN wishes steady position. B., 278 5th Av., Long Island City.

MAN of considerable experience in general office work, legal procedure, with knowledge of manufacturing business, seeks position in which his varied attainments can be utilized. N. L. E., 40 Times.

MANAGER, manufacturing, sales, ten years' experience, desires change; mechanical or electrical. H 103 Times.

MR. BUSINESS MAN.—Have energy, pleasing personality, willingness, unquestionable references, 7 years' business experience; desire trustworthy position; American, 24; speak German; capable handling men; office correspondence; valuable right-hand man. Can you use me? $20. Address B. A., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PORTER, elevator runner, middle aged, wants position; references. Falasca, 192 Waverley Place.

REPORTER.—Young; has had experience in detective work; can go around certain districts and obtain information; has experience in strike work, working as a strikebreaker and getting the news direct; can get shipping news; was life guard for years; best of recommendations and strictly temperate. Address W. E. J., Times.

SALESMAN, Middle West, Chicago headquarters, selling to dry goods and department stores, wants to place himself with responsible house; cloaks and suits not considered. Address H. L. Benedict, Van Rensselaer Hotel, New York.

SALESMAN of ability wishes for side lines laces, silks, chiffons, and voiles; has achieved results; comes highly recommended; catering to costume manufacturers in city. M 149 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; competent; now employed as secretary by wholesale house; A1 references. M 172 Times.

TRAVELING COMPANION.—A man, aged 26, graduate of Arts and Science Cornell University, desires position as traveling companion to person or persons traveling abroad; references by professors and business men. Address Traveling Companion A., care of Press, Binghamton, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN, VALET.—Drive automobile, private family; anywhere; long experience; best references. N 6 Times.

VISITING VALET.—Reliable; references; can be seen. Eggleston, 315 West 58th St.

YOUNG MAN, 25, good address, energetic, possessing initiative, salesmanship ability, thoroughly experienced in office work, typewriter, desires position with good prospects; moderate salary. M 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) versatile and energetic, desires opening that will lead to selling or executive position; selling and office experience and advertising ability. M 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, experienced in bookkeeping and clerical work, desires position with advancement. G 256 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 27, 10 years' experience, systematic and energetic, wishes position as office manager or assistant to same. T 101 Times.

YOUNG MAN, speaks French German fluently, typewrites, desires office position. Burton. 548 West 165th.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers.
BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.)
STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—For excellent colored servants 'phone Riverside 4375. Domestic Service Agency, 203 West 98th.

ALGONQUIN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.—Efficient servants supplied, all classes. 769 Lexington Av. Plaza 4961.

ALL KINDS (select) help supplied immediately; references investigated. Harlem—6370. Middlesex Emp. Bureau, 28 West 134th St.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several nice girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th, 'Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1890.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 90th St. Riverside 1538.

EXPERIENCED COUPLES, cooks or general workers; colored; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS.—Mrs. Berta Carlson's Employment Agency, 2,494 Broadway, between 92d and 93d Sts. Telephone 9527 Riverside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER. — Very neat, willing girl; good cook; excellent laundress; finest references; colored; waiters supplied; $25. Pearson Agency, 5 East 132d St., near 5th Av. Tel. 5049—Harlem.

HOUSEWORKER, Polish; $25. Cook, German, $30. References. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 135 St. Tel. 6916—Morningside.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. Kept in perfect condition during rental term. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Call, write, or telephone for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
301 B'way, at Duane St. } Telephone
345 B'way, at Leonard St. } 5408
970 B'way, at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay Street. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A large lot of office furniture; purchased from campaign committee at greatly reduced price; roll, flat, and typewriter desks, tables, filing cabinets, chairs, hat trees, settees, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipment, new and slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 B'way, 59 Franklin.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Handsome bookcase; only suited to very large room; shown by appointment. Miss Shaw, 151 West 14th St.

Horses and Carriages

WANTED—Pair of handsome sixteen-hand coach horses; must be young, not over seven years old, absolutely sound, stylish, and gentle; answers must state price, age, and color. Y 23 Times.

Business Notices

Multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 5,000, $6; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. LARKIN, as sole surviving Trustee of the trust created under the last will and testament of GORDON W. BURNHAM, deceased, and designated Trustee of said trust by a decree of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered on the 29th day of January, 1901, Plaintiff, against THOMAS BROWNELL BURNHAM, EDITH C. BURNHAM, his wife, and GORDON LE ROY BURNHAM, ELIZABETH BLODGETT BURNHAM, as Executrix, and E. HENRY LACOMBE, as Executor, and ELIZABETH BLODGETT BURNHAM, LORENZO M. GILLETT and E. HENRY LACOMBE, as Trustees, under the last will and testament of DOUGLAS WILLIAMS BURNHAM, deceased, and MARY E. JOLINE, as EXECUTRIX, and ALBERT STICKNEY, as EXECUTOR of the last will and testament of ADRIAN H. JOLINE, deceased, Defendants.

To the above named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you, by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, November 25, 1912.
ALBERT RATHBONE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address, No. 54 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, GORDON LE ROY BURNHAM:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Samuel Seabury, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York, dated November 26, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1912.

Dated New York, November 26, 1912.
ALBERT RATHBONE,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. Address No. 54 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS G. FIELD, as Trustee under the last will and testament of HENRY WEIL, deceased, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. McHUGH and "MARY" McHUGH his wife, (the said first name "Mary" being fictitious, her true first name being unknown to the plaintiff;) Blanche B. Neukirch, Mary A. McLaughlin, Tenement House Department of the City of New York, Sigmund Kraus, Herman Kraus, Samuel J. Bloomingdale, surviving partner of Bloomingdale Brothers; Louis Ottman, Siegel-Coope Company, Daniel Smith, Mary McLaughlin, Harry Lasher, Anna Rogers, Robert Miller, Harry Klenert, "Susan" Schultz, the name "Susan" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to the plaintiff, the said defendant being a tenant o premises No. 223 East 125th Street, Defendants.—Clerk's Index No. 24,627, Year 1912.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 5th, 1912.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendant WILLIAM J. McHUGH:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of November, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, on the 12th day of November, 1912.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1912.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—FLORA APPLEBAUM, Plaintiff, against CHARLES G. GOLDSTEIN, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 16, 1912.
MAURICE B. & DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the Defendant Charles G. Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated November 13th, 1912, and duly filed herein with a copy of the summons and duly verified complaint herein on November 14th, 1912, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County, the original summons and duly verified complaint herein having been filed in said office on October 17th, 1912.

Dated New York, November 14, 1912.
MAURICE B. & DANIEL W. BLUMENTHAL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

SURROGATE CITATION.

GWINNER, LOUISA JANE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Ida Virginia Allen, Helen M. Downing, Mary Helen Hamilton, Eleanor G. Riebenack, as executrix, &c., of Maximillian Riebenack, deceased; West End Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., as executor, &c., of Maximillian Riebenack, deceased; Charles H. Bowen, as administrator, &c., of Caroline Downing, deceased; Elbridge G. Duvall, Elbridge G. Duvall, as trustee for Ida Virginia Allen; Elbridge G. Duvall, as trustee for Helen Mar Downing; Elbridge G. Duvall, as trustee for Mary H. Hamilton, and to all persons interested in the estate of LOUISA JANE GWINNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1913, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elbridge G. Duvall, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. B. P. H. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE M. BAKER, Attorney for Executor, 277 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

JAMES, AMEDEE DE GASQUET.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To Elizabeth Pratt de Gasquet James, (now Mecklenburg,) executrix of the last will and testament of AMEDEE DE GASQUET JAMES, send greeting:

You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of Ulster, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the Surrogate's Office at Kingston, in said County of Ulster, on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make answer to the supplemental petition of Victoire Louise de Libran, filed in the Office of said Surrogate, on the 12th day of November, 1912, and to show cause why the ancillary letters testamentary granted to you on March 22nd, 1904, should not be revoked and annulled, and why a judicial settlement of your accounts as executrix should not be had, and why a decree should not be made directing you to pay to said Victoire Louise de Libran, her legacy and distributive share in the estate of said Amedee de Gasquet James, and why she, the said Victoire Louise de Libran, should not have such other or further relief in the premises as may be just.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of Ulster to be hereunto [Seal] affixed. Witness, Hon. Walter N. Gill, Surrogate of our said County of Ulster at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, the 12th day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
DANIEL B. DEYO,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 2 Rector Street, New York City N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of FESTER, DOUGLAS & FOLSOM for authority to change its name to "FESTER & FOLSOM, INC."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FESTER, DOUGLAS & FOLSOM, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City and County of New York on the 7th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "FESTER & FOLSOM, INC."

Dated New York, December 18th, 1912.
FESTER, DOUGLAS & FOLSOM.
By RALPH H. FOLSOM, President.

BINGHAM BACK WITH PRE-INCAS' SKULLS

Expedition Laid Bare Ruins of the Ancient Peruvian City of Machu Picchu.

IN ROW WITH GOVERNMENT

Plagues Desolating the Interior—Prehistoric Horse Found—Won't Continue Work.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Santa Marta from Panama was Prof. Hiram Bingham of Yale, who had been on an exploring expedition for six months in Peru, searching for pre-Inca remains in the region of the Andes. He was accompanied by Prof. Herbert T. Gregory and Dr. George F. Eaton, both also of Yale. The expedition originally had eleven members and all but two have now returned.

Prof. Bingham who looked as pale as a yellow fever immune, said that the interior of Southern Peru was being desolated by a succession of plagues, including smallpox and typhus fever, and that the Government was taking no steps to check the ravages of the scourges. Dr. Eaton was ill with camp fever and Prof. Gregory was also incapacitated from work for several weeks. The entire party lost weight during the trip.

Prof. Bingham brought back with him fifty human skulls of a pre-Incan period and many skeletons, as well as thirty cases of curiously wrought bronze tablets and pieces of pottery, and Dr. Eaton collected fifty cases of bones to be sent on later, and the fossilized skeleton of a prehistoric horse. Prof. Bingham nearly lost his life on one occasion when his mules stampeded and the Indians forsook him. He was for two days and nights roaming about on the slopes of the snow-clad mountain, Pulcoi, with barely any food, and the chance of being devoured by wild animals if he lay down and went to sleep.

The Mules Desert Him.

"I went up the mountain," said Prof. Bingham, "with guides and six mules. These animals are all right on the plains in Peru, but they do not like mountain climbing, and kept slipping about in the snow and making desperate attempts to bolt. The higher up in the mountains we went the more fractious they mules became, until finally they broke the traces and got away. The Indian guides didn't like to see the mules stampede, and they didn't want to go any further. They waited till the fall of night, however, when they stole away and left me alone.

"In the morning I roamed about in the hope of coming in contact with some kind of human being, but not a man was in sight, nothing but wild animals and screaming vultures. I went along all day making observations of the life of the mountain, but apparently going further and further out of the path of man and away from the path which I had originally traversed.

"Then I saw an Indian boy, but he ran away, frightened apparently by my speaking to him. Finally, when I thought it was about over with me, I met an Indian, who led me back to the camp by taking a path leading down a 2,000-foot slope, where I saw eight magnificent glaciers. I do not believe any white man ever saw them before."

The Third Expedition.

This was Prof. Bingham's third expedition to Peru and its object, he said, was to intensify the work that had been left incomplete. This time he was able to devote considerable time to the examination of the remains of the 150 one-story stone dwellings, temples, and city walls of the ancient city of the Peruvian tribesmen, known as Machu Picchu, constructed of carved white and brown stone, and $2,000 was expended in excavating parts of the ruins of the city which had become covered with heavy undergrowth.

At Machu Picchu were found the fossilized bones of prehistoric man, skulls and skeltons worn down to dust and hardly distinguishable from the gravel in which they were found. Several bronze tablets have now been found there, and Prof. Bingham has brought them back with him to see whether the quality and shape of them and the characters on them may lead to more being learned about the original inhabitants of this continent.

On the previous expeditions to Peru Prof. Bingham received every assistance from President Leguia, who was an old friend of his, and from every official of the Peruvian Government with whom the expedition had any intercourse. This time on their arrival at Callao it was learned that the opposition party had elected President Billinghurst, a Lima merchant and grandson of an English settler. A decree issued by the Peruvian Government that the explorers were not to prolong their work after Dec. 1 and were not to deface any of the ruins of the City of Machu Picchu was taken exception to by the members of the expedition, as it was published in the local press and was likely to hinder the work of research they had come all that distance to carry out. But the opposition was so continuous and so severe and uncalled for, Prof. Bingham said, that it was improbable that the scientific work they had begun would be continued.

Difficulties with Authorities.

"We had great difficulty this time," the Professor said, "in getting our cases of specimens out of the country, and were delayed seven weeks by the tedious objections of the Peruvian Government. At first the officials would not allow us to take anything at all; then they said that we could take half of what we had; then they permitted us to take what they did not want. At last they were persuaded to let us take all the bones and fossils which we had collected, but the decree of the Government was as insulting as it possibly could be."

Juan F. Leguia, son of the former President of Peru, returned with Prof. Bingham to go to school in Virginia.

GIRL ACCUSES A "BARON."

He Says He's Emperor William's Brother—Arrested for Bigamy.

Mildred L. Welland, a stenographer, 22 years old, of 177 Hemlock Street, Brooklyn, obtained a warrant from Justice Blair of Jersey City, N. J., yesterday charging with bigamy Baron Heinrich Friedrich Leopold von Goehde Faulenberg, who describes himself as the son of Frederick II. of Germany by a morganatic marriage. The Baron is under arrest at Rochester on the charge of defrauding a hotel keeper and probably will be held in custody until extradition papers which were issued yesterday by Justice Blair are signed by Gov. Woodrow Wilson.

Miss Welland at her residence in Brooklyn last night told the story of her romance and its unhappy ending. When she was on a road near Rochester in an automobile with her aunt last Summer the machine broke down. While the two women were attempting to repair it Baron Faulenberg, then employed by an automobile house of Rochester, came along in a machine. He stopped and repaired the broken car. Baron Faulenberg is 30 years old, blonde, tall, and handsome. He made an instant impression on Miss Welland. The courtship was swift.

Henry L. Welland, the girl's father, cabled to Germany for information about the Baron Faulenberg and received replies which convinced him that he was an imposter. With Miss Welland's return to Brooklyn, the Baron had left Rochester and was in the automobile business in Union Hill, N. J. Finally on Oct. 11, he induced Miss Welland to accompany him to Grantwood, N. J., where they were married by the pastor of the Lutheran Church.

They lived for a while at Union Hill and then went to Rochester. Trouble came unexpectedly last week when Mr. Welland heard that his daughter was in difficulties at Rochester because her husband had failed to pay his hotel bill.

Mr. Welland went to Rochester last Saturday and took his daughter away.

Mr. Welland learned that his supposed son-in-law had been living with another woman in Toronto before the marriage with his daughter. Mr. Welland made a visit to Toronto and found there a marriage license showing that on April 11, 1911, his daughter's husband had taken to wife Miss Janette Craven of 111 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto. Returning with this proof, Mr. Welland induced his daughter to charge her husband with bigamy.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—When "Baron" Heinrich Leopold von Goehde Faulenberg was arraigned in police court this morning he declined to plead guilty to the charge of vagrancy.

Chief Quigley has received a telegram from the Prosecuting Attorney of Hudson County, N. J., saying extradition papers were being prepared, and a warrant charging the Earon with bigamy would be forwarded at once. At Police Headquarters to-night it was said the prisoner would be turned over to the Jersey City officials.

The Baron is chafing in his cell in the county jail to-night. He has not yet been able to get a lawyer, because of the fact that he has only twenty cents on hand. Early this morning, after his arrest, the prisoner declared he was a son of King William IV., who died in 1851. This German Prince never became a King, and the Baron is still a youth. To-night he says the German Ambassador at Washington knows full well that he is of royal birth.

BLIND WORKERS IN 5TH AVE.

Light House Women Offer Their Handiwork at Xmas Sale.

A big store at 665 Fifth Avenue is filled with hand looms and hand workers of various kinds, and looks as though a part of a past generation had by mistake dropped back into this. The workers are the blind women of the New York Association for the Blind, and have come down from the Light House in Fifty-ninth Street to have a Christmas sale of their work and show how it is done. A vacant store in the big building at Fifty-third Street has been loaned to them, and they will remain there until Christmas Eve. There are any number of pretty Christmas gifts to buy.

There are strong, serviceable bungalow pillows with woven tops, delightful handmade scarfs, rugs of rags and in attractive colors, little reed baskets, and bags woven in gold and silver thread.

There are all sorts of sensible household articles, dusting cloths, iron holders, and aprons of different designs. Everything is made by the blind women, and they can be seen at work, wearing pretty pink aprons, which give them a cheerful appearance.

WILSON'S STATE PLURALITY.

Carried New York by 200,047—Sulzer's Plurality Over Hedges, 205,454.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Woodrow Wilson, President-elect, carried New York State at the November election by a plurality of 200,047 over President William H. Taft, according to the official canvass completed by the State Board of Canvassers to-day. The Progressive vote for Theodore Roosevelt was 65,407 less than the vote for President Taft.

The vote for Electors for the various Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates was:

Wilson and Marshall, (Dem.,) 655,475; Taft and Sherman, (Rep.,) 455,428; Roosevelt and Johnson, (Prog.,) 390,021; Crafin and Watkins, (Proh.,) 19,427; Debs and Seidel, (Socialist,) 63,381, and Reimer and Gillhaus, (Socialist Labor,) 4,251.

Gov.-elect William Sulzer received a plurality of 205,454 over Job E. Hedges, his Republican opponent, while Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive and Independence League candiate, received 50,922 less than Mr. Hedges.

The vote for State offices was:

For Governor—William Sulzer, (Dem.,) 649,559; Job E. Hedges, (Rep.,) 444,105; Oscar S. Straus, (Prog.,) 393,183.

For Lieutenant Governor—Martin H. Glynn, (Dem.,) 665,762; James W. Wadsworth, Jr., (Rep.,) 450,539; F. M. Davenport, (Prog.,) 351,427.

For Secretary of State—Mitchell May, (Dem.,) 649,073; Francis M. Hugo, (Rep.,) 460,651; Homer D. Call, (Prog.,) 353,170.

For Controller—William Sohmer, (Dem.,) 658,392; William D. Cunningham, (Rep.,) 463,-901; Horatio C. King, (Prog.,) 341,706.

For Treasurer—John J. Kennedy, (Dem.,) 650,513; William Archer, (Rep.,) 458,174; Ernest Cawcroft, (Prog.,) 341,581.

For Attorney General—Thomas Carmody, (Dem.,) 651,875; Meier Steinbrink, (Rep.,) 457,-838; John Palmieri, (Prog.,) 354,450.

For State Engineer and Surveyor—John A. Bensel, (Dem.,) 649,839; Frank M. Williams, (Rep.,) 461,822; Ora M. Leland, (Prog.,) 357,-226.

For two Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals—William H. Cuddeback, (Dem.,) 654,626; John W. Hogan, (Dem.,) 642,004; Carlos C. Alden, (Prog.,) 336,918; George W. Kirchwey, (Prog.,) 348,837; Frank H. Hiscock, (Rep.,) 470,896; Emory A. Chase, (Rep.,) 467,743.

The proposal to bond the State for an additional $50,000,000 for good roads construction was carried by 376,283 votes. There were 657,548 votes cast in favor of the proposal and 281,265 recorded against it.

VAN SCHAICK PARDONED.

Captain of the Ill-Fated Slocum Is Restored to Full Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—President Taft to-day granted a pardon to Capt. William H. Van Schaick, who commanded the steamboat General Slocum, destroyed by fire in the East River in 1904, with the loss of 1,030 lives, most of whom were women and children. The pardon becomes effective on Christmas day.

In 1906 Capt. Van Schaick was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for criminal negligence, and in failure to have sufficient life saving and fire equipment aboard his vessel.

Following the Slocum disaster, Capt. Van Schaick became a patient in Lebanon Hospital, and was there nursed back to health by Grace M. Spratt, to whom he was married Feb. 19, 1906, within a month after he was sentenced.

He entered Sing Sing Feb. 27, 1908, and was paroled three years and six months later. Friends and acquaintances among the steamboat and river men raised a purse of $6,500 for him, with which he and his wife purchased a farm in Fulton County, in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. The pardon restores him to full citizenship.

FIGHTS IMMIGRATION BILL.

Hungarian Newspaper Starts Petition to Taft for a Veto.

This morning's issue of Amerikai Magai Nepszaza, a Hungarian newspaper, published at 178 Second Avenue, contains on the front page an appeal to all Hungarian born citizens of the United States as well as all Hungarian immigrants to sign a petition asking President Taft to veto the Dillingham Immigration bill, having a literacy test, which has already been the object of many protests.

The Amerikai Magai Nepszaza publishes a blank form of the protest, which it hopes to put in the hands of every citizen and immigrant of Hungarian birth. The announcement is made that a protest meeting will be held in New York City in the near future when further action will be taken to defeat the enactment of the Dillingham bill.

MARLEY

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an ARROW COLLAR

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Best Neckwear Values in Town

Beautiful Dollar Neckwear, single boxes.....65c
$1.50 and $2 High Grade Silk Neckwear....$1.15
Superior qualities and designs in Neckwear 50c

Men's Suits	$15 to $40	Children's Suits	$5 to $15
Overcoats	$20 to $50	With Extra Trousers	$6.50 to $10
Smoking Jackets	$5 to $25	Hosiery	25c to $3.50
Lounging Robes	$3.50 to $25	Umbrellas	$1.00 to $10
Fancy Shirts	$1.50 to $5	Canes	$1.00 to $10
Mufflers	$1 to $15	Handkerchiefs	25c to $1.50
Pajamas	$1.50 to $10	Scarf Pins	$1.00 to $15
Sweaters	$3.50 to $15	Links & Studs	$3.50 to $15
Neckwear	50c to $5	Leather Novelties	$1 to $15
Suit Cases and Bags	$5 to $25	Silk & Opera Hats	$6 to $8
Suspenders	50c to $2.50	Fur Caps	$3 to $25
Gloves	$1.10 to $15	Fur Overcoats	$85 to $400

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Broadway & Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32nd Streets.
Cooper Square opposite 5th Street.
Brooklyn? Fulton at DeKalb Ave.

LEGAL AID'S FUNDS LOW.

$40,000 Spent This Year and Only $200 in the Treasury.

The Directors of the Legal Aid Society met in the office of President Arthur Von Briesen, at 25 Broad Street, yesterday and learned from the Treasurer that $40,000 had been spent this year and that only $200 remained in the treasury. The Directors were not disheartened at the report. The belief was expressed that the public would provide the funds necessary for the society to continue its work on the present scale. It was understood, however, that unless money was quickly provided the society would find it necessary to curtail its work.

Mrs. Richard Aldrich, the newly elected member of the Board of Directors, was present at the meeting.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

In Christmas Readiness—Holiday Styles

Don't Pay Royalty Prices for a Name.

Silk Hats $3.90 & Worth $6.00

Newest Paris Block. Flat Set Brim

Rich Soft Hats
New Foreign Styles
$1.90
and worth $3.00
High Tapering Crown, Flattish Brim and Welted Felt Edge.

Oxford and Green Velours, $2.90 & $4.80

Flexible Derbies, $1.90 and $2.90
The Lightest Stiff Hats Made.

MAX R. WILNER Offers

WITHIN THE LAW IN YIDDISH — אוים'ן נעוועלכען וועג — Now Playing at The DAVID KESSLER 2d Av. Thea., 2d Av., 2d St

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Every Eve. at 8:15—GROSSFADTLUFT.
Sat. Mat.—DER HERR SENATOR.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE
SAM HOWE'S LOVE MAKERS

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. TO-NIGHT Country Store WORLD OF PLEASURE

Weber's 3d Week B'way, 29 St. 75-1.00. Daily 2.30-5.30. BEVERLY B. DOBBS, "ATOP OF THE WORLD." In Motion. Wonderful! Ask Anybody.

KELLERD AS HAMLET
GARDEN, 27th St., Mad. 40th Time. Mat. Sat.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. LILLIAN LORRAIN, Ching Ling Foo & Co., Bert Leslie, 12 others.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St. 246-248 W. 125th St. (All Stores Open Evenings till Xmas.) Broadway, at 29th St. 647 Eighth Ave.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

"Enough for the Present"

UP in a little New England village lives a queer old codger with one eye and a close fist. Last year his wife asked him for some money with which to buy Christmas presents. He gave her a Five Dollar bill, saying, "There, that's enough for the present," which rather feeble pun gives point to our story,—for see what the Five Dollar bill would have bought at a Wallach store!

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Suspenders, boxed, 50c up.
Cravats, 50c to $3.
Handkerchiefs, one-half dozen box, 69c to $2.75.
Knitted Silk Reefers, $3 up.
Umbrellas and Canes, $1 up.
Bath Robes, $3.50 up.
Pajamas, $1 to $5.
Wallach Hats, $2 and $3.
Silk Hats, $5 up.
Waistcoats, fancy or white, $2.50 up.
Slip-on Coats, $5 up.
Auto Strop Razors, $5 up.
Lighters, 50c up.
Travelling Bags and Dress Suit Cases, $5 up.
Sweaters, $2 up.
Gloves, lined or unlined, $1 to $5.
Shirts, $1 to $5.
Half Hose by the half-dozen, $1.38 up.
Underwear, 50c up.
Cuff Buttons, 50c to $5.
Scarf Pins, 25c to $5.
Fobs, $1 to $5.
Stetson Hats, $3.50 up.
Opera Hats, $4 and $5 up.
Kno-tair Hose, guaranteed, for Men and Women, half-dozen, boxed, $1.50, $2 and $3.
Combination Cane and Umbrella, special, $5.

Or get a merchandise order and let HIM select what he wants.

"CLOTHES FROM MAKER TO WEARER"

$30 Suit or Overcoat $14.50

"Some Sale"---Moe Levy

My manufacturing department failed to deliver on the date due 517 Overcoats and Suits which a Buffalo customer had ordered. He has refused to accept these garments. It is too late in the season to have 517 Suits and Overcoats on hand in addition to my regular stock. Hence this great price reduction for quick clearance. These Overcoats include both the single and double breasted styles. Some have convertible collars and belted backs. Others are more conservative. The Suits are tailored and designed up to the custom tailored standard in every particular. The fabrics of both Suits and Overcoats include only the latest effects and none of them should be sold at less than $30.

$25 Full Dress and Tuxedos $15

These garments are made of the finest unfinished worsteds, the coats are lined throughout with pure silk, the trousers trimmed with fine sateen, and the garments tailored throughout in the custom way. If you're looking for dress clothes for the Holiday Season, here's an opportunity you can't afford to miss.

Evenings Until 9 — Moe Levy — Saturday Until 10

(MY ONLY STORE) 119-125 Walker Street, N. Y. (MY ONLY STORE)

3 Blocks East of Broadway and One Block East from Canal St. Subway Station.

Evening Clothes and the Holidays

Holiday time spells social evenings—a round of good time affairs—stag or otherwise. And custom decrees that men—to be in good form—shall wear evening clothes—either Tuxedo or Full Dress.

Every man likes to be told he looks well in his evening clothes. Our particular hobby is producing dress attire that makes a man unconsciously a centre of interest—because he is perfectly tailored.

And we make evening clothes at prices that remove any possible objection on the ground of cost. Made to fit immaculately by craftsmen who understand the importance of perfection.

Full Dress Suits, to order $35

Tuxedo Suit, to order $30

Silk lined throughout with superfine Satin de Chine.

Let us measure you now—you may wish to wear the suit before Christmas.

Mail orders given prompt attention. Send for samples.

Clemons THE TAILOR Broadway & 39th St.

HIPPODROME 6TH AVE. 43RD-44TH STS. TWICE DAILY. MATS. AT 2-EVS. AT 8

BEST SEATS AT MATS. $1.00.

UNDER MANY FLAGS

SUPERB SERIES OF NEW SPECTACLES.

WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. $1.00 Mat. To-m'w. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, BROADWAY TO PARIS. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. 15 New Star Acts.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow 2:30. THE QUESTION

BROADWAY Thea., cor. 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Xmas 2:15. THE RED PETTICOAT LOWELL.

Weber & Fields' New Music Hall, 44th St., Just West of B'way. ALL-STAR STOCK CO. ROLY POLY. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Xmas.

39TH ST. Thea., 39th st., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:30. POPULAR MATINEE TO-DAY. Annie Russell's Old English Comedy Co. in THE RIVALS.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Xmas 2:30. The Frank HINDLE WAKES Unusual Play.

William Collier's COMEDY 41st St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY

LYRIC 43d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Christmas 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Xmas & Thurs. LITTLE WOMEN

48TH ST. Thea., Just East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Xmas. WILLIAM COLLIER In NEVER SAY DIE.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Seats Now. 6 NIGHTS—6 MATS. HARRY LAUDER Reg. MON. MAT. DEC. 23.

Manhattan OP. HO. 34th St. and 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w & Xmas 2. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. THE WHIP

WEST END. 125th, W. of 8th Av. Mat. To-m'w. ROYAL ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO. To-night at 8:15.....Forza del Destino. Next Week.....THE MERRY COUNTESS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 7:45—Tristan und Isolde. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Well, Griswold, Hinshaw, Reiss, Murphy. Cond., Toscanini.

Sat. at 2—Double Bill—Secret of Suzanne. Farrar, Scotti. Cond., Polacco. Boheme—Bori, Alten, Martin, Gilly, Didur. Con., Sturani.

Sat. at 8—Special Performance—La Gioconda. Lesaint, Homer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola, Begue. Conductor, Polacco.

Sun. Evg. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Misena Elman, Russian violinist; Mme. Homer, Mr. Slezak, Entire Orchestra.

Next Mon. at 8:15—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.

Wed. at 2:30—Pop. Prices, 75c. to $4. Xmas Mat., Haensel und Gretel, followed by Ballet Coppelia (act 1), Adeline GENEE, M. Volinine, and Corps de Ballet.

Wed. Evg. at 8—Faust. Farrar, Fornia, Slezak, Gilly, Rothier. Cond., Sturani.

Thurs. at 7:30—Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Matzenauer; Burrian, Well, Ruysdael. Conductor, Hertz.

Fri. at 8—Huguenots. Destinn, Hempel (debut), Alten; Caruso, Scotti, Didur, Rothier, Bada. Conductor, Polacco.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tues. Eve., Dec. 24, at 8, Double Bill—Cav. Rusticana and Pagliacci. Destinn, Bori; Caruso, Martin, Amato, Gilly. Cond., Polacco.

HARDMAN PIANO USED.

ORATORIO Society of New York

Founded by Dr. Leopold Damrosch, 1873. Chorus of 300 in the Society's 32d Performance of "The MESSIAH"

Soloists: Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Miss Christine Miller, Mr. Reed Miller, Mr. Herbert Witherspoon. Louis Koemmenich, Conductor. Orchestra of N. Y. Symphony Society.

Dec. 26, 2:15, CARNEGIE HALL, Dec. 28, 8:15. Seats 75c. to $2.00, at Box Office.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.

JOSEPH PULITZER MEMORIAL

BEETHOVEN—WAGNER—LISZT

Soloist CARL JORN Tenor

Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.

Soloist LOUIS PERSINGER VIOLIN

SPECIAL! Ysaye-Godowsky

Joint Recital - Wonderful Programme, ending with Kreutzer Sonata. CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. AFT., DEC. 28th. Seats now at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Management R. E. Johnston.

YSAYE

CHRISTMAS RECITAL FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Sat. Aft., Dec. 21, at 2:30

Tickets 1 W. 34th St. and Carnegie Hall.

WALDORF-ASTORIA, TO-DAY AT 3. ONLY RECITAL KREISLER

(Benefit Music School Settlement.) Good Res. Seats $3; Good Unres. Seats $2. of Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, 19 E. 38th St., & Waldorf-Astoria.

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinee To-morrow 2:10. To-morrow Last Night This Theatre. Beginning Next Monday Night at Wallack's. NAZIMOVA in the play Bella Donna from the novel. NEXT MONDAY.....FOR 3 WEEKS MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S PETER PAN.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20 sharp. Mats. To-morrow & Thurs. 2:20. —LAST 3 WEEKS—LAST TIME JAN. 4. MISS BILLIE BURKE in Pinero's THE MIND THE PAINT GIRL.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. SEATS NOW. NEXT SAT. NIGHT. THE CONSPIRACY A new play by John Roberts.

Criterion B'way & 44 St. OPENS NEXT TUES. NIGHT. ROBERT HILLIARD in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. THE YELLOW JACKET Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. POPULAR PRICE XTRA MATINEES THUR.....DEC. 26 FRI.....DEC. 27 MON.....DEC. 30

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. MRS. FISKE in THE HIGH ROAD

PARK 59th St. & Col. Circle. Seats Now. Next Monday Night LINA ABARBANELL in "MISS PRINCESS"

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. No Xmas Day Mat. Thurs. Mat. Instead. Last 2 Weeks. Franz Lehar's Musical Romance. THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY W. 42d. Mat To-morrow. No Xmas Day Mat. Thurs. Mat. Instead. TO-NIGHT 112TH PERFORMANCE. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Mat. Tom'w. No Xmas Day Mat. Thurs. Mat. Instead. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Next Thurs. 2:15. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY B'way A New Farce COMMENCING XMAS NIGHT, WED., DEC. 25. "STOP THIEF" SEATS NOW.

Globe Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Evs. 8:20. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Frl., Dec. 27, at 8. KITTY CHEATHAM Annual Holiday Matinee. Seats Now at Box Office.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. To-night 8:15. First Mat. To-morrow 2:15. Laurette Taylor "Pe. o' My Heart."

CENTURY Thes. Prices 25c to $1.50. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Xmas & New Year's. Last 2 Weeks. The Leautiful Loti-Gautier Spectacle The Daughter of Heaven With VIOLA ALLEN.

SEATS NOW ON SALE For the opening of "Racketty-Packetty House" (Monday at 3:30, Dec. 23) and the CHILDREN'S THEATRE In the Century Theatre Building. Every Aft at 3:30 & Sat. 11 A M. 2 Performances Sat., 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 WEST 44TH ST. SNOW WHITE A FAIRY-PLAY for CHILDREN. NEW EVE. BILL OPENS. TUESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 24. RUTHERFORD AND SON.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. MATINEE TO-MORROW 2:15. 3 MATINEES NEXT WEEK. WED., FRIDAY (Pop.) & SAT. The Absolute Hit of the Year. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play. "BROADWAY" JONES.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN HAWTHORNE of the U. S. A.

GRAND OP. HOUSE. 23 St. & Av. FRECKLES Mat. Tom'w. Next Week—REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.

ADOLF PHILIPP'S 57TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 3 Av. Tel. 812 Plaza. Ev'y Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "Auction Pinochle"

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Matinee Sat. 2:20. LAST 3 TIMES FRANCES STARR IN THE CASE OF BECKY. ** XMAS NIGHT (Dec. 25) * * * Seats Now. DAVID BELASCO Presents the 3-Act Comedy "Years of Discretion" DISTINGUISHED CAST.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. OLGA PETROVA, Jas. Thornton, Bradna & Derrick, Thurber & Madison, others.

COLONIAL B'way & 63d St. VAUDEVILLE FESTIVAL 14 STAR ACTS

ALHAMBA Taylor Granville & Laura Pierpont in "THE SYSTEM" Belle Blanche, Agnes Scott, others.

BRONX 149 St. Tom Wise & Co., Lee White & Geo. Perry, Juliet, Hoey & Lea. Daily Mats. 25c. Hallican & Sykes, others.

HARLEM OP. HO. "THE NIGGER" MAT. DAILY.

F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES. 5th Ave. 28th St. B'way. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. 23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. Dolle Dainert, Harry Fox & Millership Sisters, Bert Levy, Mike Bernard & Maurice Burkhart, Lida McMillan & Co., William Weston & Company, and others. All that's best in the realm of vaudeville and motion plays. Programmes changed every Monday and Thursday. Prices 5c to 25c. Continuous 11 to 11.

AUTO POLO MADISON SQ. GARDEN TWICE DAILY AFT. at 3, NIGHT at 8:30. Seats 50c. 75c, $1, $1.50. Phone 5100 Madison.

OPERA TICKETS. Tel. 3026-7 Greeley. CHOICE SEATS FOR OPERAS AND THEATRES, Normandie Hotel, Broadway and 38th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 23 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Both Shows. New Group. Christmas Groups.

For Sale.—Two subscription opera seats, front orchestra, Thursday; regular price. Caplin, 45 Beekman.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

R. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. VICTOR MOORE, Kathleen Clifford, Digby Bell, others. LILLIAN SHAW.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THAT FRIDAY NIGHT

Dinner, a menu of Hungarian Specialties, including wine, at One Dollar per cover. Excellent cabaret after ten.

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